

The Editor presenting to his Majesty the Complete English Dictionary



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THE

Complete Engliſh Dictionary:

OR,

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING

A COPIOUS EXPLANATION

OF ALL THE

WORDS in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

TOGETHER WITH

Their different SIGNIFICATIONS, viz.

I. The WORDS, and the various Senſes in which they are uſed.

II. The TRUE PRONUNCIATION pointed out by being properly accented.

III. INITIAL LETTERS placed to denote the Part of Speech to which each Word belongs.

IV. A geographical DESCRIPTION of the four Quarters of the World.

V. A more particular DESCRIPTION of the Counties, Cities, and principal Towns in England and Wales, than has ever appeared in any Book of this Kind.

VI. As the LIVES of the ENGLISH POETS, and others, celebrated for their Learning and Genius, can no where be introduced with more Propriety than in a DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, we have enriched our Performance with the moſt entertaining and authentic Memoirs of thoſe illuſtrious Men who have flouriſhed in theſe Kingdoms.

To which will be prefixed,

A COMPLETE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By the Rev. FREDERICK BARLOW, M. A.
Vicar of BURTON.
Aſſiſted by ſeveral other GENTLEMEN.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

To the PUBLIC.

PHILOLOGY, or the Definition of Words, is a Study as neceſſary to the Native as the Foreigner. It is for the Honour of this Nation, that this Branch of Learning is more cultivated at preſent in our own Iſland than in any other Part of the Globe. The Sanction which it has received from the greateſt Geniuſes among us, furniſhes us at once with a Vindication and an Encouragement: But the Purchaſe of thoſe voluminous Works, which have already been publiſhed on this Subject, is too expenſive for thoſe who ſtand in the greateſt Need of Information in this Branch of Literature; and there is at preſent no other Alternative, than the Choice of a large Folio, which coſts ſeveral Pounds, or a ſmall Volume in Octavo, of the Value of only Six Shillings. As the former, therefore, is too prolix, and the latter too conciſe, being a mere Abridgement, we imagined that a Medium between the two Extremes would, at once, contribute to the Improvement and Oeconomy of the Purchaſers.

The Work now propoſed will contain not only every Article neceſſary for underſtanding our Language, but will likewiſe comprehend the Biography or Lives of the moſt celebrated Perſons who have flouriſhed in theſe Kingdoms; and, to render it ſtill more inſtructive, will contain a general geographical Deſcription of the four Quarters of the World, and a particular Account of the Counties, Cities, and principal Towns of England and Wales. Though conciſe, it will at the ſame Time be full; and though leſs than the Folios on the ſame Subject, it will be ſo copious as to contain double the Matter of an Octavo Dictionary in one Volume.

As an additional Improvement, we ſhall have Recourſe to the Art of Deſigning, and embelliſh this Work with Copper-plates, equally neceſſary and ornamental.

Burton, Feb. 1, 1772. F. BARLOW.

*** That every Perſon may have an Opportunity of judging of the Execution of this Work, the Firſt Number may be peruſed gratis, and returned if not approved.

THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE COMPLETE

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A, a Vowel, the firſt letter of the alphabet of all the known languages, excepting the Æthiopic, in which it is the thirteenth. The reaſon generally aſſigned for its priority, is, that it is the firſt ſound pronounced by infants; needs no other motion to form it, but a bare opening of the lips, and is that which the dumb are ſooneſt taught to pronounce. It is, indeed, ſo much the language of nature, that, upon all ſudden and extraordinary occaſions, we are naturally led to it, to expreſs our admiration, joy, anguiſh, or averſion; and, where the paſſion is very ſtrong, we frequently increaſe the force of the A, by adding an aſpirate, as *ah!* In the Engliſh language it has three different ſounds, which, in imitation of foreigners, may be ſtiled the *ſlender*, *open*, and *broad*.

A, ſet before nouns of the ſingular number, denotes one, as *a* man; that is, *one* man; or ſignifies ſomething indefinite, as, *a* man may paſs this way; that is, *any* man. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as *an* acorn, *an* owl. The grammarians of the laſt age direct it likewiſe to be uſed before an *h*; which is obſerved by moderns before an *h* ſilent, as *an herb*, *an honeſt man*; but when the *h* is pronounced, or aſpirated, we uſe *a*, as *a horſe*.

A, when placed before a participle, denotes ſome action not yet finiſhed, as I *am a walking*. In ſome caſes it ſignifies *to*, "They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door." *Dryd.* It has likewiſe a peculiar ſignification, denoting *each*, when we ſay, "They gain'd a thouſand pounds *a* man."

A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or *artis*; as A. B. batchelor of arts; *anno*, or *year*; as A. D. *anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord.

AA'RON, S. [אהרן,] the brother of Moſes, joined with him in his miſſion to Pharoah, on account of his elocution; and afterwards, when the religious ſervice of the Jews was founded by the Deity, was conſtituted their high-prieſt. The office was annexed to his family, and was to have deſcended in an hereditary ſucceſſion.

AA'RON, S. the name of a ſaint, who ſuffered martyrdom under the Emperor Dioclefian, in the year 303. He was of Caer-leon, the metropolis of Wales. What his family-name was, is unknown; it being cuſtomary with the Chriſtian Britons of thoſe days, at their baptiſm, to aſſume new names from the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. All the particulars we have of his death, are, that he ſuffered the moſt cruel tortures, was buried, and had a church erected to his memory at Caer-leon, the remains of which biſhop Goodwin ſays, "were viſible not long ſince." His feſtival, in the Roman Martyrology, is on the firſt of July.

AARO'NICAL, Adj. belonging to Aaron. This term is uſed by divines, when treating of the difference between Aaron's prieſthood and that of Chriſt.

AB, S. [אב, *Father*] the eleventh month of the civil, and the fifth of the Jews eccleſiaſtic year. It anſwers to July, and conſiſts of thirty days. Upon the firſt, they faſt in commemoration of Aaron's death; on the ninth, becauſe Solomon's temple was on that day burnt by the Chaldeans, and the ſecond temple built by the Romans. They believe that the perſons appointed to ſurvey the land of Canaan, returned this day, and intimidated their brethren.

ABA'CA, S. a kind of plant or flax found in the Philippine iſlands. There are two ſorts, the white and the grey. The white makes very fine linnen, but the grey is uſed only in cordage.

ABA'CTED, Part. [*abactus*, Lat.] any thing driven away by violence.

ABA'CTOR, S. [*abactor*, Lat.] one who drives away cattle in herds.

ABA'CUS, S. [Phœnic, אבק, Heb. *duſt*] among mathematicians, is uſed for a table covered with duſt, on which they uſed to draw their ſchemes.

ABA'CUS, S. the uppermoſt member of the capital of a pillar, ſerving as a crowning both to the capital and the whole column. It was originally intended to repreſent a ſquare tile laid over a baſket. Its form varies in the different orders. In the Tuſcan, Doric, and ancient Ionic, it is a flat ſquare member, reſembling the tile, its original. In the richer orders, it loſes its native form. In the Corinthian, and Compoſite, its four ſides are arched, or cut inward with ſome ornament, as a roſe, or other flower, or a fiſh's tail in the middle of each arch. But architects ſtill take greater liberties. In the Tuſcan, where it is largeſt, and takes up one third of the height of the whole capital, it is ſometimes ſtiled the die of the capital. In the Doric, ſome place a cymatium over it; and in the Ionic, ſome make it a perfect ogee, and crown it with a fillet. Its proportion, as deſcribed by Vitruvius, is, that its diagonal from corner to corner, be twice its height. Scammozi uſes this word for a concave moulding in the capital of the Tuſcan pedeſtal.

ABAD'DON, S. [Αβαδδων, Gr.] an infernal angel, and one of the names of Satan.

ABAF'T, Adv. [Abaftan, Sax.] that part of the ſhip which is toward the ſtern, including all the ſpace from thence to the mainmaſt. Thus "abaft the foremaſt," is behind it.

ABAI'SANCE, S. *abaiſer*, an act of reſpect or reverence paid to a perſon, by a bow, &c.

To ABALIE'NATE, V. A. [*abalieno*, Lat.] to transfer to another.

ABALIENA'TION, S. [*abalienatio*, Lat.] a transferring one's right to another, whether cattle, ſlaves, lands, or poſſeſſions, by ſale, or due courſe of law.

To ABA'ND, V. A. See ABANDON.

To ABAND'ON, V. A. [*abandonner*, Fr.] To give up, reſign, quit, deſert, forſake, caſt off.

ABAN'DONED, Part. Adj. [from *abandon*] given up, deſerted, and wicked in the higheſt degree, as "an *abandoned* wretch:" one who is entirely immerſed in wickedneſs, and arrived at the higheſt degree of depravity.

ABAN'DONER, S. [from *abandon*] the perſon who abandons, forſakes, &c.

ABAN'DONING, V. N. deſertion, or forſaking.

ABAN'DUM, S. [*bana*, Sax.] any thing ſequeſtered, proſcribed, confiſcated, or denounced to be forfeited.

ABAPTI'STON, S. [Αβαπτιστον, Gr.] from α, and Βαπτω] the perforating part of a ſurgeon's inſtrument called a trepan. It owes its name from its being contrived ſo, as to be kept from ſinking into the brain, when the ſkull is cut through. This is done by ſecuring it with an edge round it, with wings on its ſides; or making it of a conical ſhape, which is the common method.

AB'AS, S. a weight uſed in Perſia for weighing pearls. It is an eighth part lighter than the European carat.

To ABA'SE, V. A. [*abaiſſer*, Fr.] to humble, bring down, as "the proud ſhall be *abaſed*," to depreſs.

To ABA'SE, V. A. ſea term. To ſtrike, take in, or lower the flag, in token of ſubmiſſion.

ABA'SED, Adj. [from *abaſe*] a term in heraldry, uſed for the wings of eagels, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the ſhield; or when they are ſhut; the natural bearing being ſpread, with their top pointing to the chief. A chevron, pole, or bend, &c. are abaſed when their points terminate in, or below the center of the ſhield; an ordinary is abaſed, when below its due ſituation.

ABAI'SEMENT, S. [*abaiſſement*, Fr.] the ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion.

To ABA'SH, V. A. [*verbeaſen*, Du.] to affect with ſhame, or confuſion; to daſh. "they heard and were *abaſhed*, *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To ABA'TE, V. A. [*abbatre*, Fr. to beat down] to leſſen or diminiſh. "The divine wiſdom will *abate* the glory of kings." *Davies.* "To deject, or depreſs the mind; to lower or leſſen the price of goods in buying or ſelling.

To ABA'TE, V. N. to grow leſs, "his paſſion *abates*, as the ſtorm *abates*."

To ABA'TE, V. in common law it is uſed both actively and neuterly. To *abate* a writ, is to defeat, or overthrow it, on account of ſome error. "A ſtranger *abateth*," that is ſteps into the poſſeſſion of land between the former poſſeſſor and his ſurviving heir. In the neuter ſignification it is uſed thus: The writ of the demandant ſhall *abate*, that is, be fruſtrated, diſabled, or overthrown.

ABA'TELEM, S. [Fr.] a prohibition of trading, iſſued againſt all French merchants, in the ports of the Levant, who refuſe to pay their debts or ſtand to their bargains. 'Tis a ſentence of their conſul, which muſt be taken off, before they can ſue any perſon themſelves.

ABA'TEMENT, S. [from *abate*] the act of remitting or abating. The ſtate of being abated. The ſum or quantity taken away by abating; extenuation. "We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt." *Att.*

ABA'TEMENT, S. [in law] the act of the abator: as an abatement of the writ, is an exception, taken and made good, upon an action brought, in divers reſpects; either to the inſufficiency of the matter, or uncertainty of the allegation.

ABA'TEMENT, S. [in heraldry] is ſomething added to a coat of arms, to diminiſh its dignity, on account of ſome diſhonourable quality

quality of action in the bearer; and is either by diminution or reverſion, Abatement by diminution, is the blemiſhing any part by adding a mark or ſtain to the eſchutcheon. Abatement by reverſion, is either by turning the whole eſcutcheon upſide down, or adding another inverted. Theſe marks muſt either be tawny or murrey, otherwiſe they become additions of honour.

ABATEMENT, S. [in commerce] the allowance given any trader in the price of goods, for advancing the money immediately for which he might have taken time.

ABA'TER, S. [from *abate*] the cauſe by which an abatement or diminution is affected, as "Abaters of acrimony." *Arbuthn. on Diets.*

ABATU'DE, S. any thing diminiſhed.

ABATU'RES, S. [hunting term] thoſe ſprigs of graſs that are thrown down by a ſtag in his paſſage.

ABAW'ED, Part. [*eſbahi*, Fr.] abaſhed, daunted, aſhamed, *Chauc. now obſolete.*

AB'BA, S. [אבא, Syr. father] it is made uſe of by St. Mark and St. Paul in their Greek, becauſe the Syriac was then commonly known in the ſynagogues and aſſemblies of the Chriſtians. At firſt it was a term of affection both in the Hebrew and Chaldee; but, at length, became a title of dignity and honour, which the Jewiſh doctors very much affected; in alluſion to which it was that Jeſus "forbad his diſciples to call any man *father* upon earth."

AB'BACY, AB'BATHY, S. [*abbatia*] the rights or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, S. [*abutiſſa*, Lat. *abeſſe*, Fr] the governeſs of a nunnery, or monaſtery of women, over which ſhe exerciſes the ſame authority, as the abbot regular does over his monks; though on account of their ſex, they are not allowed to perform the ſpiritual offices annexed to the prieſthood; yet ſome have been allowed to commiſſion a prieſt to act for them. F. Martene obſerves, that ſome have formerly confeſſed their nuns, and gave bleſſings; which Fleury confirms: but they abuſed the power ſo far, that it was neceſſary to check it and lay it aſide. According to St. Baſil they may be preſent at the confeſſion of their nuns.

ABBEY, S. [*abbatia*, Lat. *abbaie*, Fr.] a monaſtry, or religious houſe, governed by an abbeſs when inhabited by women, and by an abbot when occupied by men. Formerly in England, and at preſent abroad, great privileges were, and are granted them, ſuch as being exempt from the viſitation of the biſhop of the dioceſe, and being a ſanctuary, or aſylum, for thoſe who fled thither for protection from the law, even though their crimes were capital. Before the reformation, one third of the beſt benefices were appropriated to abbies; but being diſſolved by Henry VIII. became lay fees; of theſe houſes 190 were diſſolved whoſe revenues were between 200 l. and 35000 l. per annum, which according to Burnet, at a medium, amounted to 2,853,000 l. yearly.

ABBOT, S. [*abud*, or *abbod*, Sax. from אב, Heb. father] the ſuperior of an abbey. inhabited by the male ſex. The name is as antient as the inſtitution of monks itſelf. They were at firſt laymen, and ſubject to the biſhops and ordinary paſtors; had no ſhare in eccleſiaſtic affairs, and went on ſundays to the pariſh church, in the ſame manner as the reſt of the people; but if too remote, had a prieſt ſent to them to adminiſter the ſacrament. At laſt they were allowed to have a prieſt of their own body, who was generally the abbot himſelf, but his function was confined within the walls of his own monaſtery, and was ſtill ſubject to his biſhop. Originally men of great plainneſs and ſimplicity, they contented themſelves with governing their own monaſteries, but ſome of them having rendered themſelves conſpicuous for their learning, in the oppoſition they made to the hereſies of thoſe times, they were called from their obſcurity, and placed by their biſhops near the great cities. In this ſituation they loſt their former ſimplicity, affected independency, and notwithſtanding they received a check from the council of Chalcedon, in proceſs of time got their independency confirmed, and aſſumed the title of lord, with other badges of the epiſcopate, and particularly the mitre. Hence aroſe a new deſtinction of abbots mitred and not mitred; croziered and not croziered.

To ABBRE'VIATE, V. A. [*abbreviare*, Lat.] to ſhorten by omiſſion of the leſs important parts, without loſs of the ſubſtance; in this ſenſe, it is the ſame as *abridge*. To ſhorten by contraction; thus, "*abreviating*, or reducing many ſyllables to one." *Swift.*

ABBRE'VIATION, S. [from *abbréviate*] the act of *abbreviating*, or means uſed to *abbreviate*; a ſhortening of a word or paſſage, by dropping ſome of the letters, or ſubſtituting marks in their ſtead. Lawyers and phyſicians make uſe of them partly for ſpeed, and partly for myſtery, as, "aq. lac. fort." for "aquæ lactis, fortis, ſtrong milk water."

ABBREVIA'TOR, S. [*abbreviatéar*, Fr] one who abbreviates or abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE, S. [from *abbreviate*] a mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening; a compendium, or abridgement, as, "an excellent *abbreviature*, of the whole duty of a chriſtian." *Taylor's guide to devotion.*

To ABBRO'CH, V. A. [law term] to buy up, or engroſs any wares, the ſame as foreſtalling. *M. S. temp. Ed.* III.

ABBRO'CHMENT, S. [*abbrocamentum*, Lat.] the act of *abbroaching*.

ABBUT'TALS, S. [*abbuto*, Lat. *abbuter*, Fr.] a law term. The *buttings* or boundings

of land, &c. ſhewing on what other lands, &c they are bounded. The ſides. on the breadth of land, are properly termed, lying or bordering; and the ends, in length, *abutting*, or bounding. *Camd.*

ABDELA'VI, S. the Egyptian melon.

AB'DEST, S. a kind of waſhing uſed by Mahometans before prayer, entering the moſque, or reading the kôrun.

To AB'DICATE, V. A. [*abdico*, Lat.] to renounce, reſign, or voluntarily forſake an office. This ſenſe of the word ſeems ſettled by the conference held at the Star Chamber at the revolution, and the deciſion of parliament.

ABDICA'TION, S. the act of abdicating, whereby a perſon in office renounces the ſame, before the legal time of ſervice is expired. It is diſtinguiſhed from reſignation, as *abdication* ſignifies only the ſimple act of renouncing, or laying down an office; but *reſignation* implies it to be done in favour of another. Thus Diocletian and Charles V. are ſaid to have *abdicated*; but Philip IV. of Spain to have reſigned his crown, becauſe he did it in favour of his ſucceſſor.

ABDO'MEN, S. [*abdomen*, Lat.] the lower belly, which reaches from the thorax to the hips; and contains the ſtomach, guts, ſpleen, bladder, and inteſtines. It is ſubdivided into three leſſer cavities or regions: the upper part, called the epigaſtrium, commences from the diaphragm, and terminates two fingers breadth above the navel; the ſecond, called the umbilical, begins where the former ends, and terminates two fingers breadth below the navel; the third, ſtiled the hypogaſtric, deſcends as low as the os pubis. The abdomen is lined internally with a thin, ſoft membrane, called the peritonæum, which ſurrounds all the viſcera and keeps them in their proper places; but in caſe of its rupture, they fall down, and produce the diſorders ſtiled hernias.

ABDO'MINAL, ABDO'MINOUS, Adj. [*abdomen*, Lat.] ſituated in the abdomen or belonging to it. Paunch-bellied, unwieldly.

To ABDU'CE, V. A. [*abduco*, Lat.] to draw, move from one place or poſition to another. Uſed only by phyſical or ſcientific writers.

ABDU'SENT, Adj. [*abduco*, Lat.] whoſe action is to pull back as the *abducent muſcles*, whoſe office is to pull back the parts they are affixed to, in contradiſtinction to *abducent*, which ſignifies to draw cloſe, thus, the adducent muſcles of the fingers, are thoſe which are made uſe of to ſhut the hand; but the *abducent*, thoſe by which we open it.

ABDU'CTION, S. in logic, an argument wherein the major is evident, but the minor doubtful.

ABDU'CTION, S. in ſurgery, a ſpecies of fracture, wherein the ends of the bones recede, and are at diſtance, from each other. *Harris. Barrow.*

ABDU'CTOR, [*abductor*, Lat.] in anatomy, is a name given to thoſe muſcles, which ſerve to draw back the ſeveral parts they are fixed to.

ABECEDA'RIAN, S. one who teaches the alphabet or the firſt rudiments of learning.

ABECE'DARY, Adj. belonging to, or inſcribed with the letters of the alphabet, ſeldom uſed.

ABE'CHED, Part. [*abecher*, to feed, O. Fr.] fed or ſatisfied.

ABE'D, Adv. [from *a* contracted for *at* and *bed*] in bed.

To ABED'GE, ABEG, V. N. to abide, to ſuffer, *Chauc.*

ABERFO'RD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and four fairs, on the firſt Wedneſday in April, on the firſt Wedneſday in May, on the firſt Wedneſday in October, and on the Wedneſday after St. Luke's day; which are all for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is 20 miles S. W. of York, and 180 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 53. 20.

ABERFRAW, a town of North Wales, in the iſle of Angleſey, which was a place of great account formerly, when the kings of North Wales had a palace here. It is now reduced to a ſmall village, though it has four fairs, on March 7, Wedneſday after Trinity Sunday, October 23, and Dec. 11, all for cattle. It is ſix miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 53. 7.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of Monmouthſhire, which is well-built, and contains about 500 houſes, with two pariſh churches, and an old caſtle. It has two markets on Tueſdays and Fridays; and three fairs, on May 14, for lean cattle and ſheep; the firſt Tueſday after Trinity Sunday, for linnen and woollen cloth; and on September 25, for hogs, horſes, and flannels. It is 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. of London. Long. 14. 30. lat. 51. 50.

ABERR'ANCE, or ABERRANCY, S. [*aberro*, Lat.] a deviation from the truth; whether an error, miſtake, or falſe opinion. They affect no man any further than he deſerts his reaſon, or complies with their *Aberrancies.*" *Brown's Vul. Err.* b. iv. c. 3.

ABER'RANT, Part. [*abberans*, Lat.] wandering or deviating from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION, S. [*aberratio*, Lat.] a departing from the common track.

ABERRA'TION, S. in aſtronomy, a ſmall apparent motion of the fixed ſtars, diſcovered by D. Bradley, owing to the progreſſive motion of light, and the ſenſible proportion, which the velocity thereof bears to the velocity of the annual motion of the earth.

Thoſe

These ſmall ecliptic motions of the ſtars occaſion their declinations, and their diſtances from the poles of the world, to vary twenty minutes and a half on the one ſide or the other. Now this muſt proceed ſolely from the velocity of light, bearing a ſenſible proportion to the annual motion of the earth. Hence we may be able to compute the true velocity of light, and to demonſtrate the motion of the earth, according to the Copernican hypotheſis.

ABE'RRING, Part. [from *aberr*] deviating, or wandering from the truth. "*Abberring* ſeveral ways from the true and juſt compute." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* b. iv. c. 12.

ABE'SSED, Adj. [*abaiſſer*, Fr.] humbled, or caſt down. *Now obſolete.*

To ABE'T, V. A. [*betan*, Sax. *boten*, O. E.] to ſupport, or help. "*Abet*, that virgin's cauſe diſconſolate," *Spenſ. Fairy Q.* b. 1.

To ABE'TT, V. A. in law; to aid, incite, adviſe, encourage, ſupport, or ſet another on.

ABET'MENT, S. [from *abet*] the act of abetting, or ſetting another on, either by command, advice, or aſſiſtance.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR, S. [from *abet*] one who encourages, ſupports, or ſtirs up. "Ought to ſink into the minds of thoſe who are their *abbettors*." *Freehold.* No. 50.

ABETT'OR S. [from *abet*] in law, one who inſtigates, encourages, or ſets another on to the committing ſomething criminal; or aſſiſts in the performance of it. "The *abettors* of murder, in ſome caſes, are taken as principals, in others as acceſſaries; their preſence or abſence at the time of committing the fact, making the difference." 1 Inſt. 475 Staundf. P. c. 105. There are *abettors* in felony, but none in treaſon; becauſe the law eſteems all thoſe who are concerned in treaſon, as principals.

ABEY'ANCE, S. [*bayer*, Fr.] in law, a thing not in poſſeſſion, but in expectation.

To AB'GREGATE, V. A. [from *ab*, and *grege*, Lat.] to ſeparate from the flock. A word of no authority.

To ABHO'R, V. A. [*abhorreo*, Lat.] to reject with a ſtrong and forcible averſion; to hate, or deteſt to great extremity. "A church of England man *abhors* the humours of the age." *Swift.*

ABHOR'RENCE, or ABHOR'RENCY, S. [from *abhor*] a paſſion of the mind, ariſing from the contemplation of any thing that appears entirely diſagreeable, extremely vicious, and worthy of its greateſt hatred.

ABHO'RRENT, Part. [from *abhor*] affected with abhorrence or averſion, "he would *abhorrent* turn." *Thompſon's Summer*, 310. When uſed with *from* or *to*, but eſpecially the former, it implies, a thing by no means compatiable, or highly inconſiſtent with; as "ſo *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as ſoon believe." *Glanville's Scep. Scient.*

ABHO'RRER, S. one who *abhors*, or exerciſes the paſſion of *abhorrence*. "By the known *abhorrors* of epiſcopacy." *Swift's Exam.* No. 21.

To ABI'DE, V. N. [*abode* or *abid*. Pret. from *abidan*. Sax.] to ſtay or remain in a place. "Let thy ſervant *abide*, inſtead of the lad." *Geneſ.* xliv. 33. To endure, or to ſupport, as "they little know how dearly I *abide* that boaſt ſo vain." *Milt. Par. Loſt.* To diſlike *ſtaying* with, or to have a great averſion to; "Thou canſt not *abide* Tiridates." *Sidney*, b. ii. When followed with *by*, it ſignifies to ſtand by, confide in, or rely upon; as, to *abide* by his teſtimony; to *abide by* his own ſkill, is to rely upon them: To *abide by* a man is to ſtand by, or ſupport him. But theſe expreſſions, as Johnſon obſerves, are ſomewhat low, and, if tolerable in converſation, ſhould never be adopted in compoſition.

To ABIDE, V. A. to wait for, expect, or await. "Where many ſkillful leeches him *abide*." *Fairy Q.* b. i. c. v. ſtan. 17. "Poor harmleſs lambs *abide* their enmity." *Shakſ. Hen.* VI.

ABI'DER, S. [from *abide*] a perſon who lives or reſides in a place.

ABI'DING, S. [from *abode*] a permanent ſtate; continuance, reſidence. "Nothing in that place can conſiſt or have *abiding*." *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

ABI'DING, Part. [from *abide*] continuing, dwelling, "Baalam ſaw Iſrael *abiding* in his tents." *Numb.* xxix. 2. Fixed to any particular place, or ſettled for any ſpace of time. "There were ſhepherds *abiding* in the field," *Luke* ii. 8. Making laſting impreſſions on the mind. "Ye have not his word *abiding* in you." *John* v. 38.

AB'JECT, Adj. [*abjectus*, Lat.] when ſpoken of perſons; mean, low, and worthleſs; when applied to things and actions; contemptible, baſe, and deſpicable: when uſed of condition, miſerable, forlorn, and wretched. "The loweſt pitch of *abject* fortune." *Milt. Sampſ.*

AB'JECT, S. [*abjectus* Lat.] a perſon, who, with reſpect to his circumſtances is in the extremeties of poverty; with reſpect to his reputation, in the greateſt infamy; with reſpect to his principles, in the loweſt abyſs of baſeneſs; and with reſpect to his expectations, void of hope, and abandoned to deſpair. "Yea the *abjects* gathered themſelves againſt me." *Pſalm*, xxxv. 15.

To ABJECT, V. A. [*abjicio*, Lat. to caſt away] to put, or caſt away; to reject with diſdain, ſcorn, or contempt: A word ſeldom uſed.

ABJE'CTION, ABJECTNESS, S. [*abjectio*, Lat.] a baſe, ſervile, mean diſpoſi-

tion

tion of mind. "Servility and *abjectneſs* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying." *Government of the tongue.*

AB'JECTLY, Adv. [from *abject* and *ly*] in a mean, baſe, ſervile, or deſpicable ſtate.

ABI'LITY, [*habilité*, Fr.] in the ſingular number; power requiſite to the performance of any thing. "They gave after their *ability*." *Ezra* ii. 69. The plural, *Abilities*, generally ſignify the powers of the mind. "Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance," *Rogers's Sermons.*

ABINTES'TATE, Adj. [*ab*, and *inteſtatus*, Lat. leaves no will behind him] in civil law, a perſon who inherits the eſtate of one who died without a will, though he had a power of making one.

AB'INGTON, AB'INGDON, or AB'ENDON, S. [*aban*, Sax. an abbey; and *dune* a mountain, or open plain] a ſmall town on the Ouſe in Berkſhire, formerly called Sheovesham by the Anglo-Saxons. But Ciſſa, king of the Weſt Saxons, building an abbey here in 675, it changed its name to Abbandun; which it derived from the abbey, and its ſituation, (that is, according to the book of Abendon) upon the plain of an hill. Here William the Conqueror kept his court, anno 1084, and left his ſon Henry to be educated. It is a free-borough and town incorporate, conſiſting of a mayor, two bailiffs, nine aldermen, and has a power of electing nineteen more. It has alſo a high-ſteward, recorder, and town-clerk; ſends one member to parliament; has a charity-ſchool, two alms-houſes, and a free-ſchool founded by Mr. Royſe, in 1563. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Friday; its fairs, the firſt Monday in Lent, the 20th of June, the 19th of September, and the 11th of December. It gives the title of earl to a younger branch of the family of Berties, dukes of Ancaſter, which title was firſt conferred on James Bertie, lord Noris, of Rycot, in the thirty-fourth year of King Charles I. It has a handſome market-houſe of Aſhler-work, built on lofty pillars, with a large hall of free-ſtone above, in which the county aſſizes are held. The ſtreets are well paved; and the trade of the inhabitants conſiſts chiefly in malt, of which they ſend vaſt quantities in barges to London, from whence it is diſtant by water 150 miles, and by land 55.

ABISH'ERING, ABISHER'SING, S. [*Beſcheatzen*, Teut.] in antient grants, and charters, is a liberty or freedom to be quit of amerciaments; and alſo to have the forfeiture of others, within one's fee. *Raſtal's Abr. Chambers.*

ABISSI'NEA. See ABYSSINIA.

ABJURA'TION, S. [*abjuratio*, Lat.] in a general ſenſe, is the act of denying, or renouncing a thing with an oath; but more particularly, a ſolemn recantation or renunciation of ſome perſon, doctrine, or thing. "All perſons admitted into any office, muſt "take the teſt, which is an *abjuration* of "ſome doctrines of the church of Rome." *Ayliffe's* Parergon.

Oath of ABJURA'TION, taken by all that are matriculated in univerſities, admitted to ſcholarſhips, fellowſhips, holy orders, &c. is renouncing upon oath any title or claim of the pretender, or any of his deſcendants to this crown, and denying ever to ſerve him in the capacity of a ſubject. In law, it ſignifies a ſworn baniſhment for ever: for anciently if a man had committed felony, and fled to ſome church or church-yard, he could not be taken thence and tried; but, on confeſſion of his crime to the juſtice or coroner, he was admitted to his oath of *abjuring* the kingdom. But, by ſtat. xxi Jac. I. all uſe of ſanctuaries being taken away, this kind of abjuration ceaſed. *Staundf.* P. C. lib. ii. cap. 40. 2 Inſtit. 629. *Stat.* 22. *Hen.* VIII.

To ABJU'RE, V. A. [*abjurer*, Fr. of *abjurare*, Lat.] to quit or abandon, in alluſion to the neceſſity they were under to quit the realm, who had taken the oath abovementioned; to caſt off, and to have no commerce with; "To *abjure* for ever the ſociety "of men." *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.* "no man that hath not *abjured* his reaſon." *Hale.*

To ABLAC'TATE, V. A. [*ablactо*, Lat.] to wean from the breaſt; and, by metaphor, to leave off a thing. Seldom uſed.

ABLACTA'TION, S. in antient gardening, a method of engrafting, wherein the cyon of one tree being united to the ſtock of another, is at laſt cut off, and as it were, weaned from its mother tree. In modern gardening, it is called inarching, or grafting by approach, which is practicable only, when the two trees are ſo near, that the cyon of one may be applied to the ſtock of another, without cutting off.

ABLAQUA'TION, S. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat. of *ab*, from and *lacus*, a ditch] in gardening, the digging away the mould, or opening the earth at the roots of trees, that the ſun, air and rain may operate upon them, and thereby recover their loſt and improve their preſent fecundity.

AB'LATIVE, Adj. [*ablativus*, Lat.] in Latin grammar, is the ſixth and laſt caſe of nouns and participles. It is peculiar to the Latin, and from thence ſtiled by ſome the Latin caſe. Priſcian calls it the comparative caſe, becauſe it is uſed in comparing, and follows an adjective of the comparative degree. It may properly be ſaid to be only a ſupernumerary caſe, or a ſupplement to the other five; and was not invented to expreſs any relation of itſelf, but to be joined to ſome prepoſitions, as the others were not ſufficient

ſufficient to expreſs all the relations which things have to one another; hence ariſes the grammatical maxim that every ablative is governed by a prepoſition, either expreſſed or underſtood. In the plural number it is entirely wanting, becauſe the termination of the dative, and the ablative in that number is always the ſame. This caſe is oppoſed to the dative, becauſe that implies the action of giving, but the ablative that of taking away. In Engliſh, French, &c. there is no mark to diſtinguiſh the ablative, and we only uſe the term in alluſion to the Latin. Thus in this ſentence; "he ſpoke much *of* "the magnitude *of* the city." We ſay the words, *of the magnitude*, are the ablative, and *of the city*, the genitive, becauſe they would be rendered by thoſe two caſes, if we tranſlated the ſentence into Latin.

A'BLE, Adj. [*abal*, Sax.] indued with, or having power. "Ever learning, and "never *able* to come to the knowledge of "the truth." 2 *Tim.* iii. 7. Sufficient; "from a child thou haſt known the holy "ſcriptures, which are *able* to make thee wiſe." 2 *Tim.* iii. 15. By metaphor it ſignifies great powers; ariſing from knowledge, wealth, or intereſt; "He was not afraid of "an *able man*, as Lewis the eleventh was." *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

To A'BLE, V. A. See ENABLE.

A'BLE-BO'DIED, Adj. ſtrong in body.

To AB'LEGATE, V. A. [*ablego*, Lat.] to ſend abroad upon an embaſſy or other employment; to ſend a perſon out of the way.

A'BLENESS, S. ſufficient power or capacity to do a thing; ability of mind or body. See ABILITY.

AB'LEPSY, S. [ἀϐλεψία, Gr.] want of ſight, natural blindneſs; inadvertance, unadviſedneſs, or raſhneſs. A word not in uſe.

To AB'LOCATE, V. A. [*abloco*, Lat.] to let out to hire; appropriated to one, who was hired himſelf, *Calvin's* Lex. Jur.

ABLOCA'TION, S. [from *ablocate*] the act of letting out to hire.

A'BLUENT, Adj. [*abluo*, Lat.] that which waſhes clean, or has the power of cleanſing. *Abluent* medicines, are ſuch as dilute, diſſolve, and carry off, the acrimonious and ſtimulating ſalts lodged in any part of the body; eſpecially the ſtomach and inteſtines; ſuch are ptiſans, wheys, and juleps; but they are better known by the name to which we refer, *i. e.* ABSTERGENTS.

ABLU'TION, S. [*ablutio*, Lat.] the act of cleanſing, "there is a natural analogy "between the *ablution* of the body and the "purification of the ſoul." *Taylor's Worthy Commun.* What is left after the act of waſhing; as "the pious train are "cleanſed, and caſt th' *ablutions* in the "main." *Pope's Iliad.*

ABLU'TION, S. a religious ceremony, uſed by the antient Romans, before they began to ſacrifice.

ABLU'TION, S. in pharmacy, the preparations which divers medicines undergo to cleanſe them from their impurities. In phyſic, it is the waſhing the external parts of the body by baths, or the internal by thin diluting fluids, as whey, &c. In chemiſtry, the waſhing, or infuſing certain medicines in water to freſhen them, and diſſolve their ſalts.

ABNEGA'TION, S. [*abnegatio*, Lat.] a poſitive and abſolute denial of a thing.

ABNODA'TION, S. [*abnodatio*, Lat.] in gardening, the pruning or cutting away knots, knobs, or other excreſcencies from trees.

ABO'ARD, Adv. [from *a*, and *bord*, Sax.] a ſea term, ſignifying in a ſhip, "he loudly called to them that were "*aboard*." *Fairy Queen.*

ABO'DE, V. N. [the preterperfect tenſe of *abide*] remained; ſtayed; "*abode* with "him that day." *John* i. 39.

ABO'DE, S. [from *abide*] the act of ſtaying, or continuing in any place. "Making a ſhort *abode* in Sicily." *Dryden.* Joined to the word *make* it has always this ſignification. It is uſed for the place wherein a perſon ſtays, continues, remains or dwells. "I know thy *abode*," 2 *Kings*, xix. 27.

ABO'DEMENT, S. [from *abode*] a ſecret impreſſion on the mind, anticipation, omen, preſage, or prognoſtication of ſomething future; "Tuſh! man, *abodements* "muſt not frighten us now." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII. Obſolete.

To ABOLISH, V. A. [*abolir*, Fr.] to deſtroy; put an end to. "Invincible jea- "louſies and hate, which long-continued "peace hath ſince *aboliſhed*." Sir *John Hayward.* To annul, or annihilate. "More "deſtroyed than they, we ſhould be quite "*aboliſhed!*" *Par. Loſt*, b. ii. 92.

ABOL'ISHABLE, Adv. that which can be aboliſhed.

ABOL'ISHER, S. [*aboliſh*] the thing or perſon that aboliſhes.

ABOL'ISHING, Part. that which annuls, repeals, or cancels.

ABOL'ISHMENT, S. See ABOLISHING.

ABOLI'TION, [*abolitio*, Lat.] the act of aboliſhing: now uſed inſtead of *aboliſhment*. "An apoplexy, is the *aboliſhment* of all the "ſenſes." *Arbuthnot.*

ABOLI'TION, S. in common law, the abrogating, or repealing any law, or ſtatute. In civil law, the leave given by the prince or judge, to a criminal accuſer to deſiſt from further proſecution.

ABOMA'SUS, } S. [Lat.] the maw,
ABOMA'SUM, } or laſt of the four ſtomachs,

machs in animals of the ruminating kind; being the place wherein the chyle is formed, and from whence the food deſcends immediately into the inteſtines.

ABOM'INABLE, Adj. [*abominabilis*, Lat.] that which raiſes in the mind horror, joined with averſion and deteſtation. "This "infernal pit, *abominable*, accurſed." *Par. Loſt.* b. x. In low and ludicrous language, it conveys only the idea of ſomething ſuperlative; as *abominable* unclean, i. e. ſuperlatively ſo.

ABOM'INABLENESS, S. [*abominable*] the quality, which renders any thing abominable.

ABOM'INABLY, Adv. extremely, prodigiouſly, ſuperlatively; in an ill ſenſe, a word of low and familiar language.

To ABOM'INATE, V. A. [*abominor*, Lat.] to abhor; deteſt, or deſpiſe. "He "profeſſed both to *abominate* and deſpiſe all "myſtery." *Gulliver.*

ABOMINA'TION, S. [*abominate*] an object cauſing the greateſt diſlike, averſion, or deteſtation. "Every ſhepherd is an "*abomination* to the Ægyptians." *Gen.* xlvi. 34. "Whatſoever hath no fins, nor ſcales "in the waters, that ſhall be an *abomination* "to you." *Levit.* xi. 12. When uſed with the auxiliary verb *to have*, or rather, *to have in*, it ſignifies to reckon as ſuch; or to *abominate*. "You ſhall have their carcaſes in "*abomination*." Idem. xi. 11. As idols and idolatry are the objects of the divine hatred; they are therefore figuratively expreſſed by this word, as "When you ſhall ſee the *abomination* of deſolation." *Matth.* xxiv. 32, 15.

ABORIG'INES, S. the antient inhabitants of a country, whoſe original could not be traced; it is uſed in oppoſition to colonies.

ABO'RTION, S. [*abortio*, Lat.] the exclusion of a child from the womb, before the due time of delivery: In irrational animals, ſtiled ſlinking or caſting their young. If this ſhould happen before the ſecond month after conception, it is ſtiled a *falſe conception*. Miſcarriages are produced by cauſes immediately affecting the child, the membranes that involve it, the placenta, the funis umbilicalis, *i. e.* the navel-ſtring, or the mother; with reſpect to the child, whatever is the occaſion of its death, cauſes *abortion* likewiſe, ſooner or later. A tenderneſs of the membranes which include the fœtus, rendering them liable to ruptures upon every trivial occaſion, often cauſes a miſcarriage. There are frequent inſtances of a ſchiroſity of the placenta, and a ſhortneſs of the umbilical cord, which have had the ſame effect. With reſpect to the mother, immoderate evacuations, ſudden paſſions, frights, all diſtempers, either acute or chronical, too violent exerciſe, lifting a great weight, fullneſs of blood, ſtimulating medicines, ſtraining in order to ſpeak loud, and a diſagreeable ſmell, are frequent cauſes of abortion.

Abortion is very dangerous, where the time of pregnancy is ſo far advanced, that the fœtus is large; where the cauſe is very violent, or the patient convulſed; where a large hæmorrhage precedes or enſues; or the fœtus is putrified. But if neither of theſe ſymptoms occur, it is always more dangerous than a birth at the full period. And as there ſeems to be a very ſtrict analogy between the fruits of animals and the ſeeds of plants; an inſtance from the vegetable tribe will be no ſmall illuſtration, if not a confirmation of the aſſertion. "A walnut drops ſpontaneouſly from its involucrum or hull, when arrived at a ſtate of maturity; but before it has arrived at that ſtate, cannot be ſeparated without violence. Juſt ſo it is with reſpect to abortions."

ABOR'TION, S. is uſed for the fœtus thus expelled, by the figure Metonymia, wherein the effect is put for the cauſe. "His wife miſcarried, but as the *abortion* "proved only a female fœtus." *Life of Martin Scriblerus.*

ABO'RTION, S. in gardening, is applied to ſuch fruits as are produced too early, which commonly happens to thoſe trees that are blaſted by noxious winds.

ABOR'TIVE, Adj. [*abortivus*, Lat.] that which is brought forth before its time: "If ever he have a child, *abortive* be it." *Shakeſp. Rich.* III. Any thing or deſign which miſcarries, is fruſtrated, or comes to nothing. "This is the true cauſe why ſo "many politic conceptions prove *abortive*." *South.*

ABOR'TIVENESS, S. [from *abortive*] the ſtate of abortion; want of ſucceſs, diſappointment.

ABO'VE, Prep. [*Bufan*, Sax.] higher in place, or poſition; as, "*Above* the clouds, "let thy proud muſick ſound." *Cowley.* Uſed before nouns of time, it ſignifies *more* or *longer than*; as, "He fought above two "hours." Superiority, or higher in rank, power or excellence; "The Lord is *above* "all nations." *Pſalm* cxiii. 4. "Cæſar "could not abide to have any *above* him." When uſed comparatively, it ſignifies *preferable to*; as, "There is no riches *above* a "ſound body; no joy *above* the joy of the "heart." *Eccluſ.* xxx. 16.

ABO'VE, Adv. It is uſed to denote a higher place; "To thoſe *above*, men ſtand-"ing below, ſeem not ſo much leſſened." *Bacon.* It is from hence uſed for the heavens, both in ſacred and profane authors; "Truſt the powers *above*." *Pope's Iliad.*

ABO'VE-BOARD, [compound word] an expreſſion borrowed from gameſters, who generally put their hands under the table in order to change their cards; and ſignifies, in

in open ſight, plainly, honeſtly, without the leaſt artifice, or diſſimulation; "It is "the part of an honeſt man to deal *above-board*," *L'Eſtrange*.

ABO'VE-MENTIONED, Part. mentioned in a former part of a work or writing, "unfit for the utterance of the five "lines *above-mentioned*," *Guard*. No. 82.

To ABO'UND, V. N. [*abundo*, Lat. *abunder*, Fr.] to have an exceeding great number, quantity or plenty of any thing. "A faithful man ſhall *abound with* bleſſings." *Prov.* xxviii. 2.

To ABO'UND, V. N. when uſed without the particles, ſignifies to increaſe prodigiouſly, "when iniquity ſhall *abound*." *Matth.* xxiv. 12. to be in great plenty, number, or exceſs.

ABOU'T, Prep. [*abutan*, Sax.] applied to time or place, it ſignifies, near, or within the compaſs of; as, "*about* night." "They "have ſet up a ſhop *about* Cheapſide." When put before words of meaſure, it has the ſame ſignification; "*about* four fingers long." The moſt ſimple acceptation as that of round, ſurrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxons, from whence it is derived; "Bind them *about* thy neck." *Prov.* lxi. 3. annexed; or, appendant to a perſon, in the ſame manner as dreſs. "If you have "this *about* you." *Milton*. Concerning of, relating to.

ABOU'T, Adv. in circumference, or compaſs. "Indeed, I am in the waiſt two yards *about*." *Merry Wives of Windſor*. From place to place; every where; "He went *about* doing good." *Acts*. The longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhorteſt, or ſtraight, alluding to the circumference, and the diameter of a circle; "The ſure way (though moſt *about*) to make good." *Boyle*. When prefixed to verbs, it ſignifies that the action or thing will ſoon happen; as, "*about* to fight;" "*about* to *periſh*."

To be ABOUT, V. N. to be employed or engaged in. "What it is our great countrymen *were about*." *Spect.* No. 329.

ABO'UT, Adj. [*about*, Fr.] a certain point, period, or ſtate, and is diverſified according to the verb to which it is joined. "Thus he has brought *about* his purpoſes." He has accompliſhed them. "Whether this will be *brought about*, by breaking his head." *Spect.* When joined with *come*, it ſignifies, to be arrived at a certain ſtate or point. As, "The wind they long had wiſhed was come *about*." *Dryd. Fables*. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation, or deſign. "As, why *go* ye *about* to kill me." *John* vii. 19.

ABRACADA'BRA, [*Abracax*, the name of a Syrian idol] a magical charm, invented by the elder Serenus Samonicus, who lived in the time of Severus and Caracalla, as a cure for the Semi-tertian.

ABRA'CALAN, a cabbaliſtic word, made uſe of by the Jews for the ſame purpoſe as the precedent.

To ABRA'DE, V. A. [*abrado*, Lat.] to rub off, to waſte or wear away by degrees. "Succeſſively *abraded* from them by a decurſion of waters." *Hales's Origin*.

ABRA'HAM's BALM, S. in Botany, the hemp-tree, a ſpecies of willow.

ABRAHAM's BOSOM, is a term uſed in the ſcripture phraſeology, to denote a place of the greateſt felicity in the heavenly manſions.

ABRA'SION, S. [ſee ABRADE] the act of wearing away, or rubbing off. In Medicine, it ſignifies the wearing away the natural mucus which covers the membranes, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach and inteſtines, by ſharp corroſive medicines or humours.

ABR'EAST, Adv. [*breaſt*, Sax.] in ſuch a poſition, that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line. "The riders rode *abreaſt*." *Dryd.* Ships are ſaid to ſail three or four *abreaſt*, when they bear down by ſide of each other.

ABR'IG, ABR'ICK, S. among Chymiſts, ſulphur.

To ABRID'GE, V. A. [*abreger*, Fr.] to ſhorten in words, ſo as to preſerve the ſubſtance. "All theſe ſayings we will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume." 2 *Maccab.* ii. 23. to diminiſh, leſſen, or cut ſhort. When followed by the particles *from*, or *of*, it denotes to *deprive*. "To be *abridged* from ſuch a noble rate," *Merchant of Venice*. "The city had many privileges, but is now *abridged of* moſt of them."

ABRID'GER, S. [from *abridge*] a ſhortener; a writer of compendiums, or abridgments.

ABRIDG'MENT, S. [*abregement*, Fr.] the contraction of a large work into a leſs compaſs. "This one word is the *abridgment* of all volumes of ſcripture." *Hooker*, b. ii. §. 5. A leſſening, or diminution.

ABRO'ACH, Adv. [ſee BROACH] running out, in alluſion to liquor that is *broached*, or tapped. "While every ſpout's *abroach*." *Swift*. To be ſet in ſuch a poſition, that the liquor contained may eaſily be drawn out. "The jars of gen'rous wine—he *ſet abroach*." *Dryd. Virgil*. To undertake. "What miſchiefs might be ſet *abroach*." *Shakeſ. Hen.* IV.

ABRO'AD, Adv. [from *a*, and *brad*, Sax.] without confinement; at large. "The lonely fox roams far *abroad*." *Prior*. In a foreign country. "The time I ſhould think fitteſt, for a young gentleman to be ſent *abroad*." *Locke on Educat.* In all directions. "An elm diſplays her duſky arms *abroad*." *Dryd. Virg.* From without, externally, in oppoſition to within. "More ſtates are overthrown through diſeaſes bred within

themſelves, than thro' violence from *abroad*." *Hooker*.

To AB'ROGATE, V. A. [*abrogo*, Lat.] to deprive, to repeal, or annul. "Laws of that kind do *abrogate* themſelves." *Hooker*.

ABROGA'TION, S. [*abrogatio* Lat.] the act of repealing. "Demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of thoſe laws which were in force." *Clarendon*, b. viii.

To ABRO'OK, V. A to bear or endure. "Ill can thy noble mind *abrook* the *abject* people." *Shakeſ. Hen.* VII.

ABRUP'T, Adj. [*abruptus*, Lat.] craggy, broken. "Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*." *Thompſ.* Sudden, unexpected, without the cuſtomary preparatives. "To know the cauſe of your *abrupt* departure." *Shakeſ.* Unconnected, when applied to writing; as, "The *abrupt* ſtile, which hath made many breaches." *Ben. Johnſ. Diſcov.*

ABRUP'TION, S. [*abruptio*, Lat. this word ſeldom occurs] a breaking off, ſeparation.

ABRUP'TLY, Adv. haſtily, unexpectedly, rudely, without the previous ceremonies required. "So lately found, and ſo *abrupt'y* gone." *Sidney*, b. ii.

ABRUP'TNESS, S. an haſty, unexpected, unceremonious manner, ſuddenneſs, or the ſtate of unconnectedneſs, roughneſs, craggineſs.

A'BRUS, S. a kind of red phaſeolus, or kidney-bean, growing in Egypt and the Indies.

ABS'CESS, S. [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] a critical diſcharge of humours, which paſſes not off by the common emunctories, but collects in ſuch quantities as to form a tumour or ſwelling, and break or corrode the veſſels, if not diſcuſſed. The matter thus collected is ſometimes included in a cyſtis or bag, and appears either curdy, or like honey, or tallow, and is termed an incyſted tumour.

To ABSCI'ND, V. A. [*abſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off. Not often uſed.

ABSCI'SSA, ABSCI'SSE, S. [*abſciſſus*, Lat.] in Conics, a part of the diameter of a curve line, intercepted between the vertex of that diameter, and the point where any ordinate or ſemi-ordinate to that diameter falls; or that part of the axis in a curve lined figure, that is cut off by an ordinate, and contained between the vertex and the ordinate.

ABSCIS'SION, S. [*abſciſſio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off. "Fabricius renders the *abſciſſion* of them difficult enough." *Wiſeman's Surgery*. Seldom uſed.

To ABSCO'ND, V. N. [*abſcondo*, Lat.] to keep one's ſelf from the view of the public; to hide, applied eſpecially to thoſe who fly to eſcape the law.

ABSCO'NDER, S. [from *abſcond*] the perſon who quits his reſidence, and hides himſelf to prevent his being diſcovered.

ABSCON'DING, S. [from *abſcond*] the act of avoiding the ſight of mankind, or leaving one's dwelling for that purpoſe.

AB'SENCE, S. [*abſence*, Fr. *abſentia*, Lat.] diſtance which deprives a perſon both of the ſight and converſe of another, generally uſed in oppoſition to preſence. "I mourn in *abſence*, love's eternal night." *Dryd. Pal. and Arc.* Inattention to the preſent object, becauſe a perſon in that ſtate reſembles one who is diſtant. "Reflecting on the little *abſences*, or diſtractions of mankind." *Spect.* No. 77.

AB'SENT, Adj. [*abſens*, Lat.] at a diſtance from; out of the ſight and hearing of a perſon. "*Abſent from* her ſight." *Pope's Paſt.* Inattentive to, or regardleſs of ſomething preſent, by employing one's thoughts on ſomething elſe. "I diſtinguiſh a man that is *abſent*, becauſe he thinks on ſomething elſe." *Spect.* No. 77.

To ABSE'NT, V. A. [See ABSENT] to withdraw, or decline the preſence of a perſon or thing. "*Abſent* thee from felicity a while." *Hamlet*.

ABSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*abſentaneus*, Lat.] relating to abſence.

ABSENTE'E, S. [*abſent*] he that is abſent from his ſtation or country.

ABSE'NTER, S. one that does not attend; as, "An *abſenter* from church."

ABSIN'THIATED, Part. [See ABSINTHIUM, Lat.] in Medicine, impregnated with wormwood; from

ABSIN'THIUM, S. [Wormwood, of ἀψίνθιον, *apſinthion*, unpleaſant, from α, *privative*, and ψάθος, *pſinthos*, according to Heſychius, delight] there are thirty-three ſpecies of this plant; but that uſed in Phyſic is the *Abſinthium vulgare majus* of Bauhine, or common wormwood. The virtues of this herb, according to Boerhaave, are immortal, as curing all dropſies not attended with a rupture of the viſcera. An ounce of the juice, extracted from the green leaves, is of great ſervice to perſons labouring under a languor. A conſerve made of the tender tops of the leaves is of excellent uſe where the ſtomach is clogged with phlegm, or unactive bile, providing the diſtemperature be not hot.

ABSOL'VATORY, Adj. [*abſoluteire*, Fr.] that has relation to pardon or abſolution.

To ABSO'LVE, V. A. [*abſolvo*, Lat.] to clear or acquit; as, "He hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be *abſolved*." *Swift*. To free from an engagement or promiſe. "I am *abſolved*." *Waller*. To pardon, in alluſion to the abſolution of a prieſt. "For God, not man, *abſolves* our frailties here." *Pope's Heloiſe*.

AB'SOLUTE, Adj. [*abſolutus*, Lat.] perfect; without defect; complete. "The words of his mouth are *abſolute*." "By ſea he is an *abſolute* maſter." *Shakeſp. Anthon.* Without conditions. Independant. "God

is an *absolute* Being." Without restraint or limitation. "My crown is *absolute*." *Dryd.*

ABSOL'UTE NUMBER, in Algebraic Equations, is the known quantity which possesseth one side of an equation.

ABSOL'UTE EQUATION, in Astronomy, is the aggregate or amount of the excentric or optic equations.

AB'SOLUTENESS, S. compleatness; freedom from restrictions or limits. "The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission." *Clarendon*, b. viii. When applied to the exercise of regal power, it signifies arbitrariness or despoticism. "Which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety." *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

AB'SOLUTELY, Adv. entirely, compleatly, perfectly. "*Absolutely* inconceivable." *Swift.* Without conditions or relation. "*Absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes." *Bently.* Without any check, restraint, or limits. "*Absolutely* did reign." *Par. Lost.*

ABSOLU'TION, S. [*absolutio*, Lat.] in the Common Law, a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence; a temporal discharge from farther attendance upon a mesne process. In Ecclesiastical Law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces pardon for sins.

ABSOLU'TORY, Adj. [*absolutorius*, Lat.] that which imparts pardon, forgiveness, or absolution. "Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced." *Ayliffe.*

AB'SONANT, Part. [*absonans*, Lat.] of a harsh sound; contrary to reason; absurd; foreign to the purpose.

AB'SONOUS, Adj. [*absonans*, Lat.] not agreeable to allusion, in the concords of music.

To ABSOR'B, V. A [*absorbeo*, Lat.] to suck up. "To *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts." *Harvey.*

ABSO'RBENT, S. [*absorbens*, Lat.] in Physic, such medicines as dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally. Such are the testaceous powders, chalk, &c. The term is likewise applied to the lacteals which *absorb* the chyle.

ABSO'RPT, Part. swallowed up. "The particular constitution of the earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burnet.*

ABSOR'PTION, S. the act of sucking up, or absorbing.

To ABSTA'IN, V. N. [*abstineo*, Lat.] to forbear, refrain from, or deny one's self any gratification. "To *abstain from* love's due rites." *Par. Lost.* "*Abstain from* all appearance of evil." 1 *Thes.* v. 22. With great elegance applied to inanimate things. "The doubtful billows scarce *abstain* from the tossed vessel." *Dryd. Virgil.*

ABSTE'MIOUS, Adj. [*abstemious*, Lat.] temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gratifications. "As an *abstemious* hermit." It is likewise used substantively. "The instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious*." Arbuth.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, Adv. soberly, temperately.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being temperate or abstemious.

ABSTEN'SION, ABSTEN'TION, S. [*abstineo*, Lat.] the act of holding off or restraining.

To ABSTER'GE, V. A. [*abstergo*, Lat.] to wipe clean, to cleanse.

ABSTER'GENT, Part. [*abstergens*, Lat.] endued with a cleansing quality.

ABSTER'GENTS, S. in Medicine, a class of remedies, which abrade and clear away such mucous particles as they meet with in their passage, and, by that means, cleanse the parts from viscid or morbid adhesions, whether they be the matter of wounds, ulcers, &c. Their most usual name among modern practitioners, is that of *detergents*.

ABSTER'SION, S. [*absterfio*, Lat.] the act of cleansing. "The seventh cause is *absterfion*, which is a scowering off." *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ABSTER'SIVE, Adj. [*absterfivus*, Lat.] endued with the quality of cleansing. "There many a flower *absterfive* grew." *Swift.*

AB'STINENCE, S. [*abstinentia*, Lat.] in a general sense it signifies the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity. In a more limited sense it signifies fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food. And in this acceptation it is distinguished from temperance, as that implies a moderate use of foods, but this is an entire avoiding of it for a time. *Abstinence* is certainly of great service to people of a sedentary life, to keep them from a multitude of diseases; and of great assistance to medicines in the cure of chronical or acute diseases. We shall produce one or two instances of its efficacy, from a thousand equally astonishing. The noble Venetian, Cornaro, after having tried all means that could be thought of for his recovery, was given over at forty, but was cured, and lived to an hundred, as himself assures us, by the mere dint of *abstinence*. In our own island, as we are informed by Buchanan, one Laurence preserved himself to one hundred and forty; and Kentigern, afterwards called St. Mungo, according to Spotswood, lived to one hundred and eighty-five, by the same means. Nor should this be looked on as incredible, since most chronical diseases, the infirmities of old age, and the short lives of Englishmen, are, according to Cheyne, in his Essay on Health, owing to repletion, and may be cured by *abstinence*.

ABS'TINENCY, S. [*abstinentia*, Lat.] the same as *abstinence*. A word not in use at present.

AB'STINENT, Adj. [*abstinens*, Lat.]

temperate; modeſt, in oppoſition to rapacious, covetous, or luxurious.

ABSTOR'TED, Part. [*abſtortus*, Lat.] plucked, torn, or wreſted by violence.

To AB'STRACT, V. A. [*abſtraho*, Lat.] to take one thing from another. "Could we *abſtract* from theſe pernicious effects." *Decay of Piety*. To ſeparate. "The mind has a power to *abſtract* its ideas." *Locke's Eſſay*. When applied to books or writings, it ſignifies the comprizing their ſubſtance in fewer words and leſs compaſs. "Let us *abſtract* them into brief compends." *Watt's Improvem.*

AB'STRACT, Adj. [*abſtractus*, Lat.] ſeparated from ſomething elſe. "Conſidering things in themſelves *abſtract from* our opinions and other men's notions." *Locke's Eſſay*. *Abſtract* terms ſignify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the ſubject in which it is; ſuch as whiteneſs, roundneſs, life, death.

ABSTRACT Mathematics, are thoſe branches employed about quantity without any reſtriction to any particular ſepecies of it.

ABSTRACT Numbers, are aſſemblages of units, conſidered in themſelves, without being applied to any ſubject.

AB'STRACT, S. [from *to abſtract*] a compendious view of a treatiſe; rather more ſuperficial than an abridgment. "He could give a tolerable analyſis and *abſtract* of every treatiſe he read." *Watts's Imp.* It is applied figuratively to perſons, "A man who is the *abſtract* of all faults all men follow." *Shakeſp.* Ant. and Cleop.

AB'STRACT, S. In a particular ſenſe ſignifies an idea formed in the mind, when we conſider a mode or quantity ſeparate from all the particular ſubjects in which they inhere.

ABSTRACTED, Part. [from *abſtract*] ſeparated; "*abſtracted* from his own evil." *Milton*. Refined, or abſtruſe, "*Abſtracted* ſpiritual love" *Donne*.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, Adv. [from *abſtract*] in an abſtract manner; diſtinct, or ſeparate from contingent circumſtances.

ABTSRA'CTION, S. [*abſtractio*, Lat.] an operation or faculty of the mind, which diſtinguiſhes us from the brute creation, whereby we ſeperate things naturally exiſting together, and form and conſider ideas thus ſeparated.

ABSTRA'CTION, S. implies the exerciſe of this faculty; the ſtate of being abſtracted, or inattentive to external objects; or abſcence of mind.

ABSTRACTION, S. in pharmacy, the drawing off, or exhaling a menſtruum, from the ſubject it was deſigned to diſſolve.

ABSTRACTI'TIOUS, S. in pharmacy, native ſpirit of vegetables.

ABSTRAC'TIVE, Adj. indued with the power of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY, Adv. without reference to, or ſeparate from any thing elſe. "Matter *abſtractly* and abſolutely conſidered." *Bentley*.

ABSTRU'SE, Adj. [*abſtruſus*, Lat.] hidden or ſecret. "Th' eternal eye, whoſe ſight diſcerns *abſtruſeſt* thoughts." *Milton*. Not eaſily apprehended; difficult. "Since its ſo *abſtruſe* a ſubject, I may be pardoned, if I ſometimes miſs the mark." *Boyle*.

ABSTRU'SELY, Adv. in an obſcure manner, oppoſite to plainly or obviouſly.

ABSTRUSE'NESS, S. [from *abſtruſe*] difficulty, obſcurity; a relative term, implying, that the object is not eaſily to be comprehended by any particular perſon's underſtanding.

ABSU'RD, Adj. [*abſurdus*, Lat.] defect of reaſon and judgment. "You had better take for buſineſs a man ſomewhat *abſurd*, than over formal." *Bacon's Eſſay*. When applied to opinions or practices; contradictory; inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon. "'Tis phraſe, *abſurd* to call a villain great." *Pope's Eſſay on Man*.

ABSU'RDITY, S. [*abſurdité*, Fr.] a contradiction to common ſenſe; an inconſiſtence with reaſon; ſtupidity. "Look into their pretended truths; are they not ſo many wretched abſurdities?" *Guard.* No. 83.

ABSU'RDNESS, S. [from *abſurd*] injudiciouſneſs, impropriety, falſity. See *abſurdity*.

ABU'NDANCE, S. [*abóndance*, Fr. *abundantia*, Lat.] in poetical writers, Plenty! "Crown'd *abundance* ſpreads my board!" *Craſhaw*. Great numbers, "*Abundance* of people;" a great quantity, "What *abundance* of noble blood hath been ſhed?" *Raleigh's Eſſay*. Exuberance, overflowings, or luxuriance. "Th' *abundance* of an idle brain." *Fairy Q.*

ABU'NDANT, Adj. [*abundans*, Lat.] plentiful; "Good, the more communicated, more *abundant* grows." *Par. Loſt*, b. v. Exuberant. "According to his *abundant* mercy, begot us to a lively hope." 1 *Pet.* i. 3. Numerous, "Like ſome Indian province, wherein though mines and gems were more *abundant* than in other countries." *Boyle*. Joined with the particle *in*, it ſignifies overflowing, replete, or exuberant. "*Abundant in* goodneſs and truth." *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

ABU'NDANT Numbers, are thoſe whoſe aliquot, or even parts, when added together, exceed the number itſelf.

ABU'NDANTLY, Adv. [from *abundant*] in great numbers. "Let the waters bring forth *abundantly*." *Gen.* i. 20. Liberally. "God on thee *abundantly* his gifts hath alſo pour'd." *Par. Loſt*, b. viii. Amply, more than ſufficiently, "He *abundantly* confirms the other's teſtimony." *Dryd.*

To ABU'SE, V. A. [*abuter*, Lat. the ſ in this

this verb is pronounced like an *z*, the particle is formed by omitting the *e* final as *abuſing*] to make an ill uſe of; "They that uſe this world, as not *abuſing* it." 1 Cor. vii. 31. To impoſe upon. "The world hath been much *abuſed* by the opinion of making gold." *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* To treat contemptuouſly and with *rudeneſs*; "Laughed at them and *abuſed* them ſhamefully." 1 *Mac.* vii. 34. To ſeduce. "He perhaps, as he is very potent with ſuch ſpirits, *abuſes* me to damn me." *Hamlet.* To reproach, or treat with ill language.

ABU'SE, S. [from *abuſe*, *abuſus*, Lat.] the ill or improper uſe of any thing. "Another great *abuſe* of words, is inconſtancy in the uſe of them." *Locke's Eſſay.* A vitious practice or bad cuſtom. "If *abuſes* be not remedied, they will certainly increaſe." *Swift.* Carnal knowledge, either with or without violence. "And through the deceit *abuſed* me." *Sidney.*

ABU'SER, S. [from *abuſe* and *wair*, Goth. or *wær*, Sax.] the perſon who makes an ill uſe of any thing; an impoſter, ſeducer, or raviſher; one who makes uſe of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeneſs towards another.

ABU'SIVE, Adj. [*abuſif*, Fr. *abuſivus*, Lat.] practiſing abuſe, "And wicked wit aroſe, thy moſt *abuſive* foe." *Pope's Miſcell.* Containing, or full of abuſe; deceitful; or ſeducing.

ABU'SIVELY, Adv. Improperly. In a reproachful, rude, and ill-behaved manner.

ABU'SIVENESS, S. [from *abuſe*] the uſe of reproachful language; or the exerciſe of rude, and unmerited incivility. "Prophaneneſs, filthineſs, *abuſiveneſs*." *Theob.*

To ABU'T, V. N. [*aboutir*, Fr.] to border upon; to end at; to meet, or approach.

ABU'TILON, S. [Arab.] in Botany, the yellow mallows, called *ſida* by Linnæus. It has a ſingle annular empalement, which is permanent, and divided into five parts at the top. The flower conſiſts of five petals joined at the baſe. In the center ariſe many ſtamina, coaleſcing at the bottom to the ſtyle; and forming a ſort of column, which reſts upon a round germen.

ABU'TMENTS, S. the parts of any ground, or buildings that approach, or border upon another.

A'BYSM, S. [*abiſme*, old Fr.] a deep place that has no bottom, whether by land or water. "Into the *abyſm* of hell." *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

ABY'SS, S. [*abyſſus*, Lat. αβυσσος, Gr.] a cavity without bottom. "The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyſs*." *Par. Loſt.* That in which any thing is loſt: "In time's *abyſs*." *Dryd. Georg.*

The antient Hebrews, as well as the generality of the eaſtern nations, were of opinion, that the *abyſs*, or ſea, encompaſſed the whole earth, on which it was founded; that at the bottom of this *abyſs*, the Rephaim, or giants were confined for puniſhment, and the kings of Tyre, Babylon, and Egypt, ſuffered the torments of their guilt. Agreeable to this ſentiment St. John repreſents the devils and wicked men, as caſt down into the bottomleſs pit, an expreſſion which is a paraphraſe or explanation of the word *abyſs*. They likewiſe hold, that fountains and rivers owe their origin to this *abyſs*, by percolating through the pores of the earth, and that they return thither thro' paſſages of their own making. The Drs. Woodward and Nicholls, have illuſtrated and confirmed this hypotheſis in a very ingenious manner, as may be ſeen in the Natural Hiſtory of the former, and the vol. I. of the Conference publiſhed by the latter.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancala; on the W. by Gorham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Ommo Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at preſent, becauſe ſeveral provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the Eaſt. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy ſeaſon, and then it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occaſion the ſwelling of the river Nile, that has its ſource in this country. It contains mines of all ſorts of metal except tin; but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by ſeveral ſtreams, except in the mountainous parts. The emperor, or king, is called Negus; and he has been commonly taken for Preſter John. His authority is abſolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyſſinia is not without cities, as ſome pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly reſides when he is not in the field. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not as ugly as the Negroes. They make profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion; but it has a great mixture of Judaiſm. The habit of perſons of quality is a ſilken veſt, with a ſort of ſcarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

ACACA'LIS, S. [from *acocalis*, the name of a nymph raviſhed by Apollo] in Botany, a ſhrub, bearing a papilionaceous flower and ſiliquious fruit: which reſembles the plant *ſiliqua, ſyveſtris, rotundi folia*; or Judas's Tree.

ACA'CIA, S. [ακακια, Gr.] in botany, the Egyptian thorn, or binding bean-tree.

ACA'COS, Adj. [from a negative, and κακος, Gr. bad] a term applied, by medical writers,

writers, to diſtempers which are not dangerous.

ACADE'MICAL, Adj. [from *academicus*, Lat.] belonging, or relating to an academy. "After the *academical* life." *Wooton.*

ACADE'MIC, ACADEMICK, Adj. [from *academicus*, Lat. this word is wrote at preſent without a *k* at the end, though by older authors with a *k*] belonging to the academy.

ACADEMIC, ACADE'MICK, S. it is ſpelt either with or without a *k* at the end as is obſerved in the preceding word] in a large ſenſe ſignifies, a member of a univerſity, or ſchool, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught. "A young *academic*." *Watts's Improv.*

ACADEMI'CIAN, S. [*academicien*, Fr.] a member of an academy.

ACADE'MICS, ACADE'MICKS, S. [*academici*, Lat. from their frequenting the grove of *Academus*, which was afterwards turned into a ſchool, and named from him *Academia*] They are diſtinguiſhed into the old and middle, the former of which had Plato for the founder and the latter Arceſilas; and, though confuſed by writers, as being only ſynonimes expreſſive of the ſame ſentiments, yet the two ſects ſeemed to differ widely; the old academy holding that all ſubjects would admit of arguments *pro* and *con*; which they derived from the maxim of Socrates and their founder Plato that *he knew nothing:* but the new academics carried this farther, aſſerting, that "nothing can certainly be known;" building indeed upon the ſame maxim as the other, but carrying it into the regions of ſcepticiſm.

ACA'DEMY, S. [*académia*, Lat. ακαδημια, Gr.] anciently, a fine villa or pleaſure houſe, near Athens, belonging to one Academus, from whom it derived its name. During his time, gymnaſtic ſports were exerciſed at it. It was afterwards adorned with fountains, trees, and walks, by Cimon, for the conveniency of philoſophers, who met here to confer or diſpute: Plato's diſciples frequenting it, were from thence named academics, and all other learned ſocieties have ſince aſſumed the name of academics.

ACA'DEMY, S. is figuratively applied to ſignify the ſect of *academi ks* explained above: who are by ſome divided into three, and by others into five ſorts. 1. The antient academy, of which Plato was the founder. 2. The ſecond academy founded by Arceſilas, who altered the ſyſtem of the former. 3. The new academy aſcribed to Lacydes or Carneades. The 4th founded by Philo; and the 5th ſtiled the Antiochian, from Antiochus, who tempered the antient academy with ſtoiciſm.

ACA'DEMY, S. among moderns, is uſed for a place or ſeminary where the liberal arts and ſciences are uſed to be taught, and in this ſenſe applied to univerſities. "Our court ſhall be a little *atademy*." *Love's Laſt Shift.*

ACA'DEMY, S. in a confined ſenſe, implies a regular ſociety of learned perſons inſtituted for the cultivation and improvement of any branch of literature. Moſt nations of Europe have academies of this ſort. England though it has not as many, can rival all other nations both in the antiquity and celebrity of thoſe ſhe has produced: the Royal Society being, for the extenſiveneſs of its deſign, the firſt that was projected. And the ſociety of antiquaries, ſet on foot in the reighs of Queen Elizabeth and King James the firſt, is prior to the French academy by thirty-nine years, and could from its firſt inſtitution in 1590, to 1614, reckon ſuch reſpectable names among its members, as muſt at once claim the awe of foreigners, and extort their ſurprize to find how much our iſland had advanced in its progreſs in literature beyond any other.

ACA'DEMY, S. in a particular ſenſe, denotes a riding-ſchool, where the other ſciences of fencing, &c. are likewiſe taught. The place ſet apart for riding, called the Manege, has generally a pillar in the center, and others placed in pairs at the ſides. Blackiſton obſerves, in his firſt lecture on the common law, that the Manege has been introduced into the univerſity of Oxford, by the bounty of one of the Engliſh nobility.

ACAJO'U, S. [the *coſſu* nut] the fruit of a tree growing in the Antilles, and in many places of the contenant of America. There are three ſpecies of trees included under this name, of which the only one which bears fruit, is of a middling ſize, with branches inclining downwards. Its leaves are broad, ſtreaked with veins, and round at the end. The bloſſoms grow in cluſters, are of a very agreeable ſmell when they firſt open, of a white, but, afterwards of a carnation or purple colour. The fruit is in the form of an apple, ſomewhat oblong, covered with a thin, ſmooth ſkin, of a lively red on the ſide next the ſun, on the contrary of a gold colour, and is crowned with an olive-colour creſt. Its ſmell is ſweet and comforting; its ſubſtance abounding in ſpungy filaments, which yield a juice, before the fruit is ripe of a tart ſtyptic flavour, very good for quenching thirſt, and preventing fainting fits, when mixed with ſugar: when the fruit is grown to maturity, it is then ſweet, pleaſant, and wholeſome, ſomewhat aſtringent, and very dieuretick.

ACALE'PHE, S. [ακαλεφη, Gr.] a nettle. Likewiſe a fiſh, of eaſy digeſtion; a ſea fowl; and a ſea animal.

ACAL'YPHA, S. in botany three-ſeeded Mercury, ranged by Linnæus in his twenty-firſt claſs, intitled Monœcia Mono Delphia, from

from its having male and female flowers in the ſame plant, and the ſtamina being united.

ACANA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *ακανθα*, Gr.] in botany, applied to all plants of the thiſtle kind, which have heads and are prickly.

ACA'NTHA, S. [*ακανθα*, Gr.] in its primitive ſignification, any thing that is ſharp pointed, as a thorn, or the fins of a fiſh.

ACANTHA'BOLUS, S. [from *ακανθα*, Gr.] a chirurgical inſtrument, made uſe of to extract fiſh bones, or other bodies ſticking in the œſophagus, or gullet.

ACA'NTHUS, S. [*ακανθος*, Gr.] in botany ſignifies the *branca urſina*, or Bear's Breech. This is ranked by Linnæus, in his fourteenth claſs, under the title of *didynamia angioſperma*, from the flowers having two long and two ſhorter ſtamina.

ACA'NTHUS, S. in architecture, the repreſentation of the precedent plant on the capitals of pillars.

ACA'NTHUS, S. among the mythologiſts, a youth changed into the flower of his name.

ACA'PNON, S. [*ακαπνον*, Gr.] in medical writers ſignifies dry wood. Among botaniſts, the herb Marjorum.

ACAPA'LTI, S. a plant of New Spain or Mexico, which produces long pepper.

ACA'RNAR, or ACHE'RNER, S. in aſtronomy, a bright fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Eridanus.

ACA'RUS, S. an animalcule, or ſmall creature bred in wax, which, according to Ariſtotle is the leaſt object to be perceived by the unaſſiſted ſight. It likewiſe ſignifies a particular kind of vermin which lodge themſelves under the cuticula, by ſome ſtiled hand-worms.

ACATALE'CTIC, Adj. [*ακαταληκτικος*, Gr.] in Greek or Latin poetry, a verſe which is perfect with reſpect to the number of its feet, being complete without redundancy and full without defect.

ACATALE'PSIA, ACATALE'PSY, S. [*ακαταληψια*, Gr.] the incomprehenſibility of any doctrine ariſing either from the defect of the underſtanding or the nature of the object.

ACA'TERY, S. [from *kater*, Dutch, to provide food] an office in the king's houſhold, which is a check between the clerks of the kitchen and the purveyor. The officers who belong to the *Acatery*, are a ſerjeant, whoſe ſalary is 6 l. two joint clerks 120 l. and a yeoman of the ſalt ſtores.

ACATHA'RSIA, S. [*ακαθαρσια*, Gr.] the filth which is not purged away in a diſeaſed body. In ſurgery, it ſignifies, the ſordes or impurities of wounds.

ACA'TIUM, S. [from *ακη*, Gr.] a kind of boat, or pinnance uſed by the antients in military affairs.

ACA'ULIS, ACA'ULOS, Adj. in botany, applied to plants, whoſe flower reſts on the ground, without any viſible ſtalk.

ACCAPI'TIUM, ACCAPITUM, S. in Law Books, the ſum of money paid by a vaſſal to his lord, upon his admiſſion to a feud.

ACCE'DAS AD CU'RIAM, [Lat. come to the court] in Law, a writ lying, where a man hath received, or apprehends falſe judgment, in a hundred-court, or court-baron; in order to remove the ſuit into any other, excepting the county court.

ACCE'DAS AD VICECO'MITEM, in Law, is a writ directed to the coroner, commanding him to deliver a writ to the ſheriff, who ſuppreſſes a *pone* delivered. *Reg. Orig.* 83.

To ACCE'DE, V. A. [*accédo*, Lat.] to approach to; to agree, to come, or be added to. A term oftner made uſe of by political writers than any others; "France has *acceded to* the treaty between Sweden and Ruſſia."

To ACCE'LERATE, V. A. [*accelero*, Lat.] the making a body, already in motion, to move on faſter. "*Accelerate* the motion of the blood." *Arbuth. on Alim.* In a derivative ſenſe, to haſten; "*Accelerate* his diligence in the moſt momentous enquiries." *Watt's Improvements.*

ACCE'LERATED MOTION, in Mechanics, is that which is continually increaſed; this being produced by a conſtant impulſe, or power, which continues its action upon the body; if it cauſe an equal increaſe in equal times, the motion is ſaid to be *uniformly accelerated*. Thus the motion of falling bodies is conſtantly accelerated, becauſe gravity, every moment, adds a new impulſe, which generates a new degree of velocity, and the velocity thus increaſing, its motion muſt be increaſed likewiſe, or in other words it muſt move faſter and faſter every moment. Galileo, the reſtorer of reaſon in Italy, was the diſcoverer of this important truth, which is a natural conſequence from Sir Iſaac Newton's ſecond law of nature or motion, *viz.* "The change of motion produced in any body, is always proportionable to the force whereby it is effected, and in the ſame direction wherein that force acts." As the height from which bodies can be let fall, is ſo ſmall as not to alter gravity, it muſt therefore act upon them uniformly, during the whole time of their deſcent, and they muſt, conſequently, acquire an equal degree of velocity, which will conſtantly increaſe in proportion to the time the body takes up in falling; and therefore, the ſpace a body paſſes over in a uniform motion, is in a ratio compounded of the time and velocity, *i. e.* the velocity multiplied by the time is equal to the ſpace paſſed over. Hence we may obſerve, that a body falls three times as far in the ſecond portion of time, as it does in the firſt; five times as far in the third; ſeven times as far in the fourth, and ſo on, in a ſeries of

odd

odd numbers, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, &c.

When bodies are thrown perpendicularly upwards, their velocities decreaſe, as the times they aſcend increaſe; becauſe their gravity deſtroys an equal portion of their velocity every inſtant of their aſcent. And the heights bodies riſe to, when thrown perpendicularly upwards, are as the ſquares of the time ſpent, from their ſetting out, to the moment they ceaſe to riſe: *i. e.* if a body be thrown upwards, with ſuch a degree of velocity as to continue riſing twice as long as another, it will aſcend four times as high; if thrice as long, nine times as high, &c. for the heights which bodies thrown up with different velocities arrive to, are to each other as the ſquares of thoſe velocities.

ACCELERA'TING, Part. [from *accelerate*, the *e* final being dropt before *ing*, the participial ending, both in this word and in others, where it occurs, as *write*, *writing*] the haſtening any event. "Inclin'd to the *accelerating* a battle." *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

ACCELERA'TION, S. [*acceleratio*, Lat.] the act of increaſing the motion of the bodies; or the ſtate of a body whoſe motion is increaſed.

ACCELERA'TION, in Phyſics, may be proved both *à priori*, and *à poſteriori*. Nothing is more evident than that bodies fall with greater or leſs forces, in proportion to the height from whence they fall. A body let fall from the height of one yard, may make no impreſſion at all in the ground; but if dropped from the top of the monument, would make a very great one. Some attribute this to the preſſure of the air, which muſt increaſe in proportion to the increaſe of its column; but this hypotheſis is overturned by the known laws of ſtatics.

ACCELERA'TION, S. in antient Aſtronomy, is the difference between the ſolar revolution, and that of the primum mobile, computed at 3 minutes 56 ſeconds.

ACCELERA'TOR, or ACCELERATO'RES URI'NÆ, in Anatomy, two muſcles, whoſe principal office is to expedite or haſten the diſcharge both of the ſeed and urine.

AC'CENT, S. [*accent*, Fr. from *accentus*, Lat.] in Grammar, the marks made on ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation, and are divided into grave, acute, circumflex, long, or ſhort. The grave is marked thus (`) over a vowel, and ſignifies that the voice is to be lowered; the acute inclines the contrary way, thus (') and ſhews that the voice is to be raiſed; the circumflex, marked thus, (^) intimates that the voice is to be modulated in a manner reſembling a quaver. The other accents ſeem to be appropriated to Proſody, of which that marked thus (-) and called the long accent, imports that the vowel over which it is placed is to be pronounced long, if not double its natural time; and the ſhort accent, marked thus, (˘) ſhews that the vowel is to be pronounced very quick.

AC'CENT, S. language. "*Accents* yet unknown." *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.* Likewiſe the tone of the voice, or manner of ſpeaking. "He that beguiled you in a plain *accent*, was a plain knave." *K. Lear.*

The Hebrew accents, which were unknown to the antient Jews, are ſuppoſed to have been introduced about the ſixth century by the Maſſoretes, though originally invented by the Arabs. They are comprized under the two terms of tonic and euphonic accents. The former were uſed to denote the proper tone to be given to ſyllables, and are again divided into grammatical and muſical; the latter to make the pronunciation more ſweet and harmonious.

The Greek accents, are undoubtedly of modern invention, as is evident from inſcriptions as well as manuſcripts, none of which, till 170 years before Chriſt, have either accent, ſpirit, apoſtrophies, or iota. If it ſhould be replied, that the reaſon why they do not appear on medals and inſcriptions, was becauſe they could not be conveniently placed, the argument ſtill holds good with reſpect to the manuſcripts, where they could have been placed conveniently enough.

AC'CENT, S. in Muſic, is a certain modulation of ſounds, uſed to expreſs any paſſion, and is applied both to the voice and inſtruments. Every bar is divided into accented and unaccented parts; of which the accented are the principal, intended to move and affect, and contain all the ſoul and expreſſion of harmony. In common time, the firſt and third crotchets are the accented parts of the meaſure; but in triple time, the firſt and laſt; though the firſt is accented ſo ſtrongly, that the accent of the laſt is ſcarce ſenſible.

To ACCE'NT, V. A. [*accentus*, Lat.] to place or lay the ſtreſs of the voice on peculiar parts of words. "*Accenting* the words." *Locke on Education*, i. 177. The placing the marks of the accents in writing or printing. It is uſed for ſpeaking in general; to pronounce. To diſtinguiſh the verb from the ſubſtantive, in reading or converſe, the ſtreſs of the voice is placed on the firſt ſyllable of the ſubſtantive, and on the laſt of the verb, thus, *ac'cent*, is the ſubſtantive, and to *accént*, the verb.

AC'CENTING, Verbal Noun, the act of toning or laying the ſtreſs properly on any word or ſyllable; alſo the marking the ſyllables, which are to be ſo pronounced, in writing.

ACCE'NTOR, S. [*accino*, Lat.] one who ſings the treble, or higheſt part, in a choir.

To ACCE'NTUATE, V. A. [*accentuer*, Fr.] to place the proper accents on the vowels or ſyllables of any word.

ACCENTUA'TION, S. the act of placing

ing the proper ſtreſs of voice in ſpeaking, or the marks of the accents on the ſyllables or vowels of any word.

To ACCE'PT, V. A. [*accepto*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.] to take a thing, offered by another, with kindneſs, or with approbation. "Charm by *accepting*, by ſubmitting ſway." *Pope.* It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*, before perſonal pronouns, and ſignifies to make a reconciliation, or give a friendly reception.

ACCEPTABI'LITY, S. [*acceptabilitas*, Lat.] the quality which cauſes a thing or perſon to meet with a kind reception. "For the obtaining the grand *acceptability* of repentance." *Taylor's Worth. Com.*

A'CCEPTABLE, Adj. [*acceptable*, Fr. *acceptabilis*, Lat. It is accented on the firſt ſyllable by moſt moderns, who have likewiſe the authority of Milton on their ſide: yet there are not a few, and among them men of great learning, who place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, chuſing to pronounce it, *acceptable.*] It implies that which may meet to a favourable reception. "Uſing all honeſt arts to make themſelves *acceptable* to the laity." *Swift.* Sometimes it implies merit, and that the thing to be given is worthy to be received with approbation. "So fit, ſo *acceptable*, ſo divine." *Par. Loſt*, b. iii.

ACCEP'TABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing worthy of a reception or approbation.

ACCEP'TABLY, Adv. It is uſed with the particle *to*, and implies ſuch a manner as may cauſe deſire or approbation. "They will find ways to expreſs it *acceptably to* every one." *Locke's Educ.* i. 145. *Taylor's Guide.*

ACCEP'TANCE, S. [*acceptance*, Fr.] the act of receiving, or the being received with approbation. "If he tells us his noble deeds, we muſt tell him our noble *acceptance* of them." *Shakeſp. Coriol.* It ſometimes denotes the ſenſe or ſignification of a word, for which we generally ſubſtitute the word acceptation. "Under the common *acceptance* of it." *South.*

ACCE'PTANCE of a donation, in Civil Law, is neceſſary to its validity.

ACCEPTANCE, S. in Common Law, is the tacit agreement to ſome act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if ſuch agreement, or acceptance, had not been made. For example, if a huſband and wife, ſeiſed of lands in right of the wife, join in making a leaſe or feoffment, reſerving rent, and the huſband dies; after which the widow receives, or *accepts* the rent; the leaſe or feoffment is confirmed by her *acceptance*, and it ſhall bar her from bringing a writ *cui in vita.* 1 *Inſt.* 211.

ACCE'PTANCE, S. in Commerce, is the ſubſcribing or ſigning a bill of exchange, which makes the perſon debtor for the ſum of its contents, and obliges him to diſcharge it at the time which it mentions. Acceptances may be divided into thoſe which ought, and thoſe which need not, be dated. The acceptances which need not to be dated, are thoſe on bills payable at a day fixed, at uſance, double uſance, &c. On theſe the word accepted and the acceptor's name need only be written, thus, "Accepted, S. B." Though indeed it is not abſolutely neceſſary to have bills of a fixed day accepted, yet it is an advantage to the bearer, becauſe, by virtue of that acceptance, he has two ſecurities inſtead of one; that is, the acceptor and the drawer. If the perſon on whom ſuch bill is drawn ſhould make difficulties to accept it, the bearer has a right to have it proteſted, and to return it to the drawer. The acceptances which it is neceſſary to date, are thoſe on bills drawn at ſo many days or months after ſight, becauſe the time does not begin to run till the day after the acceptance. Theſe acceptances run thus, "Accepted, 7 Auguſt, 1759, Thomas Jones." If the bearer of a bill conſents to an acceptance at twenty days ſight inſtead of eight days expreſſed in the bill, he may run the riſk of the twelve days of prolongation, and in caſe the acceptor breaks within that time, the bill remains to his account, without any reſource againſt the drawer. And if a bill be drawn for three thouſand pounds, and the bearer takes an acceptance for two thouſand only, and receive no more, the remaining thouſand will be at his own hazard. Yet if the bearer ſhould have written orders from the drawer to have the bill accepted in either of the laſt mentioned forms, he will then have an undoubted right againſt the drawer for an indemnification. According to the cuſtom of merchants, the deſiring a perſon to leave his bill in order to be *accepted*, or deſiring him to call on the morrow, &c. and it ſhall be accepted, amount to an acceptance, and oblige, as effectually, both by law and the cuſtom of merchants, as if it were wrote on the bill and ſubſcribed with the name of the party. Should a perſon promiſe conditionally to accept a bill, by deſiring it to be left till the morrow, that he may look over his books, and accordingly the bill ſhould be accepted, this will not amount to a complete acceptance, becauſe the mention of looking over his books, implies that his having effects in his hands are the conditions of his acceptance; as it was ruled by Lord Chief Juſtice Hale, at Guildhall, London.

ACCEPTA'TION, S. reception in general. "All are rewarded with like coldneſs of *acceptation*." *Sidney*, b. ii. Favourable reception, including approbation. The common ſenſe, or meaning, generally affixed to a word.

ACCE'PTER, S. [*accepteur*, Fr.] in Commerce, the perſon who accepts a bill by ſigning it, and thereby obliges himſelf to pay the contents, when due.

ACCEPTILA'TION, S. [*acceptilatio*, Lat.]

Lat.] in Civil Law, an acquittance given by a creditor to a debtor, without receiving any part of the debt.

ACCE'SS, S. [*acceſſus*, Lat.] the way or means, by which any thing may be approached. "Here *th'* *acceſs* a gloomy grove defends." *Dryd. Æn.*

AC'CESS, S. [*acceſſio*, Lat.] addition, enlargment, increaſe. "I, from the influence of thy looks, receive *acceſs* in every virtue." *Par. Loſt*, b. ix.

AC'CESS, [*accez*, Fr.] in Medicine, the return of any periodical diſeaſe. "As the *acceſs* of a gout; the *acceſs* of an ague, &c"

ACCESSARINESS, S. [from *acceſſary*] a ſtate in which a perſon conduces to, or promotes any event, either good or bad.

AC'CESSARY, S. [*accedo*, Lat.] in Common Law, one who is not a principal, but an accomplice, or partaker in any crime, either by advice, aid, or command. In Statute Law, one who abets, adviſes, or conceals, the committer or commiſſion of felony. *Acceſſaries* are diſtinguiſhed into *acceſſaries before*, or *acceſſaries after*, the fact; an *acceſſary before* the fact, is one who procures another to do it, but is abſent at the time of its commiſſion. The *acceſſary after* the fact, is one who receives, aſſiſts, or harbours, a perſon, who he knows, has been guilty either of felony or murder. There can be no *acceſſary* before the fact in manſlaughter, becauſe it is done on a ſudden and unpremeditated. There are no acceſſaries in the higheſt or loweſt offences, but all the parties are deemed principals; as in riots, forcible entries, &c. which are the loweſt offences; ſo likewiſe in high-treaſon, which is the higheſt, there are no acceſſaries. A perſon who receives or harbours the acceſſary to a murder or felony, knowing him to be ſuch, is the *acceſſary of an acceſſary*.

AC'CESSARY, Adj. that which contributes to bring about any event or thing. "As for thoſe things which are *acceſſary* hereunto; thoſe things that ſo belong to the way of ſalvation." *Hooker*. In a law ſenſe it implies guilt, and denotes a perſon to have been inſtrumental to the commiſſion of ſomething criminal.

ACCE'SSIBLE, Adj. [*acceſſible*, Fr.] that which may be approached, reached, or come to. It is uſed with the particle *to*, before the object. "As an iſland, we are *acceſſible* on every ſide." *Add. Freehold*. Applied to the underſtanding, it ſignifies ſomething which it can attain. "Though *acceſſible*, in ſome meaſure *to* our ſenſes." *Hale's Origin.*

ACCE'SSIBLE HEIGHT, in practical Geometry, is that which can be mechanically meaſured by the application of a meaſure to it; whoſe baſis, or foot, may be approached to, and a diſtance meaſured, from thence, on the ground.

ACCE'SSION, S. [*acceſſio*, Lat.] a coming to. "His Majeſty's *acceſſion* to the crown." *Com. Pray.* The addition or junction of. "*Acceſſion* to a confederacy." The enlarging or increaſe of any thing by ſomething added. "The included inch of air received ſome little *acceſſion* during the trial." *Boyle on Air*.

ACCE'SSION, S. in Phyſic, the beginning of a paroxyſm.

ACCE'SSOR, S. [from *accedo*, Lat.] a comer to; one who joins himſelf to any party.

AC'CESSORILY, Adv. [from *acceſſory*] in the manner or form of a partaker, aider, abettor, or acceſſory.

The AC'CESSORY NERVE, or ACCESSO'RIUS WILLISII, becauſe named by that Doctor, called likewiſe *par acceſſorium*; they belong to the eighth pair, ariſe by ſeveral filaments on each ſide of the medulla ſpinalis, or ſpinal marrow, about the beginning of the ſixth pair of the neck. They gradually increaſe in their courſe upwards, by receiving ſeveral filaments from the poſterior nervous planes.

AC'CIDENCE, S. [a corruption of the word accidents, from the Latin *accidentia*] the name of a compendious treatiſe, uſed by grammarians, to teach the various *accidents*, or properties, belonging to a language. That which is now commonly uſed in grammar-ſchools, was originally called Paul's Accidence, being compoſed by Dean Colet, the founder of that ſeminary, in 1509, and dedicated to W. Lilly, the firſt high maſter, in 1510. In 1513 the Dean added the conſtruction of the eight parts of ſpeech, which was firſt ſubmitted to the correction of Lilly, and after that being ſent to the famous Eraſmus, the Dean's peculiar friend, was publiſhed with his alterations, anno 1515. So great was the reputation of theſe rudiments, that Cardinal Wooliey reprinted them with a prefatory diſcourſe, and ordered them to be taught in the ſchool he founded at Ipſwich in 1528. But time and ſucceſs, which are a greater recommendation than meer authority, have reflected the greateſt eulogium upon theſe rudiments that any book can have. This being the firſt book made uſe of in education at grammar-ſchools, is uſed figuratively to ſignify the loweſt degree of learning. "I do confeſs I do want eloquence—and never yet did learn my *accidence*." *Taylor*.

AC'CIDENT, S. [*accidens*, Lat. from *accido*] an event or ſomething which happens. "The flood and other *accidents* of time." *Ral.* Any thing which comes to paſs by the operation of ſome unknown cauſe. Any thing done without the previous deſign or intention of the agent. "He was only inſtrumental of it, as the logicians ſay, by *accident*." *Swift*. Some unforeſeen miſchief or calamity. "What *accident*—hath rapt him from us?" *Par. Reg.* b. i.

AC'CIDENT, S. in Heraldry, is an addi-

tion

tional point or mark in a coat, which may be omitted or retained, without altering its eſſence.

ACCIDENT, S. in philoſophy, ſomething ſuperadded to a ſubject, which may be ſeparated from it without its deſtruction.

ACCIDE'NTAL, S. [*accidental*, Fr.] in Logic, a property which may be ſeparated from a ſubject without its deſtruction; uſed in contradiſtinction to ſuch as are eſſential and inſeperable. "Conceive as much as you can of the eſſentials of any ſubject, before you conſider its *accidentals*." *Watt's Logic*.

ACCIDE'NTAL, Adj. not eſſential, or not neceſſary to the exiſtence of a ſubject. That which happens without any previous deſign or intention of the agent. "Thy ſin's not *accidental*, but a trade." *Meaſ. for Meaſ.* That which happens without the concurrence of any viſible or perceptible cauſe. "*Accidental in* their production." *South*.

ACCIDE'NTAL POINT, in Perſpective, a point in the horizontal line, where lines parallel to one another, though not perpendicular to the picture or repreſentation, meet.

ACCIDE'NTALLY, Adv. in a manner which is not eſſential or neceſſary. "Other needful points, no leſs concerning the good of the commonwealth; though but *accidentally* depending upon the former." *Spencer*. By mere chance. "Although virtuous men do ſometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment." *Swift*. Without any previous deſign or intention.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS, S. the quality of being accidental.

ACCI'PIENT, S. [*accipiens*, Lat.] a receiver; uſed, perhaps, inſtead of *recipient*.

ACCLAI'M, S. [*acclamo*, Lat.] a ſhout of joyful applauſe. This word is ſeldom uſed at preſent. "With loud *acclaims*." *Dryd. Fab.*

ACCLAMA'TION, S. [*acclamatio*, Lat.] a ſhout teſtifying joy, eſteem, and applauſe. "Who him received with joy, and *acclamations* loud." *Par. Loſt*, b. vi. This tribute of gratitude to illuſtrious merit, has been paid by all ages and all countries, to their heros and ſovereigns, and though now confined to the theatre, or ſolemn entries of magiſtrates, had formerly an exiſtence in the places of worſhip. The Hebrews, on this occaſion, made uſe of the word Hoſannah, the Greeks αγαθη τυχη, or Good Luck. The Orientals to their monarchs, O King live for ever! The Romans at firſt, in ſuch terms as they thought moſt ſuitable to the object; but under the Emperors they had a ſettled form, wherein they wiſhed longer life, proſperity, and cried out *Io Triumphe!* The acclamations of the ſenate were more ſober, expreſſing their unanimity, and the equity and juſtice of the tribute and ſubject of their applauſe. Among the moderns, the Engliſh acclamation is God ſave, or preſerve, or long live, the King. The Engliſh, in their theatrical amuſements, give theirs by clapping their hands, and crying out *encore*, a word borrowed from the French theatre, which implies a repetition of the admired ſpeech.

ACCLI'VIS, S. [*acclivitas*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a muſcle, filled likewiſe *obliquus aſcendens*.

ACCLI'VITY, S. [*acclivitas*, Lat.] the aſcent of an hill; and, among Geometers, the ſlope of a line or plane, inclining to the horizon upwards. "Clamber up the *acclivities*." *Ray on the Creat.*

ACCLI'VOUS, Adv. [*acclivus*, Lat.] riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLO'Y, V. A. [*accloüer*, Fr.] to ſtop up a paſſage. "With uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys*." *Fairy Q.* To be wearied or ſurfeited of a thing.

ACCO'LA, S. [Lat.] a dweller in any particular place, who has removed from ſome other; uſed in oppoſition to *incola*, or native. Sometimes uſed to ſignify a borderer.

ACC'OLENT, S. [*accolens*, Lat.] he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACC'OLADE, S. [*accolade*, Fr. from *accoler*, to take round the neck] a ceremony anciently uſed in dubbing a knight, which conſiſted in the King's laying both his hands round the knight's neck, and embracing him, as the word expreſſes. After this the Prince gave him a blow on the ſhoulder with a flat ſword, and the ceremony was over.

ACCOM'MODABLE, Adj. [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] that which may be fitted to another thing; that which may be reconciled to, is conſiſtent with, or may be applied to. It is made uſe of with the particle *to*. "Such general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety." *Watts's Logic*.

To ACCO'MMODATE, V. A. [*accomodo*, Lat.] to ſupply with conveniencies, to entertain. "He *accommodated* his gueſts in the beſt manner." In the paſſive it is followed by the particle *by*, in the ſame ſenſe. "*Accommodated by* the place." *Shakeſp.* When followed by the particle *to*, it denotes to be reconciled to; to be made conſiſtent with. "That could not be *accomodated to* the nature of things." *Locke*. In the active, when uſed with this particle *to*, it ſignifies to ſuit, to adapt. "That he might *accommodate* himſelf *to* the age." *Dryd. on Dram. Poetry*. To agree, or make up a difference.

ACCOM'MODATE, Adj. [*accommodatus*, Lat.] convenient or proper. "Proper and *accommodate to* their preſent ſtate and inclination." *Tillotſon*.

ACCO'MMODATELY, Adv. in a convenient, ſuitable, or fit manner.

ACCOM'MODATION, S. [*accommodatio*, Lat.] in the plural it ſignifies entertainment, or the ſupply of ſuch things as are neceſſary for the ſupport of nature, either in a ſtate of reſt or action. When uſed with the particle

to, it denotes a ſuitable diſpoſition of parts, or fitneſs. "The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions." Uſed without the particle, and with relation to diſagreeing parties, it ſignifies an adjuſtment of their difference, reconciliation, or agreement. "There is very little proſpect of an *accomdation*."

ACCOM'MODATION, S. the application of one thing to another by analogy.

ACCOM'PANIER, S. a companion. This word is ſeldom uſed.

To ACCOM'PANY, V. A. [*accompagner*, Fr.] to go along with; "And there *accompanied* him into Aſia, Sopater of Berea." Acts xx. 4. "To attend; that pain ſhould *accompany* the perception of ſeveral ideas." *Locke*. To be connected or joined. "Folly is uſually *accompanied with* perverſeneſs." *Swift*.

ACCO'MPANYMENT, S. [*accompagnement*, Fr.] ſomething added to another for the ſake of ornament, ſymmetry, &c. In muſic, the execution of a complete or regular harmony, on any muſical inſtrument, commonly performed by the baſs. In painting, thoſe parts of a piece, which are added by way of ornament, and, like the epiſodes of an epic poem, have a relation to the chief figure. In heraldry, the belt, mantling, ſupporters, and other ornaments about the ſhield.

ACCOM'PLICE, S. [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, old Lat.] one who is concerned with another in the commiſſion of any crime.

To ACCO'MPLISH, V. A. [*accomplir*, Fr.] to perform, or fulfil. "Ye will ſurely *accompliſh* your vows." *Jerem.* xliv. 25. "By new ways they think to *accompliſh* wonders." *Waller*. To ſatiate. "Now I will *accompliſh* mine anger upon thee." *Ezek.* vii. 8. To expire. "The days of your diſperſions are *accompliſhed*." Jerem. xxv. 34. To obtain "The deſire *accompliſhed*, is ſweet to the ſoul." *Prov.* xiv. 19. To perfect, adorn, or furniſh either the mind or body.

ACCO'MPLISHED, Part. [from *accompliſh*] perfect, conſummate, or compleat, finiſhed.

ACCO'MPLISHER, S. the perſon who finiſhes, fulfills, compleats; or communicates either external or internal embelliſhments.

ACCOM'PLISHMENT, S. [from *accompliſh*] in divinity, the exiſtence of a perſon or thing, foretold. "The *accompliſhment* of many of their predictions." *Atterb.* The completion, full performance, perfection, conſummation. Both internal or perſonal embelliſhments which tend to make a perſon complete. "Thinking all other *accompliſhments* unneceſſary." *Spect.* No. 123. Fruition, or attainment.

ACCO'MPT, S. [pronounced *account*; *accompter*, old Fr. from *adcomputare*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, all computations made arithmetically. In commerce, all thoſe books in which merchants and other traders regiſter their tranſactions with each other.

ACCO'MPTANT, S. [pronounced *accountant*, from *accomptant*, Fr.] one who is not only well ſkilled in caſting up all ſorts of accounts, and can readily perform all arithmetical operations, but is likewiſe verſed in book-keeping.

ACCOMPTANT-SHIP, S. [from *accomptant*] the qualification neceſſary for an accomptant. This comprehends not only a perfect ſkill in figures, but likewiſe a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, in all its branches. This qualification, though confined by precipitate conſideration to the trader and merchant, is recommended by the great Mr. Locke, as an uſeful ornament to the gentleman, and the beſt means to enable him to ſupport his figure, preſerve his patrimony, and prevent profuſion from committing deva ſtations.

To ACCO'RD, V. A. [*accordar*, Ital.] to tune two or more inſtruments, ſo as they ſhall ſound the ſame note, when touched by the hand or bow. It is uſed with the particle *to*. "Her hands *accorded* the lute's muſic *to* her voice." In its ſecondary ſenſe, it implies to harmonize. "The lights and ſhades whoſe well *accorded* ſtrife." *Pope*.

To ACCO'RD, V. N. to be in uniſon with, to agree, to correſpond. "But my heart *accordeth with* my tongue." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

ACCO'RD, S. [*accord*, Fr.] in its primary ſignification, an uniſon, or the agreement in ſound between two inſtruments, when turned alike, and ſtruck at the ſame time. "The ſtriking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*." *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Harmony, agreement, or ſymmetry whether applied to the human fabrick or the arts of deſigning. "Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt *accord* and mutual harmony of the members." *Dryd. Dufreſnoy*. When joined with *own*, it implies ſomething that is done ſpontaneouſly, or without any previous labour, art, or admonition. "That which groweth of its *own accord* of the harveſt." *Levit.* xxv. 5. When joined with *one*, it implies unanimity. "They were all with *one accord*," *Acts* ii. 1.

ACCOR'DANCE, S. friendſhip "Prays, he may in long *accordance* bide *with* that great worth." *Fairfax*. Conformity, conſiſtence, or agreement *with*. "By the *accordance with* that will." *Hammond's Fundam.*

ACCO'RDING, Part. ſometimes followed by the particle *as*; conformably. "I have done *according as* thou badeſt me." *Gen.* xxvii. 19. In proportion to. "Let mercy be on us, *according as* we hope in thee." *Pſalm* xxxiii. 22. Suitable. "Praiſe the

Lord

Lord *according to* his righteouſneſs." *Pſal.* vii. 8. Agreeable.

ACCOR'DINGLY, Adv. of *qual.* in manner conformable, or conſiſtent with. "To believe the doctrine, and to live *accordingly*." *Tillotſ.* In the beginning of a ſentence it has a reference to that which went before, and implies a deduction from it, being ſynonimous to the words; in that reſpect; or for that reaſon.

To ACCO'ST, V. A. [*accoſter*, Fr.] to go near a perſon and ſpeak to him firſt; "With ſoothing words renew'd—Him thus *accoſts*." Par. Loſt.

ACCO'STABLE, Adj. that may be ſpoken with; converſible, ſociable; of eaſy acceſs.

ACCO'UNT, S. [See ACCOMPT] in its primary ſignification, a calculation made by figures. In its ſecondary, the amount, or ſum total of ſuch a calculation. "Counting one by one to find out the *account*." *Eccleſ.* vii. 27. A bill in writing, containing the articles for which a perſon is indebted to another, in ſingle entry; but in double, not only thoſe particulars for which another perſon credits you, but likewiſe thoſe for which you credit him. When joined with the particle *of*, and the adjectives great, ſome, &c. and their contraries, it implies value, with reſpect to things; and figure with reſpect to perſons. "Things of *ſmaller account* have once ſet on work." *Hooker.* "Only two men of *account*, and diſtinction." *Pope's Odyſ.* When joined with *find*, it denotes, advantage or profit. "People *find* their *account* in buying goods." *Poſtlethw.* "I cannot yet comprehend how thoſe perſons *find* their *account* in any of theſe three." *Swift.* When joined with *turn to*, it likewiſe implies gain, &c. "As will *turn to account*." *Spect.* No. 399. When following the verb *put to*, and either of the primitive or perſonal pronouns, *my*, *your*, &c. it ſignifies the charging of a perſon with it, and that he is reſponſible for, or muſt pay it. "If he oweth thee, *put* that on *my account*." *Philem.* 18.

ACCO'UNT, S. [*conte*, Fr.] generally joined with *give*, and implies a circumſtantial deſcription, or relation. "He *gave* an *account* of the battle." An explanation. "It is eaſy to *give* an *account*, how it comes to paſs." *Locke.*

ACCO'UNT, or ACCOMPT, in Law, a writ or action that lies againſt a perſon, who on account of his office, whether that of bailiff, or receiver to a nobleman or trader, is to render an account to another, but refuſes to do it: if a bailiff a writ of account lies againſt him as ſuch; if a receiver, an account may be had againſt him as ſuch.

To ACCOU'NT, V. A. [See ACCOMPT] to compute. In the paſſive it denotes to be reckoned, to be eſteemed. "We are *accounted* as ſheep for the ſlaughter." *Rom.* viii. 36. To explain, by the aſſigning the cauſes and reaſons. "I know no other way to *account for* it." *Swift.* To eſtimate or to be valued. "Silver was nothing *accounted of*." 1 *Kings* x. 21. To be imputed. "It was *accounted to* him for righteouſneſs." *Gal.* iii. 6.

ACCOU'NTABLE, Adj. obliged to aſſign the reaſons, or to explain the motives for any proceeding.

ACCO'UNTANT, S. [See ACCOMPTANT] a perſon ſkilled in figures and verſed in the art of book-keeping.

ACCOU'NTANT GENERAL, S. an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and convey it to the bank of England. His ſalary is paid out of the intereſt, and no fees are taken in his office. 12 *Geo.* I. and 12 *Geo.* II. c. 24.

ACCOU'NT-BOOK, S. a book wherein the tranſactions between traders are entered. "By turning to my *account-book*, and ſeeing, &c." *Swift.* Let. lxii.

ACCOU'NTING, S. [from *account*] the ſettling, ſtating, or examining into a perſon's affairs.

ACCOUN'TING-HOUSE, compound S. a place ſet a-part by merchants and other traders, to tranſact their buſineſs, and keep their books and vouchers in.

To ACCO'UPLE, [*accoupler*, Fr.] to accompany, to join or link together with. Seldom uſed.

To ACCO'UTRE, V. A. [*accouterer*, Fr.] to dreſs, to furniſh with all manner of neceſſaries; applied to warlike preparations, to equip. "In rags *accoutred* are they ſeen." *Dryd. Perſ.*

ACCO'UTREMENT, S. [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] dreſs. "Putting on or off his different *accoutrements*." *Spect.* No. 201. Equipage, furniture or habiliments of war. Ornaments. "Chriſtianity is loſt among them in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it." *Tillotſ. Serm.*

ACCRE'TION, S. [*accretio*, Lat.] the increaſe, or growth of an organical or inorganical body by the acceſſion of new parts; "Plants do nouriſh: inanimate bodies do not, they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation." *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To ACCRO'ACH, V. A. [*accroacher*, Fr.] to encroach; to draw away another's property. Law term in ſtat. 25. *Ed.* III. c. viii.

ACCRO'ACHMENT, S. the act of encroaching, or graſping the property of another.

To ACCRU'E, V. A. [from *accrue*, the part. of *accroître*, Fr. to grow to] to be added to, as a natural production. "No alteration thereby *accruing* to the divine nature." *Hooker.* In a commercial ſenſe, to ariſe, or proceed from, in a good ſenſe, as including the ſecondary idea of profit. "The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence." *Addiſ.*

ACCUBA'TION, S. [*accúbo*, Lat.] the

posture of lying down, practiſed by the antients at their meals. "It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a poſture uſed by very many nations." *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

To ACCU'MULATE, V. A. [*accumulo*, Lat.] to heap up, or pile; to gather, or amaſs together in great quantities. Applied in its literal ſenſe to *material* things, as, "To *accumulate* riches." In its figurative, to virtue, &c. "On horror's head, horrors *accumulate*." *Othello.*

ACCUMULA'TION, S. [*accumulatio*, Lat.] repeated acquiſitions; an amaſſing. "Wonder at ſuch an *accumulation* of benefits." *Wotton.* The ſtate of a thing amaſſed, "Regular *accumulations* and gatherings." *Arbuth.*

ACCU'MULATIVE, Adj. that which increaſes; or that which is added to; additional; "If the injury meet not with meekneſs it then acquires an *accumulative* guilt." *Government of the Tongue.*

AC'CURACY, S. [*accuratio*, Lat.] exactneſs, including the idea of induſtry. "Quote an authority with an inſipid *accuracy*." *Delany.* Juſtneſs, or nicety. "*Accuracy* of the calculations." *Arbuthn.*

AC'CURATE, Adj. [*accuratus*, Lat.] exact, juſt, including diligence and knowledge, when applied to perſons; and excluding defect when ſpoken of things.

AC'CURATELY, Adv. in a manner productive of exactneſs, and void of defect; nicely, exactly. "*Accurately* and harmoniouſly adjuſted." *Bentley.*

AC'CURATENESS, S. a proceſs conducted with great care and productive of exactneſs of nicety. "With ſufficient *accurateneſs*." *Newt.*

To ACCU'RSE, to conſign, or devote to eternal miſery.

ACCUR'SED, Part. devoted to deſtruction. "The city ſhall be *accurſed*." *Joſh.* vi. 17. Separated from the church of Chriſt and communion of ſaints; excommunicated. Execrable, including the idea of wickedneſs; doomed to everlaſting miſery. "The chief part of the miſery of wicked men; and thoſe *accurſed* ſpirits, the devils." *Tillotſ.*

ACCU'RST, Part. devoted to miſery, including the ſecondary idea of wickedneſs, and alluding to the curſe pronounced at the fall of our firſt parents.

"Tis the moſt certain ſign the world's
"*accurſt*.
"That the beſt things corrupted are the
"worſt." *Denh.*

ACCU'SABLE, Adj. that which is liable to be cenſured or blamed. "There will be a manifeſt defect and her improviſion juſtly *accuſable*." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ACCUSA'TION, S. [*accuſatio*, Lat.] the charging with ſome error or crime. "Thus they in mutual *accuſation* ſpent.—The fruitleſs hours." *Par. Loſt.* In Law, a charge preferred againſt a perſon before a competent judge, in order to inflict ſome puniſhment on him for the guilt imputed to him. "No man can be impriſoned or condemned on any *accuſation* without trial by his peers." *Magn. Chart.* 9 *H.* III. ſtat. 25. and 28. Ed. III.

ACCU'SATIVE, Part. [*accuſativus*, Lat.] in grammar applied to the fourth caſe of nouns. As all verbs which affirm actions muſt have ſubjects to receive them, they muſt neceſſarily have ſome noun, or word after them to be the ſubject, or object of ſuch actions; and in thoſe languages which have caſes, theſe nouns have a certain termination, which is called the *accuſative*.

To ACCU'SE, V. A. [*accuſo*, Lat. *accuſer*, Fr.] to charge a perſon with a crime.

ACCU'SED, Part. charged with a crime. "When he was *accuſed*, he anſwered nothing." *Matt.* xxvii. 12.

ACCU'SEMENT, S. [from *accuſe*] a charge brought againſt a perſon to prove him guilty of any crime. *Bailey* from *Chaucer.* Obſolete.

ACCU'SER, S. one who charges another with the commiſſion of a crime. "Women, where are thoſe, thine *accuſers*?" *John* viii. 10.

ACCU'SING, Part. the bringing of a charge of guilt againſt a perſon, or the paſſing of cenſure upon a thing.

To ACCU'STOM, [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] to practice ſo often as to render habitual. To inure. "Ye that are *accuſtomed to* do evil" *Jerem.* xiii. 23. To make a conſtant uſe of.

ACCU'STOMABLE, Adj. [Sax. denoting power, or poſſibility] that which a perſon has practiſed for a continuance. "Diverſified by *accuſtomable* reſidence." *Hales.*

ACCU'STOMABLY, Adv. uſually; according to repeated practice. "The king's fines *accuſtomably* paid." *Bacon.*

ACCU'STOMARILY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to conſtant practice.

ACCU'STOMARY, Adj. uſual, conſtantly practiſed.

ACCU'STOMED, Part. that which is frequently practiſed; or grown habitual. "It is an action *accuſtomed* with her." *Macbeth.*

A'CE, S. [from *az*, Fr. *as* Span. or ας Gr.] a ſingle point, or ſpeck on cards or dice. As an unit is the ſmalleſt number, it is figuratively uſed for the leaſt quantity. "He will not bate an *ace* of abſolute certainty." *Government of the Tongue.* The ſmalleſt diſtance. "I will not wag an *ace* farther." *Don Sebaſt.* "He was within an *ace* of ruin." But theſe latter expreſſions ſeem to be derived from *acies*, Lat. an edge.

AC'ETIAM, in Law a clauſe of a writ, where the action requires ſpecial bail, founded on the ſtatute 13 Car. II. c. ii.

ACE'PHALOUS, Adj. ſomething without a head. Naturaliſts apply this term to worms, which have been ſuppoſed formerly to have no head. Figuratively, thoſe who have no ſuperior, chief, or leader.

A'CER, S. [Lat. ſo called, becauſe of the hardneſs of its wood] the maple tree. The timber of the common Maple is far ſuperior to the Beach for all turnery ware; particularly diſhes, cups, trenchers, and bowls; and when abounding with knots is highly eſteemed by cabinet-makers for inlayings. It is in great requeſt among inſtrument-makers, on account of the lightneſs of the wood, as it was formerly for tables, becauſe of its whiteneſs.

ACE'RB, Adj. [*acerbus*, Lat.] that which had a compound taſte of ſour and roughneſs, like that of unripe pears. All that fall under this denomination are aſtringent.

ACE'RBITY, S. [*acerbitas*, Lat.] the quality which communicates a taſte compounded of ſourneſs.

ACE'RIDES, S. [ακριδες] emplaſters made without wax. A medical term.

ACE'SCENT, Part. [from *aceſens*, Lat.] that which is liable to turn ſour. Sometimes uſed ſubſtantively. "Qualified with a ſufficient quantity of *aceſcents*." *Arbuth.*

ACE'SIS, S. [ακεσις, Gr.] in Medicine, a remedy or cure.

ACETA'BULUM, S. in Anatomy a large cavity in a bone, which receives another, and, thus articulated is adapted to circular motion.

ACE'STA, S. [ακεσμω] in Medicine, diſtempers that are curable.

ACETO'SA, S. [Lat. ſour] ſorrel; which is derived from the Saxon *ſur*, ſour. Linnæus confuſes theſe plants with the Docks, including them under the ſame genus, which he ſtiles *rumex*.

ACETO'SE, Adj. [*acetoſus*, Lat.] that which is ſour, or reſembles vinegar in acidity.

ACETO'SITY, the quality which renders any thing ſour.

ACE'TOUS, Adj. [from *acétum*] that which is ſour. "An *acetous* ſpirit." *Boyle.*

ACE'TUM, S. [Lat. from *aceo*] vinegar. This liquor is the baſis of the following.

ACE'TUM DISTILLATUM, [Lat.] in Chemiſtry, diſtilled vinegar, chiefly uſed in preparations for precipitation and diſſolution, kept under the name of diſtilled vinegar.

ACE'TI SPIRITUS, ſpirit of vinegar, or diſtilled vinegar rectified. This is made by putting any quantity of diſtilled vinegar into a tall cucurbit, and drawing off half the quantity. That which riſes will be light, limpid, watery, and leſs acid, whilſt that which remains, after diſtillation, will be exceeding ſtrong, ſharp, and heavier than the former. From this proceſs we learn the difference between rectification of wine and vinegar. In the former the firſt coming over, and the moſt volatile part is the beſt; in the latter, that which is more mixed and left behind. Hence vinegar is rendered ſtronger and more ſharp by boiling; but wine being boiled, becomes weak, thick, turbid, and vapid.

ACE'TUM ROSA'TUM, [Lat.] vinegar of roſes. It is uſed in the head-ach to bath the head and temples with.

ACE'TUM ALKALISA'TUM, alkaliſed vinegar, made of diſtilled vinegar, with the addition of ſome alkaliſed or volatile ſalt.

ACE'TUM PHILOSOPHORUM, a ſour kind of liquor, made by diſſolving a little butter of antimony in a great deal of water.

ACHA'TES, S. [αχατις, Gr.] an agate, ſo called from a river in Sicily where it was firſt found.

A'CHE, S. [of *ace*, Sax. a pain, of αχος, *akos*, Gr.] a continual pain. "Fill all thy bones with *ach-es*, make thee roar." *Shakeſp. Temp.* "Old *ach-es* throb, your hollow tooth will urge." *Swift.*

To A'CHE, V. N. to be affected with pain. "Our eyes will *ache*." *Glanville's Scept.*

ACHE'RNER, S. [Arab.] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the ſouthern extremity of the conſtellation Eridamus. Long. 10 deg. 31 min. of Piſces, lat. 59 deg. 18 min. S.

ACHI'A, S. [Ind.] a ſpecies of cane growing in the Eaſt-Indies, which is pickled green there, with ſtrong vinegar, pepper, and other ſpices.

To ACHI'EVE, V. A. [pronounced *acheéve* from *achever*, Fr.] to finiſh proſperouſly. "The greater part performed; *achieve* the leſs." *Dryd.* To gain or acquire. "Experience is by induſtry *achiev'd*." *Shakeſp.*

ACHI'EVER, S. [pronounced *acheéver*] he who acquires, or obtains. "A victory is twice itſelf, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers." *Much-a-do about Nothing.*

ACHIEVE'MENT, [pronounced *achievment*, from *achievement*, Fr.] a great and hazardous exploit. The performance of an action. "Famous hard *achievements* ſtill purſue." *Fairy Q.* An eſcûtcheon, or coat of armour, originally granted for ſome great and heroic action. "With arms reverſed, the *achievements* of the foe." *Dryd.*

ACHILLE'A, S. [Lat.] in Botany, Milfoil Yarrow, or Noſe-bleed. It is a good vulnerary, is cooling, drying, and aſtringent, and of ſervice in all kind of hæmorrhages, whether ſpitting or vomiting of blood, and of ſome efficacy in gonorrhœas.

ACHI'LLES, S. [αχιλλης, Gr.] the name of divers illuſtrious perſons among the Greeks: but more particulary the ſon of Peleus and Thetis. He was born in Phthia in Sicily, and according to the poets, dipped by Thetis in the waters of Styx, while an infant,

ſant, to render him invulnerable; but that heel which ſhe held him by, being untouched by the waters, her precaution loſt its effect, and he received his death by a wound in that place. As another noſtrum to make him immortal, ſhe is reported to have anointed him with ambroſia. He was educated according to ſome by the centaur Chiron, but according to Homer by Phœnix.

ACHIL'LES, S. [Lat.] in the ſchools, a name given to the favourite arguments produced by each ſect in favour of their reſpective ſyſtems.

ACHI'LLIS TE'NDO, [Lat. the tendon of Achillis] in Anatomy, a large tendon formed by the union of the four extenſor muſcles of the foot. It derives its name from the fatal wound given to Achilles, which is ſuppoſed to have been in this part.

AC'HLY'S, S. [from αχλυς, Gr.] in Phyſic, a diſorder of the eyes.

ACH'NE, S. [αχνη, Gr.] in Medicine, uſed by Galen, 1, for a ſoft white mucilage ſwimming in the eye, very common in fevers. 2. A frothy matter with which the fauces are ſometimes filled in an exulceration of the lungs. 3. Lint.

A'CHOR, S. [*achor*, Lat.] in Phyſic, a ſmall ulcer in the ſkin of the head, which is perforated by a great many holes, containing a viſcid matter reſembling ichor.

ACHORI'STOS, Adj. [αχωριστος, Gr. of a privative, and χωριζ *chóris*, ſeparate] inſeparable; in medicine, applied to thoſe accidents, ſigns and ſymptoms, which always accompany each other.

ACHRO'I, S. [αχροος, Gr.] pale, through a deficiency of blood. Applied by old medical authors to thoſe perſons who have loſt their natural colour.

ACHRYA'NTHIS, S. [αχρος, Gr.] in Botany. It grows near three feet high, with oblong pointed leaves, muſt be nurſed on a hot-bed, and after it has acquired ſtrength, may be tranſplanted into the full ground, where it will flower in July, and produce ripe ſeeds in September.

A'CID, Adj. [*acide*, Fr. *acidus*, Lat.] that which raiſes the idea of ſour, when applied to the organs of taſting. "Whoſe fruit is *acid*." *Bacon.*

A'CIDS, S. [*acida*, Lat. of αxη, Gr.] in Chemiſtry and medicine, thoſe ſubſtances which contain in them ſuch qualities as affect the taſte with a ſenſation of ſourneſs, or have other qualities in common with them. The celebrated Boerhaave having proved by a great number of experiments, that oil is the pabulum or food of fire, and *an acid* being eſſential to the compoſition of oil, we have another obvious characteriſtic, which will more juſtly diſcover acids in bodies, than either of thoſe already mentioned; namely, that all bodies ſuſceptible of flame, contain either a manifeſt or latent acid; acids being the only bodies in nature, convertible into that ſpecies of fire, called flame. Vegetables flame ſo long as a black oil remains in them, but no longer; from whence it is evident, that this black oil contains an *acid*. Acids ſeem to be of the greateſt uſe in the œconomy of the world, and univerſally diffuſed through every part of the terraqueous globe. In the bowels of the earth we meet them in almoſt every mine and mineral, but eſpecially in thoſe prodigious rocks of ſalt, which the luxury and induſtry of mankind have not been able to exhauſt for ages. In the air it is univerſal; and it is remarkable that it abounds more therein, when the winds blow from the E. and N. than when the weather is ſerene. As theſe winds are remarkably cold, and as acid ſpirits, particularly nitre, increaſe the coldneſs of ice prodigiouſly, we have reaſon to aſſert, that the aerial acid is more concerned in the production of cold, than is commonly imagined. As acids are the great preſervatives againſt putrefaction in the air, we ſhall find them no leſs ſo with reſpect to the ſea. Was this vaſt body of water to putrify, in hot climates and in the warmer ſeaſons, no animals could live in or near it. But this terrible cataſtrophe is prevented by the acid of the ſalt which is diſſolved in ſea water. Putrefaction being promoted by heat, it will follow, that the water in hot climates, would have a greater tendency to putrefy, and, conſequently, that a greater degree of this ſalt is neceſſary to prevent it in hot climates than in cold. Accordingly it has been diſcovered, by an experiment made for that purpoſe, that the ſea water increaſes in ſaltneſs, the nearer it approaches the line; and it has been proved likewiſe, that a pint of ſea water in the Mediterranean contains an ounce of ſalt, but that the ſame quantity of water in the Baltic contains only half an ounce. Here let us admire the benevolence of the divine being, and while we ſee the characters of paternal wiſdom ſo ſtrongly impreſſed in every part of the volume of nature, be wrought to that rapturous acknowledgment of the Pſalmiſt, in his poetical deſcant on the works of the creation contained in the cvii. Pſalm.

ACI'DITY, S. [from *acid*] the ſenſation of ſharpneſs, excited by an *acid* on the organ of taſte; ſourneſs.

A'CIDNESS, S. See ACIDITY.

ACI'DULÆ, S. in Medicine, cold mineral waters, which contain a briſk ſpirit, in contradiction to *thermæ*, which are hot, being chalybeat, furruginous, and aluminous.

To ACI'DULATE, V. A. [*aciduler*, Fr.] to impregnate with acids; to turn ſour by the infuſion of an acid. "Watry liquors *acidulated*." *Arbuth.*

ACINIFO'RMIS, S. [from *acinus*, Lat. and *forma*, Lat.] applied, in anatomy, to

one of the coats of the eye, called *tunica uvea*, from its reſembling a grape or berry.

AC'INOS, S. [ακινος, Gr.] in botany, Stone, or Wild Baſil. Its ſpecies are two.

A'CINUS, S. [from ακη, Gr.] in botany, thoſe ſmall grains growing in bunches, like grapes; as alſo the protuberances in the mulberry, ſtrawberry, &c.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE, V. A. to confeſs. "*Acknowledge* thine iniquity." *Jer.* iii. 13. To approve, to own as a benefit. "But they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not." *Par. Loſt.*

ACKNOW'LEDGING, Part. aſſenting to an opinion; including a belief of its truth. Retaining a grateful ſenſe.

ACKNOW'LEDGING, S. the act of teſtifying a grateful ſenſe of a benefit. Aſſent; owning, profeſſion.

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT, S. aſſent; including a perſuaſion of the truth of any propoſition. "*Acknowledgment* of the myſtery of God." *Col.* ii. 2. Belief. The owning guilt, after the commiſſion of a crime, or fault. A grateful ſenſe of a benefit received.

AC'ME, S. [ακμη, Gr.] the height or higheſt degree of any thing; uſually applied by medical writers to denote the height of a diſtemper; which they divide into four ſtages. 1. *Arché*, the beginning. 2. *Anabáſis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Parácme*, or declenſion.

ACONI'TE, S. [ακονιτον, Gr.] in botany, Wolfſbane. Figuratively uſed for poiſon, in a general ſenſe. "Deſpair, that *aconite* does prove." *Granville's Poems.* *See* ACONITUM.

ACO'NTIAS, S. [ακοντιας, Gr.] a comet, or meteor, with an oblong head, and a long ſlender tail, reſembling a dart or arrow. Alſo a poiſonous ſerpent in Sicily or Calabria.

A'COPIS, S [ακοπις, Gr.] a precious ſtone, reſembling glaſs, marked with ſpots of gold.

ACONI'TUM, S. [its etymology is dubious, but ſome derive it from a Greek privative, and κονις, duſt, becauſe it grows without earth] in botany Wolfsbane, or Monkſweed. Every ſpecies of this plant are poiſonous, they are extremely cauſtic and acrimonious, generally ſtopping delutition, and corroding the internal parts of thoſe who eat them, producing mortal convulſions, inflammations, and mortifications.

A'CORI, S. [Lat.] the blue coral; it grows in the form of a tree upon a rocky bottom; is fiſhed for upon, or about the Rio del Ré, or the King's River, on the coaſt of Africa, and is part of the merchandize for which the Dutch trade with the Camarones.

A'CORUS, S. [Lat.] in botany, the Sweet Ruſh. It is hot and dry, opening and attenuating, and eſteemed, for removing obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, provoking urine and the menſes, and reſiſting putrefaction; it operates as cardica in the dropſy and ſcurvy, and provokes ſpitting in an aſthma.

A'CORN, S. [*accœren*, Sax.] the fruit or ſeed born by the oak. "Nouriſhed by the *acorns* he picked up under the oak." *Locke.*

ACOU'STICS, S. [from ακουω,] Gr. the doctrine of ſounds, or hearing. In medicine, remedies to cure any defects in hearing. In phyſics, thoſe inſtruments which are made uſe of by people affected with partial deafneſs.

ACOU'STIC, Adj. [ακουω, Gr.] that which belongs to hearing. *Acouſtic nerve*, in Anatomy, is the ſame as *auditory nerve*. See EAR.

To ACQUAINT, V. A. [*accointer*, Fr.] generally followed by a perſonal pronoun, and the particle *with*. To inform. "He *acquaints me* that two or three men." *Tatler.* To be accuſtomed, or habituated to. "A man of ſorrows and *acquainted with* grief." *Iſai.* liii. 3. To know perfectly. "Art *acquainted with* all my ways." *Pſal.* cxxxix. 3. To acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of. "*Acquaint* yourſelves with things antient and modern." *Watt's Logick.*

ACQUAI'NTANCE, S. [*accointance*, Fr.] followed by the particle *with*. Application productive of knowledge; "Nor was his *acquaintance* leſs with the poets." *Dryd.* Perſonal knowledge ariſing from familiarity. "Our admiration of a famous man leſſens upon a near *acquaintance with* him. *Spect.* No. 256. An intimate friendſhip and alliance: Wou'd we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God." *Atterb.* A familiar and conſtant companion. "It was thou, mine equal and mine *acquaintance*." *Pſalm.* xxxi. 11.

ACQUAI'NTED, Part. [from *acquaint*] that which is not uncommon, or unuſual. "Things *acquainted* and familiar *to* us." *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. known by long ſtudy and contemplation. "Be well *acquainted with* God, and yourſelves." *Watt's Log.*

ACQUE'ST, S. [from *acqueſt*, Fr. of *acquerir*,] by ſome ſpelt *acquiſt*, additional increaſe; acquiſition. "New *acqueſt* are more burden than ſtrength." *Bac. Hen* VII. "Signs of its new *acqueſts* and encroachments." *Woodw.* In Law, goods not held by inheritance, but obtained by purchaſe. In politics, ſomething gained by conqueſt.

To ACQUIE'SCE, V. N. [*acquieſcer*, Fr.] to yield to, comply with, be ſatisfied with. "*Acquieſce* in an airy ungrounded perſuaſion." *South.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE, S. [from *acquieſce*] a conſent, ſubmiſſion or yielding to. "An entire *acquieſcence in* all the biſhops." *Clarend.* Approbation, excluding all repining; "A full ſatisfaction and *acquieſcence in* the enjoyment." *Spect.* No. 256. Uſed with the particle

ticle *in*. In Commerce, the conſent or agreement a perſon makes to follow the determination of an arbitrator; which when once given, can never be receded from.

ACQUI'RABLE, V. A. that which it is poſſible to attain: that which a thing can attain.

To ACQUI'RE, V. A. [*acquiro*, Lat.] to obtain by dint of application, or power, in oppoſition to what we receive from nature, or by inheritance. "*Acquired* an immenſe fortune." "*Acquired* too high a fame." *Shakeſp.*

ACQUI'RED, Part. contracted by practice, in oppoſition to what is received from nature; "Natural wants, or *acquired* habits." *Lock.* Gained by labour, or obtained by power.

ACQUI'RER, S. he who obtains, attains, or gains.

ACQUI'REMENT, S. that which is gained by application or labour, generally applied to the ornaments of the mind. "Theſe his *acquirements*, by induſtry, were exceedingly enriched." *Hayw. on Edw.* VI.

ACQUISI'TION, S. [*acquiſitio*, Lat.] the act of gaining, or obtaining. "By his own induſtrious *acquiſition*." *South.* The thing obtained. "An *acquiſition* to ſome mighty monarchy." *Swift.*

ACQUI'SITIVE, Adj. [*acquiſitious*, Lat.] that which is acquired, in oppoſition to native.

ACQUI'ST, S. [from *acquiro*, Lat.] gain, attainment, acquiſition.

To ACQUI'T, V. A. [*acquiter*, Fr.] to deliver or free from. To be *acquit* from my continual ſmart." *Spencer.* To clear from an imputation of guilt, or neglect; to abſolve or diſcharge. "He will not at all *acquit* the wicked." *Nah.* i. 3. To diſcharge a duty. "*Acquitted* myſelf *of* the debt I owed the public." *Dryd.*

ACQUI'TMENT, S. [from *acquit*] the ſtate of being cleared from any imputation or charge of guilt; or, the act of pronouncing ſuch a diſcharge. "An *acquitment*, or diſcharge of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation." *South.*

ACQUI'TTAL, S. [from *acquit*] the act of freeing a perſon from the ſuſpicion or guilt of a crime. "The condemnation or *acquittal* of an accuſed perſon." *Swift.* Acquittance is two-fold, in law and in fact. Acquittance in fact, is when a perſon is not found guilty of the crime with which he is charged. Acquittance in Law, is when a perſon is tried as acceſſary with the principal, and he being cleared, the acceſſary is *acquitted* likewiſe in law.

ACQUI'TTANCE, S. [from *acquit*] a releaſe or diſcharge from payment, debt, or any other thing we are obliged to perform. "Soon ſhall find forbearance no *acquittance*." A receipt for money paid. "Produce *acquittances* for ſuch a ſum." *Shakeſp.*

ACRA'SIA, S. [ἀκρασία, Gr.] in Medicine, intemperance, or exceſs in eating, drinking, ſleeping, or venery. Likewiſe the predominancy of one quality above another, either in mixtures, or the conſtitution of a human body.

A'CRE, S. [*acre*, or *æcer*, Sax. *acre*, Norman Fr. *acker*, ἀγρός, Gr.] a meaſure of land uſed all over England; containing in length forty perches, and in breadth four, be they more or leſs, and is always equal to 160 ſquare perches, whatever be the figure of the land. As the perch differs in different counties, the acre muſt vary likewiſe. It is commonly 16 1-half feet; but in Staffordſhire 24.

A'CRE, S. a word uſed in the Mogul's dominions, inſtead of lack, to ſignify 100,000 roupies; the roupie is equal to the French crown of three livres, or thirty ſols of Holland.

A'CRID, Adj. [*acer*, Lat.] a bitterneſs which leaves a hot and painful ſenſation on the organs of taſte. "Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the ſharp particles of the firſt being involved in a greater quantity of oil." *Arbuth.*

ACRIFO'LIUM, S. [of *acer* and *folium*, Lat.] in Botany, a prickly leaf.

ACRIMO'NIOUS, Adj. abounding with corroſive, or ſharp particles. "If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*." *Harvey.* Sharp and auſtere, applied to behaviour.

A'CRIMONY, S. [*acrimonie*, Fr. *acrimonia*, Lat.] a quality in bodies by which they corrode, deſtroy, or diſſolve others; corroſiveneſs, aſperity, ſharpneſs. "Affects the organs with a ſenſation of *acrimony* or ſharpneſs." *Arbuth.* Auſterity of behaviour; ſeverity, or bitterneſs of language.

A'CRITUDE, S. [*acritudo*, Lat.] a quality in a body which affects the taſte with a ſenſation of rough, pungent, and hottiſh ſour. "With its aſtringent and ſweetiſh taſte is joined ſome *acritude*." *Grew.*

ACRIVI'OLA, S. [from *acer* and *viola*,] in Botany, Indian creſs.

ACROMA'TICAL, Adj. [of ἀκροάομαι,] that which includes profound learning; that which contains the depths of ſcience.

ACROA'TICS, S. [from ἀκροάομαι, Gr.] a term applied to ſome abſtruſe lectures of Ariſtotle, to which only his moſt intimate friends were admitted. *Dyche, Johnſon.*

ACRO'MION, S. [ἀκρωμιον, Gr.] the upper part of the ſcapula, or ſhoulder-blade, which receives the *clavicula*. In infancy it is a cartilage, oſſifies gradually, and at one and twenty grows hard, like any common bone.

ACRO'NYCAL, Adj. [from ἀκρον] in aſtronomy, the riſing of a ſtar when the ſun ſets, or the ſetting of a ſtar when the ſun riſes.

ACRO'NICALLY

ACRO'NICALLY, Adv. that which riſes or ſets in an *acronycal* manner. "When he riſes *acronically*." *Dryd.*

To A'CROSPIRE, V. N. [ακρος, Gr.] to ſhoot or ſprout at the blade end. "Malſters are forbid to wet their malt, when on the floor, or permit it to *acroſpire*." Stat. 6. Geo. I. c. 21.

ACROSPI'RE, S. a ſhoot from the end of ſeeds, before they are ſown. "Send forth their ſubſtance in an *acroſpire*." *Mort. Huſb.*

ACROSPI'RED, Part. ſending out ſhoots or ſprouts, applied to ſeeds before they are ſown.

ACRO'SS, Adv. [from *a* expletive, and *croſs* from the Lat. *crux*, which implies one thing placed on another, ſo as to form an angle or rectangle] laid over a thing ſo as to croſs it. "*Acroſs* the ſtrings." *Bacon.* "*Acroſs* each other's ſhoulders." *Aldiſ.* Folded over each other, "With arms *acroſs*." *Dryd.*

ACRO'STIC, S. [from ακρος] a poetical compoſition, the initial letters, or the letters which begin the verſes, of which, when added together, form a particular name. This, as Mr. Addiſon obſerves, is a ſpecies of falſe wit.

ACRO'STIC, Adj. [from *acroſtic*] that which has the property of an acroſtic. "Some province in *acroſtic* land." *Dryd.*

ACRO'TERS, or ACROT'ERIA, S. [ακροτηρια, Gr.] in architecture, ſmall pedeſtals without baſes, placed on pediments to ſupport ſtatues. Likewiſe the figures of ſtone or metal, placed on edifices, and ſharp pinacles placed in rows, on flat buildings, with rails and balluſtres.

To A'CT, V. A. [*ago*, ſupine, *actum*, Lat.] to be active, to exert one's active powers, in oppoſition to inactivity. "He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or reſt." *Pope's Eſſay.* To exerciſe its active powers, to perform its proper functions: "It is capable of being made to *act* with more or leſs difficulty." *South.* To perform the functions of life, to be excited to action; "Not out of love, but int'reſt *acts* alone." *Conq. of Granada.* To perform, in alluſion to the exhibitions of the theatre. "*Act* well your part, there all the honour lies." *Eſſay on Man.* To counterfeit. To exert action, or produce effects. "How body *acts* upon impaſſive mind." *Garth.* To perform a character in a play: "Garrick *acts* Benedict."

A'CT, S. [*acte*, Fr. of *actum*, Lat.] ſomething done; a deed. "The conſcious wretch muſt all his *acts* reveal." *Dryd.* Some grand exploits, which beſpeak a great exertion of power. "Who can utter the mighty *acts* of the Lord?" *Pſal.* cxlv. 4. Exerciſe of power, or exertion. "Your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many." *Dryd.* In the attitude requiſite for performing any action. "In *act* to ſhoot, a ſilver bow ſhe bore." *Dryd.*

ACT, in Poetry, the diviſions or principal pats of a play, intended to give a reſpite both to the performers and the audience. The Romans were the authors of this invention, and Livius Andronicus the firſt perſon who introduced a regular piece, containing five acts, in the 105th year of Rome.

ACTS, in the plural, ſometimes imply a narrative or hiſtory: As the *acts of the apoſtles*.

ACT *of faith*, in Spaniſh, *Auto de fé*, is a pompous proceſſion of the Romiſh church, at Portugal eſpecially, when the unhappy perſons who have been convicted of hereſy by the inquiſition, are burnt alive.

A'CTING, S. the playing or performing a character in a theatrical compoſition.

A'CTING, Part. exerting the powers of action; perſonating or playing ſome part on a ſtage.

A'CTED, Part. [from *act*] incited or ſtirred up to action. "*Acted* by malice, rather than candour." Performed on the ſtage. "Not *acted* theſe ten years."

A'CTION, S. [*actio*, Lat.] the exerting or employing our active powers. "All out of work and cold for *action*." *Shak. Hen. V.* Something done. A deed. "By the Lord *actions* are weighed." Power, influence, agency, or operation. In Metaphyſics, an immediate effect of what is ſtiled a *ſelf-moving power*; or the exerciſe of an ability, which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought, or motion. In ethics, or morality, the voluntary motion of a reaſonable creature. In painting, or ſculpture, the poſture, or attitude, expreſſive of the paſſion, the painter would convey to the mind of a ſpectator. In oratory, the accommodation, or conformity of the perſon, geſture, and voice of the orator to his ſubject. In epic poetry, either a real or imaginary, which is the ſubject of an epic or dramatic poem, its ſeveral properties are thus laid down by Mr. Addiſon: 1. That it be but one action, which is termed its unity: 2dly, That it be entire, which is ſtiled its integrity; and thirdly, that it be great, which is ſtiled its importance. In law, a legal demand of, or the form of a ſuit given by law for recovery of a perſon's right.

ACTION *upon the caſe*, in law, a general action given for redreſs of wrongs, done without violence, and not provided againſt by a law: So called becauſe the whole cauſe or caſe is ſet forth in the writ. *Action on the caſe for words*, is where a perſon is injured in his reputation. Where any words are maliciouſly ſpoken of a perſon, for which, if true, he might be puniſhed, action of the caſe will lie; to ſay of a per-

ſon that he is perjured, of a biſhop, or member of parliament, that he is a papiſt, of an officer, that he is a jacobite, of a juſtice of the peace, he is a falſe juſtice; of a counſellor, he is no lawyer, or has diſcloſed ſecrets in a cauſe; of an attorney, that he is a knave in his profeſſion, a maintainer of ſuits, or not worthy to be an attorney; of a doctor of phyſic, that he is an aſs, fool, or empiric or mountebank; of a trader, that he is a bankrupt knave; of a merchant, that he is not able to pay his debts; of a man who is courting a woman, that he has the diſtemper, or of a woman, that ſhe is with child by another perſon, ſo as either of them loſe their marriage, is actionable. Though to call a man whoremaſter, or a woman whore, except in London, by the cuſtom of the city, is not actionable. *Cro. Jac.* 430. 2 *Salk.* 696.

AC'TIONABLE, Adj. that which will ſubject a perſon to an action; puniſhable, blameable, culpable.

AC'TIONARY, or ACTIONIST, S. [*actionaire*, Fr.] a proprietor of ſtock in a trading company.

AC'TIVE, Adj. [*activus*, Lat.] that which can excite motion, in oppoſition to reſt. "Moved by certain *active* principles, ſuch as gravity." *Newton.* That which operates, or exerts power upon another, in oppoſition to paſſive. Practice, in oppoſition to theory. "In the *active* part they cannot ſerve." *Denham.* Nimble, briſk, lively, vigorous, fond of action, in oppoſition to indolence. "Some with darts their *active* ſinews try." *Dryd. Active principles*, in chymiſtry, are thoſe which are ſuppoſed to act of themſelves, without needing to be put into motion by others. In grammar, applied to verbs, are thoſe which affirm action of the word going before them, or that a perſon or thing does ſomething.

A'CTIVELY, Adv. in a briſk, nimble, induſtrious manner. In grammar, ſo as to imply action.

A'CTIVENESS, S. a quick and aſſiduous performance of buſineſs; nimbleneſs. Activity is more commonly uſed by modern writers.

ACTI'VITY, S. propenſity, readineſs, nimbleneſs; a power of acting, operation, influence. "Salt put to ice, increaſeth the *activity* of cold." *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Continual exertion of our active powers in oppoſition to indolence.

A'CTOR, S. [*actor*, Lat.] he that does or performs any thing; he that practiſes. "Young men may be learners, whilſt men in age are *actors*." *Bacon.* He that performs a part on the ſtage; a player. "When a good *actor* doth his part preſent." *Denham.*

A'CTRESS, S. [*actrice*, Fr.] a woman who performs on a ſtage. "And therefore that was an *actreſs* here." *Dryd.* A female, who performs any thing. "Virgil, indeed, has admitted Fame as an *actreſs* in the Æneid." *Spect.*

AC'TUAL, Adj. that which includes or implies action; "Beſides her walking and other *actual* performances." *Macb.* That which is real, or exiſting. "Sin, there in power before—Once *actual*, now in body." *Par. Loſt.* Exerting action, or active. "Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault." *Dryd.*

ACTUA'LITY, S. [from *actual*] the power of exerting action: activity. Reality, or certainty. "The *actuality* of Chriſt's reſurrection." *Free.*

AC'TUALLY, Adv. really; abſolutely; in fact; "Where the hiſtorians were *actually* inſpired." *Spect* No. 483.

A'CTUALNESS, S. a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, or exiſtence of a thing.

A'CTUARY, S. [*actuarius*, Lat.] in Law, the regiſter or clerk, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court.

A'CTUATE, Part. [from *actum*, Lat.] to ſet in motion; to become active; to be wrought upon; to be animated; to be produced. "Grow *actuate* into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice." *South.*

To A'CTUATE, V. A. [from *actum*, Lat.] to exert, to excite to action. "Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him." *Dec. of Piety.* Influenced, or ſet in motion. "Mean and narrow minds are the leaſt *actuated* by it." *Spect.* No. 255. To be put into motion; or to effect by being vigorouſly agitated.

ACU'LEATE, Adj. [*aculeátus*, Lat.] in Botany, that which ends in a ſharp point; or is prickly.

ACU'MEN, S. [Lat. of *ácuo*,] ſharpneſs; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind. "To ſignify genius, or natural *acumen*." *Dunciad.*

ACU'MINATED, Part. [from *acumen*] that which ends in a ſharp point.

ACU'TE, Part. [*acutus*, Lat.] ſharp-pointed. Applied to perſons of great ſagacity, deep penetration, and ſharpneſs of natural parts; uſed in oppoſition to dull and ſtupid. "The *acute* and ingenious author." *Locke.* Applied to the ſenſes; to be rendered more quick in receiving impreſſions; or made more perfect. "Were our ſenſes altered and made much quicker, and *acuter*." *Locke. Acute*, in geometry, that which terminates in a ſharp point; *acute angle*, that which is leſs then ninety degrees: *Acute angled triangle*, is that whoſe three angles are all acute. *Acute-angular-ſections* of a cone, the ſame as an elleipſis. *Acute*, in muſic, ſhrill, ſharp or high, in reſpect of ſome other note; ſounds conſidered in theſe reſpects, conſtitute a tune, the foundation of harmony. *Acute*, in grammar, an accent, which teaches to raiſe, or ſharpen the

the voice. In phyſic, applied to violent diſeaſes, which terminate in a few days.

ACU'TELY, Adv. in a ſharp manner; uſed both in a primitive and ſecondary ſenſe, and applied both to perſons and things. With accuracy, ſagacity, and preciſion.

ACU'TENESS, S. ſharpneſs, ſagacity, quickneſs of diſcernment. Capacity of diſtinguiſhing, or receiving impreſſions. Vehemence, productive of a quick or ſpeedy criſis in a diſeaſe. "Reſpecting rather the *acuteneſs* of the diſeaſe." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Shrillneſs, or ſharpneſs, applied to ſound. "This *acuteneſs* of ſound will ſhew." *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED, Part. [*adactus*, Lat.] driven by force.

A'DAGE, S. a maxim, or principle received and acknowledged as ſelf-evident. "Dar'ſt thou apply that *adage* of the ſchool?" *Dryd.* A proverbial ſaying. "As if contrary to the *adage*, ſcience had no friend but ignorance." *Grenville.*

ADA'GIO, Adj. [Ital.] ſlow, ſolemn, grave; in muſic, a ſlow movement, when repeated twice, as *adagio, adagio*, it implies a more ſlow motion than the former; it is ſometimes abbreviated thus, *adág°, ad°.*

AD'AMANT, S. [*adamas*, Lat.] a ſtone, ſuppoſed to be an impenetrable hardneſs. "Spurn in pieces poſts of *adamant*." *Shak. Hen. V.* The diamond; "Among them the *adamant* of all other ſtones." *Ray on Creat.*" The loadſtone.

ADAMANTE'AN, Adj. [from *adamant*] hard and as impenetrable as adamant. "And ſtrock of mail *adamantean* proof." *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE, Adj. [from *adamant*] made of adamant; "With *adamantine* columns." *Dryd.* Having the properties of adamant; hard, not to be broken. "In *adamantine* chains ſhall death be bound." *Pope.*

A'DAM's-APPLE, S. [compound word, *Adami pomum*, Lat.] in anatomy, a prominence in the throat, in the middle of the *cartilago ſcutiformis.*

To ADAPT, V. A. [*adápto*, Lat.] to fit or proportion one thing to another; "To your decays *adopts* my ſight." *Swift.* To make one thing correſpond with another; to ſuit. "A good poet, will *adapt* the very ſounds as well words *to* the things." *Pope.*

ADAPTA'TION, S. [from *adapt*] the adapting one thing to another; or the fitneſs, or ſuitableneſs of one thing to another. "An *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ADA'PTION, S. [from *adapt*] the act of fitting; ſuitableneſs. "Prudent *adaptions* of theſe machines." *Cheyne.*

ADA'R, S. [Heb. mighty] the twelfth month of the Jewiſh eccleſiaſtical, and the ſixth of their civil year, containing twenty-nine days, anſwering ſometimes to our February, and ſometimes entering into our March. As the lunar year of the Jews is one month too ſhort, every third year they inſert a thirteenth month, and name it *Ve-adar*, or ſecond *adar*, which conſiſts of twenty-nine days.

ADA'TAIS, or ADA'TYS, S. a muſlin, or cotton cloth, from Bengal in the Eaſt-Indies; the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters broad.

To ADCO'RPORATE, V. A. [*adcorporo*, Lat.] to join one body to another; to mix together; uſually written *accorporate.*

To ADD, V. A. [*addo*, Lat.] to increaſe by ſomething new; to enlarge; to aggrandize; "If to his words it *add* one grain of ſenſe." *Dryd.* To perform the operation of joining one number, &c. to another. "He can repeat it and *add* it to the former." *Locke.*

A'DDABLE, Adj. that which it is in our power to add; that which may be added. "The firſt number in every addition is called an *addable* number." *Cocker.*

A'DDER, S. [*Ætter*, *Ættor*, Sax.] a kind of a ſerpent.

A'DDER-GRASS, S. in botany ſo called, as Skinner imagines, becauſe adders lurk about it.

ADDERS-TO'NGUE, S. [*ophioglaſſum*, Lat.] it has no viſible flower; but its ſeeds are produced on a ſpike, reſembling an adder's tongue, whence it derives its name.

AD'DERS-WORT, in botany, an herb ſo called on account of its virtue againſt the bite of ſerpents.

AD'DIBLE, Adj. that which it is poſſible to add. "*Addible* numbers." *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY, S. [from *add*] the poſſibility of being added. "This *addibility* of numbers." *Locke.*

AD'DICE, S. [pronounced *adz* from *adeſa*, Sax. an ax] a ſharp tool of the ax kind, whoſe blade is ſomewhat arching, and its edge athwart the handle; ſerving the purpoſe both of a hammar and hatchet, one end being a driver, and the other a chopper. It is peculiar to the coopers.

To ADDI'CT, V. A. to devote, dedicate, or employ one's ſelf entirely. To abandon one's ſelf entirely to ſomething bad. "Addicted himſelf *to* vice." *Johnſon.* Uſed with the particle *to.*

ADDI'CTEDNESS, S. propenſity, aſſiduity, attachment.

ADDI'CTIO, S. [*addico*, Lat.] a transferring goods to another by auction.

ADDI'SON, [JOSEPH,] Eſq;——This very great ornament to the age he lived in, his own country in particular, and to the cauſe of polite literature in general, was ſon of the Rev. Dr. *Launcelot Addiſon*, who afterwards became dean of Litchfield and Coventry, but at the time of this ſon's birth

was

was rector of Mileſton, near Ambroſbury, Wilts, at which place the ſubject of our preſent conſideration receiv'd his vital breath, on the 1ſt day of May, 1672.—He was very early ſent to ſchool to *Ambroſbury*, being put under the care of the Rev. Mr. Naiſh, then maſter of that ſchool; from thence, as ſoon as he had received the firſt rudiments of literature, he was removed to Saliſbury ſchool, taught by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and after that to the Charter-Houſe, where he was under the tuition of the learned Dr. Ellis.———Here he firſt contracted an intimacy with Mr. Steele, afterwards Sir Richard, which continued inviolable till his death.—At about fifteen years of age he was entered of Queen's college, Oxford, and in about two years afterwards, thro' the intereſt of Dr. Lancaſter, Dean of Magdalen's, elected into that college, and admitted to the degrees of batchelor and maſter of arts.

While he was at the univerſity, he was repeatedly ſolicited by his father and other friends to enter into holy orders, which, altho' from his extreme modeſty and natural diffidence he would gladly have declined, yet, in compliance with his father's deſires, he was once very near concluding on; when having, thro' Mr. Congreve's means, become a great favourite with that univerſal patron of poetry and the polite arts, the famous lord Halifax, that nobleman, who had frequently regretted that ſo few men of liberal education and great abilities applied themſelves to affairs of public buſineſs, in which their country might reap the advantage of their talents, earneſtly perſuaded him to lay aſide this deſign, and as an encouragement for him ſo to do, and an indulgence to an inclination for travel, which ſhewed itſelf in Mr. Addiſon, procured him an annual penſion of 300l. from the crown, to enable him to make the tour of France and Italy.

On this tour then he ſet out at the latter end of the year 1699, did his country great honour by his extraordinary abilities, receiving in his turn every mark of eſteem that could be ſhewn to a man of exalted genius, particularly from M. Boileau, the famous French poet, and the abbe Salvini, profeſſor of the Greek tongue in the univerſity of Florence, the former of whom declared that he firſt conceived an opinion of the Engliſh genius for poetry from Mr. Addiſon's Latin poems, printed in the Muſæ Anglicanæ, and the latter tranſlated into elegant Italian verſe, his epiſtolary poem to lord Halifax, which is eſteemed a maſterpiece in its kind.

In the year 1702, as he was about to return home, he was informed from his friends in England, by letter, that king William intended him the poſt of ſecretary to attend the army under prince Eugene in Italy.—This was an office that would have been extremely acceptable to Mr. Addiſon; but his majeſty's death, which happened before he could get his appointment, put a ſtop to that, together with his penſion.—This news came to him at Geneva; he therefore choſe to make the tour of Germany in his way home, and at Vienna compoſed his Treatiſe on Medals, which however did not make its appearance till after his death.

A different ſet of miniſters coming to the management of affairs in the beginning of queen Anne's reign, and conſequently the intereſt of Mr. Addiſon's friends being conſiderably weakened, he continued unemployed and in obſcurity till 1704, when an accident called him again into notice.

The amazing victory gained by the great duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, exciting a deſire in the earl of Godolphin, then lord high treaſurer, to have it celebrated in verſe, lord Halifax, to whom that nobleman had communicated this his wiſh, recommended Mr. Addiſon to him, as the only perſon who was likely to execute ſuch a taſk in a manner adequate to the ſubject; in which he ſucceeded ſo happily, that when the poem he wrote, viz. the campaign, was finiſhed no farther than to the celebrated ſimile of the angel, the lord high treaſurer was ſo delighted with it, that he immediately preſented the author with the place of one of the commiſſioners of appeals in the exciſe, in the room of Mr. Locke, who had been juſt promoted to the board of trade.

In the year 1705, he attended Lord Halifax to Hanover, and in the ſucceeding year was appointed under ſecretary to Sir Charles Hedges, then ſecretary of ſtate; nor did he loſe this poſt on the removal of Sir Charles, the Earl of Sunderland, who ſucceeded to that gentleman, willingly continuing Mr. Addiſon as his under Secretary.

In 1709, Lord Wharton being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, nominated our author ſecretary for that kingdom, the queen at the ſame time beſtowing on him alſo the poſt of keeper of the records in Ireland. But when in the latter end of her majeſty's reign the miniſtry was again changed, and Mr. Addiſon expected no farther employment, he gladly ſubmitted to a retirement, in which he formed a deſign, which it is much to be regretted that he never had in his power to put in execution, viz. the compiling a dictionary to fix the ſtandard of the Engliſh language upon the ſame kind of plan with the famous Dittionario della Cruſca of the Italians. A work in no language ſo much wanted as in our own, and which from ſo maſterly, ſo elegant and ſo correct a pen as this gentleman's, could not have fail'd being executed to the greateſt degree of perfection. We have however the leſs reaſon to lament this loſs, as the ſame deſign has ſince been carried on, and brought to a maturity that reflects

reflects the higheſt honour on our country in general, and its author in particular; nor after this character can I, I think, have need to enter into a farther explanation, or even hint, that I mean Mr. Samuel Johnſon's dictionary of the Engliſh language.

What prevented Mr. Addiſon's purſuing this deſign, was his being again called out into public buſineſs; for on the death of the queen, he was appointed ſecretary to the lords juſtices; then again in 1711, ſecretary for Ireland, and on the Lord Sunderland's reſignation of the lord lieutenancy, he was made one of the lords commiſſioners of trade.

In 1716, he married the Counteſs of Warwick, and in the enſuing year was raiſed to the high dignity of one of her majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. The fatigues of this important poſt being too much for Mr. Addiſon's conſtitution, which was naturally not an extraordinary one, he was very ſoon obliged to reſign it, intending for the remainder of his life to purſue the completion of ſome literary deſigns which he had planned out: but this he had no long time allowed him for the doing, an Aſthma, attended with a dropſy, carrying him off the ſtage of this world before he could finiſh any of his ſchemes. He departed this life at Holland-houſe, near Kenſington, on the 17th of June, 1719, having then juſt entered into the 48th year, and left behind him one only daughter.

As a writer we need ſay little of him, as the general eſteem his works were, ſtill are, and ever muſt, be held in, "pleads, as Shakeſpeare ſays, like angels trumpet-tongu'd," in their behalf. As a poet, his Cato in the dramatic, and his Campaign in the heroic way, will ever maintain a place among the firſt rate works of either kind. Yet I cannot help thinking even theſe excelled by the elegance, accuracy, and elevation of his proſe writings; among which his papers in the Tatlers, Spectators and Guardians hold a foremoſt rank, and muſt continue the objects of admiration, ſo long as the Engliſh language retains its purity, or any authors who have written in it continue to be read. As a man, it is impoſſible to ſay too much, and it would even extend beyond our preſent limits to ſay enough, in his praiſe, as he was in every reſpect truly valuable. In private life he was amiable, in public employment honourable; a zealous patriot; faithful to his friends and ſtedfaſt to his principles; and the noble ſentiments which every where breaths through his Cato, are no more than emanations of that love for his country, which was the conſtant guide of all his actions. But laſt of all let us view him as a Chriſtian, in which light he will appear ſtill more exalted than in any other. And to this end nothing perhaps can more affectually lead us than the relating an anecdote concerning his death, in the words of one of the beſt *men*, as well as the beſt *writers*, now living, who, in a pamphlet written almoſt entirely to introduce this little ſtory, ſpeaks of him in the following manner:

"After a long and manly, but vain ſtruggle with his diſtemper," ſays he, "he diſmiſſed his phyſicians, and with them all hopes of life: but with his hopes of life he diſmiſſed not his concern for the living, but ſent for a youth nearly related, and finely accompliſhed, but not above being the better for good impreſſions from a dying friend: he came; but life now glimmering in the ſocket, the dying friend was ſilent. After a decent and proper pauſe, the youth ſaid, *Dear Sir! you ſent for me: I believe, and I hope that you have ſome commands; I ſhall hold them moſt ſacred.* May diſtant ages," proceeds this author, "not only hear, but feel the reply! forcibly graſping the youth's hand, he ſoftly ſaid, *See in what peace a Chriſtian can die.* He ſpoke with difficulty, and ſoon expired." The pamphlet from which this is quoted, is entitled, Conjectures on Original Compoſition, and altho' publiſhed anonymous, was written by the great Dr. Edward Young, nor can I with more propriety cloſe my character of Mr. Addiſon than with this very gentleman's obſervations on the juſt mentioned anecdote, when after telling us that it is to this circumſtance Mr. Tickell refers, where, in his lines on this great man's death he has theſe words:

He taught us how to live; and, Oh! too high
A price for Knowledge, taught us how to die.

thus proceeds Dr. Young; "had not this poor plank been thrown out, the chief article of his glory would probably have been ſunk for ever, and late ages had received but a fragment of his fame. A fragment glorious indeed, for his genius how bright! but to commend him for compoſition, tho' immortal, is detraction now, if there our encomium ends. Let us look farther to that concluding ſcene, which ſpoke human nature not unrelated to the divine. To that let us pay the long and large arrear of our greatly poſthumous applauſe."

A little farther he thus terminates this noble encomium. "If powers were not wanting, a monument more durable than thoſe of marble ſhould proudly riſe in this ambitious page to the new and far nobler Addiſon, than that which you and the public have ſo long and ſo much admired: nor this nation only, for it is Europe's Addiſon as well as ours; though Europe knows not half his titles to her eſteem, being as yet unconſcious that the dying Addiſon far outſhines her Addiſon immortal."

Having thus given ſome account of the life

and death of this great man, nothing more remains in this place to be done, but to give a list of his dramatic pieces, which were the following three.

1. Cato. Trag.
2. The Drummer. Com.
3. Rosamond. Opera.

ADDI'TAMENT, S. [*additaméntum*, Lat.] a thing added, "Certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornaments and use." *Hales's Orig.*

ADDITI'TIOUS, Adj. a thing added without authority. "Several *addititious* books and miracles." *Univ. Hist.* vol. x. 8vo. b. xi. c. 2.

ADDI'TION, S. [*additio*, Lat.] the adding one thing to another, to increase its quantity, or dimensions. "By endless *addition* of finite degrees." *Bentl.* The thing added, increase. "Addition to the power of the commons." *Swift.* Interpolation, by inserting something new, or spurious, "*Additions* to what Christ and his apostles have designed." *Hamm. Fundam.* In arithmetic, the second of the five principal rules. In algebra it is expressed by this character +, which is read plus, more or add. In law, a title given to a man, besides his christian, or surname, implying his estate, degree, age, occupation, or residence. "Bear the *addition* nobly ever." *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

ADDI'TIONAL, Adj. [*additionalis*, Lat.] that which is added. "The *additional* day." *Holder.* That which increases. "An *additional* lustre." *Spectat.* Used of argument, a greater number, or more forcible ones. "Afford us several *additional* proofs." *Atterb.*

A'DDITORY, Adj. that which is added.

A'DDLE, Adj. [*adl*, or *adel*, Sax.] in its primitive signification applied to eggs which are corrupted under a hen, and produce nothing; in allusion to which it is used to signify a person of bad natural parts. "That carries eggs too fresh and *addle*." *Hudib.* "But his brains grew *addle*." *Dryd.*

To A'DDLE, V. N. to corrupt; to make rotten. "Such as are *addled* swim." *Brown.*

ADDLE-PA'TED, Adj. one of a dull, stupid, and barren genius; silly. "Dull and *addle-pated*." *Dryd.*

To ADDRE'SS, V. A. [*addresser*, Fr.] to begin any action. "*Addressed* himself on foot to single fight." *Dryd.* To get ready; to put into a state of immediate use. "*Addressed* his men to take the flank." *Hayw.* To apply to by petition or speech. "*Addressed* the King." To direct one's speech to. "To *address* the senate." *Add. Cato.*

ADDRE'SS, S. [*addresse*, Fr.] an application in order to persuade. "Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*." *Prior.* The suit of a lover. "Made his *addresses* to me." *Spectat.* No. 163. Behaviour. "A man of polite *address*." Genteel carriage; quickness of understanding, presence of mind, and readiness to make the best of every thing that occurs. "The skill and *address* of a minister." *Swift.* An application to a superior. "The humble *address* of the Lord Mayor, &c." The direction of a letter. "I knew who it came from as soon as I saw the *address*." "My *address* is, at ———."

ADDRE'SSER, S. the person who carries addresses.

ADDU'CENT, Part. [*adducens*, Lat.] that which draws too or close. In Anatomy applied to those muscles which close, or draw together, those parts to which they are affixed.

To ADDU'LCE, V. A. [from *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet] to sweeten; figurative, to soften, to reconcile. "With many sugared words, seek to *addulce* all matters." *Bac. Hen.* VII.

ADENO'GRAPHY, S. [from ἀδην and γραφη, Gr.] a treatise which describes the glands.

ADE'PT, S. [*adeptus*, Part. of *adipiscor*, Lat.] one that is acquainted with all the secrets of his art.

ADE'PT, Part. [*adeptus*, Lat.] one who has acquired a perfect knowledge of any thing. "Such *adept* philosophers as we are told of." *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE, Adj. [*adequatus*, Lat.] equal, proportionate to. "*Adequate* and sufficient." *South.* Full, perfect, sole, proper, and entire. "Death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage." *Harv.* *Adequate* ideas are those which perfectly represent their archetypes. But when we say we have an adequate idea of any thing, it must be understood only in a vulgar sense, because scarce any ideas are so in a philosophic sense.

A'DEQUATELY, Adv. in a full, compleat, and perfect manner; in its full extent, or true acceptation.

A'DEQUATENESS, S. equality, perfect resemblance; justness of correspondence; proportion.

ADFE'CTED, Adj. [*adfectus*, Lat.] compounded of known and unknown parts. *Affected equations* in Algebra, where the unknown quantity is found in different powers, thus $x^3 - px^2 + qx = a^2 b$, wherein are three different powers of x, as x^3 x^2 and x^1.

To ADHE'RE, V. A. [*adhæreo*, Lat.] to stick or join to, like any glutinous matter. To hold together, join, or unite. "How every thing *adheres* together." *Shakesp.* To persist in, or remain firm to a person, or opinion. "*Adheres to* the dictates of conscience." *Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE, S. [from *adhere*] the quality of sticking to; attachment; perseverance. "Their firm *adherence* to their religion." *Spect.* No. 495.

ADHE'RENCY, S. [from *adherence*] steadiness

fineſs of opinion, attachment, ſticking to. "Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation." *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT, Part. [*adhærens*, Lat.] adhering or ſticking to. "And ſtuck *adherent*." *Pope.* Query, If this be not tautology? In Logic, ſomething added or not eſſential. "Modes are *inherent*, or *adherent*; that is, proper and improper."

ADHE'RENT, S. [from *adhere*] one firmly attached to any perſon, party, or opinion. "Their ſubjects and *adherents*." *Raleigh.*

ADHE'RER, S. one who is ſtrongly attached to any perſon, party, or profeſſion. "A firm *adherer to* the eſtabliſhed church." *Swift.*

ADHE'SION, S. [*adhæſio*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of ſticking to. *Adherence* is uſed in the primary ſenſe, and appropriated to perſons; but *adheſion* in the ſecondary, and applied to matter. "More or leſs firm *adheſion* of the parts." *Locke.*

ADHE'SIVE, Adj. remaining cloſe attached; ſticking or keeping to. "*Adheſive* to the tract." *Thomſ. Aut.*

ADJA'CENCY, S. [*adjacens*, Lat.] that which lies near; or bodies which border upon, and are near to. "The needle is not diſtracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ADJA'CENT, Part. [*adjacens*, Lat.] lying near, bordering, contiguous, or touching each other. "*Adjacent* to other mediums of, &c." *Newton.*

ADJA'CENT, S. [*adjaceo*, Lat.] the context, or words immediately following or going before. "The words receiving a determined ſenſe from their companions and *adjacents*." *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS, Adj. [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] indifferent or neutral.

A'DJECTIVE, S. [*adjectivum*, Lat. *adjectif*, Fr.] a word which denotes the qualities of a ſubject: as, a wiſe miniſter; the word *wiſe* is an adjective, as denoting only the quality of the miniſter.

A'DJECTIVELY, Adj. in Grammar, after the manner of a word ſignifying quality; or in the ſenſe of an adjective.

ADIEU', S. [pronounced *audú*, of *à*, Fr. to, and *Dieu*, Fr. God] a form uſed at taking leave; in its original acceptation, a recommendation to the care and protection of the divine being, but commonly uſed only as a ceremony of parting. "While now I take a laſt *adieu*." *Prior.*

To ADJOI'N, V. A. [*adjoindre*, Fr.] to join, to unite, to add, to ſtick together. "Should be as marks *adjoined*." *Watts's Imp.*

To ADJOI'N, V. N. [*adjoindre*, Fr.] to be contiguous to; to lie ſo near as to touch or join to. "Th' *adjoining* fane." *Dryd.*

ADJOINI'NG, Part. lying cloſe to, or immediately following. "That being underſtood, proceed to the next *adjoining*." *Locke.*

To ADJOU'RN, V. A. [pronounced *adjúrn*, of *adjourner*, Fr.] to appoint a future day; to put off to another time; to defer to another time.

ADJOU'RNMENT, S. the deferring to another day; delay; procraſtination. "We run out our lives in *adjournments* from time to time." *L'Eſtrange.*

ADIPO'SA, Adj. [of *ἄδεψ*] in Anatomy, applied to a membrane betwixt the internal part of the ſkin, and the external ſurface of the muſcles.

A'DIPOUS, Adj. [*adipoſus*, Lat.] fat, greaſy. Uſed only by old medical writers.

A'DIT, S. [*aditus*, Lat.] among Miners, an avenue, or paſſage, through which a mine is entered, and through which the ore or water is carried out. "*Adits*, pumps, and wheels." *Carew.*

A'DITION, S. [*aditum*, Lat.] the act of going to a perſon.

To ADJU'DGE, V. A. [*adjúger*, Fr.] to give to one of the contending parties in a ſuit at law. "Victory is *adjudged to* the opponent or defendant." *Locke.* To ſentence, to condemn. "Thou art *adjudged to* the death." *Shakeſp.* To reſolve, to ſuppoſe.

ADJU'DGED, Part. determined. "*Adjudged* caſes."

ADJU'DICATION, S. [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] the act of judging, or giving a judicial ſentence.

To ADJU'DICATE, V. A. [*adjudico*, Lat.] to determine any claim at law; to give or aſſign.

A'DJUNCT, S. [*adjunctum*, Lat.] ſomething united. "Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourſelf." *Shakeſp.* One joined to another. "An *adjunct* of ſingular experience and truſt." *Wotton.* Something added, not eſſentially belonging to a thing; a mode, which may be ſeparated from its ſubject: as ſmoothneſs in a bowl, learning in a man, motion in a body. Adjuncts, in Grammar and Rhetoric, are adjectives, or epithets, added to enlarge, or augment, the energy of a diſcourſe.

ADJU'NCTION, S. [*adjunctio*] the act of joining together, or the ſtate of a thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE, Adj. [*adjunctivus*, Lat.] that which joins, or the thing joined.

ADJURA'TION, S. [*adjuratio*, Lat.] the form of an oath taken, or an oath adminiſtered, whereby a perſon lays under a neceſſity of ſpeaking the truth without diſguiſe.

To ADJU'RE, V. A. [*adjuro*, Lat.] to bind a perſon to perform or not perform a thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curſe. "Joſhua *adjured* them at that time, ſaying, Curſed, &c." *Joſh.* vi. 26. To entreat earneſtly and pathetically. "*Adjured* by all the bonds of civil duty." *Milt. Sampſ.* To ſwear by. "Ye lamps of heaven! inviola-

ble powers! fatal fillets! ye ſacred altars! be all of you *adjured*." *Dryd.* To oblige a perſon to declare the truth upon oath.

To ADJU'ST, V. A. [*adjuſter*, Fr.] to make conſiſtent, to regulate. "Faſter than the moſt viſionary projector can *adjuſt* his ſchemes." *Swift.* To ſettle, to reduce to a criterion. "*Adjuſt* their ſignification." *Locke.* To ſhew the conformity of one thing to another; to render conformable; to reconcile.

ADJU'STMENT, S. a juſt deſcription, an explication of difficulties. "The farther and clearer *adjuſtment* of this affair." *Woodw* The ſuitableneſs of one part to another. "The various connexions and *adjuſtments* of each part." *Watts.*

A'DJUTANT, S. [*adjutans*, Lat.] a military helper, or aſſiſtant. An officer in the army, who aſſiſts a ſuperior, in diſtributing the pay, and over-ſeeing the puniſhment of the inferior men. The French uſe this term inſtead of an *aid du camp.*

ADJU'TANT-GE'NERAL, one who attends the general, aſſiſts in council, and carries the orders from one part to another.

A'DJUTOR, S. [*adjutor*, Lat.] a helper; one who aſſiſts.

ADJUTO'RIUM, S. [Lat. *adjuvo*] in anatomy, the *humerous*, or ſhoulder-bone.

A'DJUTORY, Adj. [*adjutorius*, Lat.] that which affords aſſiſtance.

ADJU'TRIX, S. [Lat.] a female aſſiſtant.

AD LI'BITUM, [Lat. as you pleaſe,] a phraſe chiefly made uſe of by medical and muſic writers.

ADMEA'SUREMENT, S. (See MEASURE) the finding the dimenſions and quantity of a thing by a ſtandard or rule.

ADMENSURA'TION, S. [of *ad* to, and *menſura*, Lat.] the act of finding out the dimenſions by a ſtandard, rule, or meaſure.

To ADMI'NISTER, [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] to afford; to give. "Let zephir's bland *adminiſter* their tepid genial airs." *Phillips.* In politics, to conduct the affairs of government. "What e'er is beſt *adminiſtred* is beſt." *Pope.* In courts, to tender to a perſon to take his oath. "To *adminiſter* an oath." To perform the office of a miniſter or prieſt. "To *adminiſter* the ſacrament." In phyſic, to diſpenſe medicines, to preſcribe. "*Adminiſtering* phyſic." *Wafer's Voy.* To contribute to. "*Adminiſters to* the pleaſure" *Spect.* No. 477. In law, to take poſſeſſion of the goods and chattels of a perſon dying inteſtate.

To ADMI'NISTRATE, V. A. [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] to apply, or make uſe of. Seldom uſed.

ADMINISTRA'TION, S. [*adminiſtrátio*, Lat.] the act of enforcing, applying, or paſſing ſentence according to the ſenſe of a law. "In the *adminiſtration* of his law." *Shak.* The duty of one of the chief offices of ſtate. "In the ſhort time of his *adminiſtration*." *Dryd.* The active or executive part of government. "The *adminiſtration* cannot be in too few hands." *Swift.* Diſpenſation. "By the univerſal *adminiſtration* of grace." *Sprat.* In law, the act of a perſon, who takes charge of the effects of one dying inteſtate, and is accountable for them.

ADMI'NISTRATIVE, Adj. that which aids, ſupports, or aſſiſts: that by which any thing is diſcharged, executed, or performed.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, S. [*adminiſtrátor*, Lat.] one who officiates as a miniſter in a church. "An occaſional or ſettled *adminiſtrator*." *Watts.* One that has the chief management of national affairs. He who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, S. the office, or duty of an adminiſtrator.

ADMI'NISTRATRIX, S. [Lat.] a female who adminiſters to a perſon dying inteſtate, committed to her charge.

A'DMIRABLE, Adj. [*admirábilis*, Lat.] deſerving admiration.

AD'MIRABLENESS, S. a quality including the idea of worth, excellence, and unexpected perfection.

A'DMIRABLY, Adv. in manner which excites an idea of perfection; excellently. "*Admirably* well contrived." *Addiſ.*

AD'MIRAL, S. [*ammiral*, Teut. *ammirael*, Dut. and *admiral*, Fr.] an officer, who has the chief command of a fleet. According to Du Cange, the Sicilians were the firſt, and the Genoeſe the next, who gave this name to the commander of their naval affairs; and it is ſuppoſed that, Philip of France, introduced the name into Europe in 1284, and the firſt mention of this name among us was in the reign of Edward I. *Lord high-admiral*, is one inveſted with power to determine all crimes committed on the ſea and its coaſts. At preſent it is divided amongſt ſeveral perſons, who are ſtiled lords commiſſioners of the admiralty. Under the admiral is a rear-admiral, and a vice-admiral.

AD'MIRAL-SHIP, S. the office of an admiral.

AD'MIRALTY, S. [*ammiraulté*, Fr.] the office of the lords commiſſioners. It conſiſts at preſent of a firſt commiſſioner, who precides at the board, and ſix others. All warrants for building, and providing ſhips with warlike ſtores are ſigned by them. They give directions to the navy and victualing officers, for preparing and victuailling ſhips. *Admiralty-court*, is where the cauſes relating to maritime affairs are tried;

ried; the chief is at Doctor's-Commons, London. All proceedings in this court run in the name of the lord-admiral, who has a deputy called judge of the admiralty, uſually a doctor of civil law, two regiſters, advocates, proctors and a marſhal. The judge is conſtituted by the king's patent, and holds his place, *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*; as long as he behaves himſelf well. This court is not eſteemed a court of record, becauſe it is governed by the civil law, and the judge is not authoriſed to take ſuch recognizance, as a court of record may.

ADMIRA'TION, S. [*admirátio*, Lat.] a paſſion excited by very great excellence in any object. "There is a pleaſure in *admiration*." *Tillotſ.* Wonder; ſurprize; aſtoniſhment. "Your boldneſs I with *admiration* ſee." *Dryd.* In grammar, a point or mark, which denotes, that the ſentence before it, implies wonder or admiration; marked thus (!)

To ADMI'RE, V. A. [*admiro*. Lat.] to regard with wonder, including eſteem; and ariſing from the diſcovery of ſome unexpected excellence. "The philoſophic paſſion truly *admires* and adores." *Glanville.* Sometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, to imply the paſſion of wonder excited by ſomething extravagantly vicious.

ADMI'RED, Part. which occaſions ſurprize, wonder, and aſtoniſhment. "Your moſt *admired* diſorder." *Macb.*

ADMI'RER, S. one who feels the paſſion of admiration riſing on beholding any thing ſurprizingly excellent. He who wonders, or regards with admiration. "Friends and *admirers* of each other." *Spect.* One who is captivated with the charms of a female: a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY, Adv. ſtruck with admiration. "*Admiringly* and mournfully." *Shak.* With admiration. "We may further *admiringly* obſerve." *Boyle.*

ADMIS'SABLE, Adj. [*admitto*, Lat.] that may be admitted. "Suppoſing that this ſuppoſition was *admiſſible*." *Hale's Orig.*

ADMIS'SION, S. [*admiſſio*, Lat.] liberty or leave of entering. "For the *admiſſion* of poor ſuitors." *Bacon's Hen.* VII. Acceſs or liberty to enter. "A more intimate *admiſſion* to himſelf." A power of entering, in oppoſition to reſiſtance. "Free and eaſy *admiſſion* to this heat." *Woodw.* The granting a propoſition not clearly proved. In law, is when the biſhop after examination permits a prieſt to enter into a benefice to which he is preſented, ſaying, *admitto te habilem*. If any perſon endeavour to be admitted not having epiſcopal ordination, he forfeits 100l. by ſtat. 14 Car. II. 1 inſt. 344.

To ADMI'T, V. A. [*admitto*, Lat.] to grant free acceſs to. "Does not one table Bavius ſtill *admit*?" To permit or ſuffer. "He *admitted*, for a ſix clerk, a perſon, *&c.*" *Clarend.* To grant or allow a ſuppoſition, as true. "*Admit* no ſteel can hurt." *Fairfax.* To grant; to allow. "If you once *admit of* a latitude" *Dryd.*

ADMI'TTABLE, Adj. that which may be admitted or ſuffered.

ADMI'TTANCE, S. a permiſſion to take and exerciſe any office. Introduction. Acceſs. "'Tis gold, which buys *admittance*." *Shak.* Paſſage, power of entering. A prerogative or right of acceſs. "Of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*." *Shak.* The acceding to, granting any poſition.

To ADMI'X, V. A. [*admiſceo*, Lat.] to join to, mix, or mingle.

ADMI'XTION, S. the joining, blending, mixing, or incorporating one body or fluid with another.

ADMI'XTURE, S. the blending, mixing or mingling one thing with another.

To ADMO'NISH, V. A. [*admoneo*, Lat.] to exhort, perſuade, or give advice. To reprove, to cenſure. "*Admoniſh* him as a brother." 2 *Theſſal.* iii. 15. To give a hint, to warn. To remind of a fault. "He *of* their wicked ways ſhall them *admoniſh*." *Milt.*

ADMO'NISHER, S. one who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults, or errors.

ADMO'NISHMENT, S. a reproof for faults. "His *admoniſhment* receive." *Par. Loſt.* "Thy grave *admoniſhments* prevail with me." *Shak. Hen.* V. now ſeldom uſed.

ADMO'NITION, S. [*admonitio*, Lat.] a hint of duty, advice. "*Admonition* concerning theſe, not unneceſſary." *Hooker.* A reminding, or reproving a perſon for the neglect of duty "They are written for our *admonition*." 1 *Cor.* x. 11. A ſtate of reverential awe, and obedience. "Bring them up in the *admonition* of the Lord." *Epheſ.* vi. 4.

ADMO'NITORY, Adj. [*admónitórius*, Lat.] that which excites us to the performance of our duty.

To ADMO'VE, V. A. [*admoveo*, Lat.] to go towards, to approach; or bring nearer.

ADNA'TA, Part. [from *adnaſcor*] in anatomy, applied to a coat of the eye, called *tunica adnata*; and likewiſe *conjunctiva* or *albuginea*. It is called the white of the eye, and is formed by the tendons of the muſcles which move it.

ADO', S. [from *a* expletive and *do*] trouble, difficulty. "With *much ado* he partly kept awake." *Dryd.* Buſtle, noiſe, or tumult. "All this *ado*." *Locke.* A greater appearance or ſhow of buſineſs than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous ſenſe. "I made no *more ado*, but took all. *Shak. Hen.* IV. "We'll keep no *great ado*." *Romeo and Juliet.*

ADOCTO, a term uſed by ſome philoſophers,

ſophers, to denote the higheſt or ſuperlative degree.

ADOLE'SCENCE, S. [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of a youth from his infancy, to his full growth; and laſting as long as the fibres continue to increaſe in dimenſion or firmneſs; generally computed to be between fifteen and twenty-five, or thirty years of age.

ADOLE'SCENCY, S. (See ADOLESCENCE) the ſtate of youth between puberty and manhood. "In the laſt *adoleſcency*, and makes him twenty-five." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ADO'NIS, S. [of *adon*, Gr. and עדון] in mythology, the ſon of Cynaras king of Cyprus, by inceſt; a favourite of Venus; he was ſo beautiful, that ſhe carried him away by force, and forſook the celeſtial abodes to enjoy his company. But he being at laſt ſlain by an Erymanthean boar, the goddeſs was inconſolable for his loſs; which was celebrated by an annual mourning; and the river Biblus becoming red, was generally eſteemed as a proper time to begin the ceremony. Mr. Maundrel, in his travels, has given us a curious account of the manner of the mourning, and an explication of the rivers looking red, like blood, about that time. The moral of the fable is ſo obvious, that to explain it to thoſe who know the conſequences of illicit pleaſures, would be giving an affront to their underſtandings. *Adonia ſacra*, were the ſolemn ceremonies which were celebrated at Byblis, in the temple of Venus, in honour of Venus, and in memory of Adonis.

ADO'NIC, Adj. [from *Adonis*] a verſe conſiſting only of a dactyle and ſpondee, and derives its name from being uſed in the dirges made to lament the loſs of Adonis.

To ADO'PT, V. A. [*adopto*, Lat.] to ſubſtitute another's child inſtead of one's own. "Yet I could ſome *adopted* heir provide." *Dryd.* To acquire, in oppoſition to what is inherent. "From the ſollicitations of our natural or *adopted* deſires." *Locke.* To rely or depend on, and make uſe as if our own. "He *adopted* the principles of the ſtoics."

ADO'PTION, S. [*adoptio*, Lat.] the act of taking the child of another for our ſon, and giving him a right to all privileges which accompany that title; the ceremony conſiſted in purchaſing the perſon that is to be adopted, of his parents, and in their aſſuming the names of the perſon who had conferred this favour upon them; in alluſion to thoſe three particulars it is that the Scripture ſays, "We might receive the *adoption* of ſons." *Gal.* iv. 5. The ſtate of an adopted perſon. "To remind us of our *adoption*." *Rogers.*

ADO'PTIVE, Adj. [*adoptivus*, Lat.] that which is adopted. "So full power and intereſt in an *adoptive* ſon, as in a natural." *Bacon.* "He who adopts. "An adopted ſon cannot cite his *adoptive* father." *Ayliffe.*

ADO'RABLE, *Adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] that which is deſerving of divine honour. "Says the *adorable* author of chriſtianity." *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS, S. the quality of being worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be worthy of divine worſhip.

ADORA'TION, S. [*adoratio*, Lat.] the act of worſhipping, including reverence, eſteem, awe, and love. The external act of homage paid to God. "By way of external *adoration*." Homage paid to perſons in high poſts, or in high eſtimation. "What is thy toll, O *adoration*?" *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

To ADO'RE, V. A. [*adoro*, Lat.] to reverence, to honour. "The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*." *Dryd.* To pay a high degree of reverence and homage. "The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God." *Tatler*, No. 57. To love to a great extreme.

ADO'RER, S. one who pays divine honours or adorations to the Deity; one who has a great and reverential eſteem. "He was ſo ſevere an *adorer* of truth." *Clarend.* A lover who almoſt idolizes the object of his flame. "I her *adorer* too devoutly ſtand." *Prior.*

To ADO'RN, V. A. [*adorno*, Lat.] to deck or ſet off with dreſs; to ornament. "A gallery *adorned* with pictures." *Cowley.* To convey ſplendor or magnificence. "Thou ſhalt again be *adorned* with thy tabrets." *Jer.* xxxi. 6.

ADO'RNMENT, S. the advantage of ornament.

ADO'WN, Adv. [*adune*, Sax.] from a higher to a lower ſituation; down. "Thrice did ſhe ſink *adown*." *Fairy Queen.* Uſed chiefly by poetical writers.

ADO'WN, Prep. towards the ground, downwards, or down. "*Adown* her ſhoulders fell her length of hair." *Dryd.*

A'DRAGANTH, S. in Medicine, gum dragon.

ADRI'FT, Adv. [*drief*, Iſl.] driven by a torrent. "Trees *adrift*—Down the great river." *Milton.* At random, without reſtraint, or following the firſt impulſe. "Frequent recollection will ſtop their minds from running *adrift*." *Locke.*

ADRO'IT, Adj. [Fr. *adroit*] active; dextrous; clever; cunning, or crafty. "An *adroit* ſtout fellow." *Jervas.*

ADRO'ITNESS, S. dexterity; readineſs; activity; aſſiduity; cunning.

ADR'Y, Adj. thirſty; wanting to drink. "Drink the King's health when he was not *adry*." *Spectat.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS, Adj. [*adſcititius*, Lat.] ſpurious; interpolated, and not genuine; borrowed, or counterfeit.

ADSTRI'CTION,

ADSTRI'CTION, S. [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] the act of binding together; contracting into a leſſer compaſs. Applied chiefly to medicines.

To ADVA'NCE, V. A. [*avancer*, Fr.] to come forward. "Her roſy ſteps in th' eaſtern clime *advancing*." *Par. Loſt.* To raiſe to a higher poſt; to prefer; to exalt. "Aſſuerus *advanced* Haman." *Eſth.* iii. 1. To adorn, to heighten. "As the calling dignifies the man, ſo the man much more *advances* his calling." *South.* To haſten the growth, when applied to vegetables. "This culture did rather retard than *advance*." *Bacon.* To propoſe or offer; to produce. "I dare not *advance* my opinion." *Dryd.* To pay the charges of an undertaking, before the time of reimburſement arrives; to give or lend a perſon money, &c. before he is capable of paying.

To ADV'ANCE, V. N. to move forward; to make a progreſs. "They who would *advance* in knowledge." *Locke.*

ADV'ANCE, S. [from *advance*] the act of approaching; liberties granted by a perſon in love to a ſuitor. "The indecent *advances* ſhe made to detain him." *Pope's Odyſſ.* Gradation, gradual increaſe. "Theſe gradual *advances*." *Atterb.* Raiſing to a higher degree. "For the *advance*, and perfecting of human nature." *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE FO'SSE, or DITCH, in Fortification, a ditch drawn round the eſplanade, to prevent a ſurprize from the beſiegers. See FOSSE.

ADVA'NCEMENT, S. the act of advancing; progreſs. "It makes daily *advancements*." *Swift.* Promotion; preferment. "The quick *advancement* of her huſband." *Tatler*, No. 33. Raiſing to a higher degree of perfection; improvement.

ADVA'NCER, S. one that promotes or advances. "Greater *advancers* of defamatory deſigns." *Government of the Tongue.*

ADVA'NTAGE, S. [*avantage*, Fr.] the better or ſuperiority of a perſon. "The laity have ſome *advantage over* the clergy." *Sprat.* "Would have the *advantage of* us." *Atterb.* Superiority by ſtratagem or cunning. "Deſigning to *take advantage*, and proſecute him." *Swift.* A favourable opportunity. "Give me *advantage* of ſome brief diſcourſe." *Othello.* A manner productive of great approbation or ſplendor. "True wit is nature to *advantage* dreſs'd." *Pope.* Self-intereſt, profit, or gain. "Thou ſaidſt, What *advantage* will it be to thee?" *Job* xxxv. 3. A premium, or more than can be claimed by law. "You neither lend nor borrow upon *advantage*." *Merch. of Venice.* A favourable or additional circumſtance.

To ADVA'NTAGE, V. A. [*avantage*, Fr.] to benefit, improve, or promote; to get or acquire profit. "What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world?" *Luke* ix. 25.

ADVA'NTAGED, Part. poſſeſſed of advantages or ſuperior attainments.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj [*advantageux*, Fr.] conducing to profit. "Improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity." *Hamm. Fundam.* Uſeful; ſerviceable. "Some *advantageous* act may be atchiev'd." *Milt.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. conducing to convenience or advantage. "It was *advantageouſly* ſituated." *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, a quality which conduces to profit or convenience.

To ADVE'NE, V. A. [*advenio*, Lat.] to become a part, including the idea of ſomething ſuperadded.

ADVE'NIENT, Part. that which is ſuperadded; additional. "Extrinſically *advenient*." *Glanv.*

ADVENT, S. [*adventus*, Lat.] the ſpace of four weeks, ſet apart by the church, to prepare for the approaching feſtival of Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE, Adj. [*adventitius*, Lat.] that which is acquired. "If the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural." *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

ADVENTITIOUS, Adj. [*adventitius*, Lat.] what is ſuperadded, or acquired. "Tho' we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*." *Boyle.* Not of the ſame nature; additional, or increaſed. "*Adventitious* fires raiſed by high meats." *Dryd.*

ADVE'NTURE, S. [*aventure*, Fr.] an incident; a hazard. "Two ſtood upon their *adventure*." *Hayw.* Without certain direction. "Blows flew *at all adventurers*." *Hayw.* An attempt in which ſome riſque is run. "Or, failing in the *adventure*, die." *Dryd.* An incident, or occurrence. "Humble *adventures*." *Tatler*, No. 7. In Commerce, a parcel of goods, ſent or carried by ſea, at a perſon's own riſque.

To ADVE'NTURE, V. N. to ſtand the chance, or riſque; to endanger. "*Adventured* his life." *Judg.* ix. 17.

ADVE'NTURER, S. [*aventurier*, Fr.] one who expoſes himſelf to hazard or danger; one who runs a great riſque. "Our merchants ſhall no more *adventurers* be." *Dryd.* He who undertakes, either by himſelf or in companies, the ſettlement of colonies, or conqueſts of places. "The *adventurers* and planters of New England." *Poſtlethw. Dict.*

ADVE'NTUROUS, Adj. [*aventureux*, Fr.] ready to expoſe himſelf to dangers. "Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight." *Dryd.* Enterpriſing, full of hazard and difficulty. "Attempt a more *advent'rous* ſong." *Addiſ.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY, Adv. in a hazardous, difficult, and daring manner. "If he durſt ſteal any thing *adventurouſly*." *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

A'DVERB, S. [*adverbium*, Lat.] a word joined to a verb, adjective, or participle, to ſhew their manner, degree, or quantity. Thus, he walks *ſlowly*; the word *ſlowly* is an adverb joined to the verb walks, to ſhow the manner in which the action of walking is performed.

ADVE'RBIAL, Adj. [*adverbialis*] what is uſed in the manner of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY, Adv. in the manner of an adverb. "I think alta was joined *adverbially* with tremit." *Addiſon.*

ADVE'RSARY, S. [*adverſaire*, Fr.] one who oppoſes another. "Th' *adverſary* of God and man." *Milt. Antagoniſt.* An enemy. "An *adverſary*, on the contrary, makes a ſtricter ſearch into us." *Spectat.* No 399.

ADVE'RSATIVE, Adj. [*adverſativus*, Lat.] a word implying oppoſition or contraſt.

A'DVERSE, Adj. [*adverſus*, Lat.] contrary; oppoſite. "Twice by *adverſe* winds —Drove back." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. Acting in oppoſite directions. "Two polar winds blowing *adverſe*." *Mi't.* Contrary to the wiſh or deſire. "Be try'd in humble ſtate and things *adverſe*." *Par. Reg.* Unſucceſsful; calamitous; unfortunate. "Unhappy men, or *adverſe* fate." *Roſcom.*

ADVE'RSITY, S. [*adverſitas*, Lat.] a ſtate which is oppoſite to our wiſhes. "Let me embrace theſe four *adverſities*." *Shakeſp.* A ſtate wherein a perſon loſes thoſe conveniencies he before enjoyed; a ſtate of affliction, miſery, and miſfortune. "Sweet are the uſes of *adverſity*." *Shakeſp.*

A'DVERSELY, or A'DVERSLY, Adv. unfortunately; unhappily; diſagreeably. "If the drink you gave me touch my palate *adverſely*." *Shakeſp.*

To ADVE'RT, V. N. [*adverto*, Lat.] to regard, obſerve, or attend to. "To *advert to* more than one thing." *Ray on Creat.* To apply the mind to with attention.

ADVE'RTENCE, S. [from *advert*] attention; regard; conſideration; reflection. "Allow but a ſober *advertence to* its propoſals." *Decay of Piety.*

ADVE'RTENCY, S. [from *advert*] attention; regard; conſideration; obſervation. "Too much *advertency* is not your talent." *Swift.*

To ADVERTI'SE, V. A. [*advertir*, Old Fr.] to determine a thing in ſuſpence. "The King his lord *advertiſe*—Whether our daughter were legitimate." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII. To give notice or information. "They were to *advertiſe* the chief hero *of* the diſtreſſes." *Dryd.* To publiſh a thing ſtolen, loſt, found, or wanted, now practiſed inſtead of crying it. For the utility of this practice, we need only appeal to the countenance it receives daily from the great officers of the ſtate, the public trading companies of the nation, the moſt opulent merchants of the kingdom, and the conſiderable revenue which accrues to the government from this one article.

ADVE'RTISEMENT, S. warning; inſtruction; advice. "My griefs are louder than *advertiſement*." *Shakeſp.* Intelligence or information. Publication, a notice of a thing in a news paper; or an article, containing the deſcription of a thing loſt, &c. offering a reward, &c.

ADVERTI'SER, S. he that conveys intelligence or information. The paper which contains intelligence.

ADVERTI'SING, Part. active in conveying intelligence, advice, or admonition. "Then *advertiſing* and holy to your buſineſs." *Shakeſp.*

ADVI'CE, S. [*advis* or *avis*, Fr. This is diſtinguiſhed from the verb by its ſpelling, being wrote with a *c*, but the verb with an *ſ*] opinion, or counſel. "By my *advice*—Let us impart." *Hamlet.* Inſtruction. "Without thy poor *advice*." *Prior.* Conſultation or deliberation. "Taking *advice with* workmen." *Bac.* News or intelligence. "*Advices* from Swiſſerland import." *Tatler*, No. 6.

ADVI'SEABLE, Adj. that which is or may be proper to be adviſed; prudent. "Some judge it *adviſeable* for a man to account with his heart every day." *South.*

ADVI'SABLENESS, S. what renders a thing proper to be adviſed; fitneſs; propriety.

To ADVI'SE, V. A. [*aviſer*, Fr.] to recommend. "I would *adviſe* all gentlemen to learn merchant's accounts." *Locke.* To give a perſon a hint of; to remind. "Such diſcourſe bring on—As may *adviſe* him of his happy ſtate." *Parad. Loſt.* To inform, or give intelligence of an action tranſacted at a diſtance. "We are *adviſed* from Vienna." *Tatler*, No. 7.

To ADVI'SE, V. N. to conſult; to conſider; to examine; to give an opinion. "*Adviſe* if this be worth attempting." *Par. Loſt.*

ADVI'SED, Part. prudently; after a due examination of the nature and conſequences. "Let him rather be *adviſed* in his anſwer, than forward to tell ſtories." *Bacon.* Done with deſign; done on purpoſe.

ADVI'SEDLY, Adv. in a deliberate manner; with due conſideration; prudently. "Cannot ſtay to conſider *adviſedly*." *Bac. Eſſ.* With any peculiar deſign; on purpoſe. "*Adviſedly* undertaken." *Suckling.*

ADVI'SEDNESS, S. deliberation; caution; prudence. "To proceed with all juſt *adviſedneſs* and adoration." *Saunderſon.*

ADVI'SER, S. one who gives advice or counſel. "And with himſelf, his beſt *adviſer*, talks." *Wal.* One who reminds a perſon. "To ſilence this impertinent *adviſer*." *Rogers.*

ADULA'TION,

ADULA'TION, S. [*adulatio*, Lat.] the act of beſtowing too much praiſe to a perſon; including too high a commendation of his virtues, and omitting his defects. "With titles blown from *adulation*." *Shakeſp. Hen* V.

ADULA'TOR, S. a flatterer; a complimenter; one who praiſes too much the excellencies of another.

A'DULATORY, Adj. [*adulatorius*, Lat.] in a flattering or complimental manner.

ADU'LT, Part. [of *adultus*] grown up; arrived to maturity. "In their *adult* age, than in their minority." *Decay of Piety*.

ADU'LT, S. one who is between infancy and manhood. "Children, whoſe bones are more pliable and ſoft than thoſe of *adults*." *Shakeſp.*

ADU'LTNESS, S. the ſtate between childhood and manhood. See ADOLESCENCE.

ADU'LTERANT, Part. [*adulterant*, Lat.] who is guilty of adultery; or debaſes by admixture.

To ADU'LTERATE, V. A. [*adultérer*, Fr.] to violate the bed of a married perſon; to corrupt or debaſe. "To *adulterate* them with ſalt-petre." *Boyle*. To ſpoil by incorporating foreign words.

ADU'LTERATED, owing to the crime of adultery. "I am poſſeſs'd with an *adulterate* blot." *Shakeſp.* Counterfeit. "The maker of *adulterate* wares." *Dec. of Piety*.

ADU'LTERATENESS, S. the quality of being adulterate, counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION, S. [*adultératio*, Lat.] the corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make things paſs for more than their intrinſic value, by its reſemblance to ſomething better. "To make the compound paſs for the rich ſimple metal, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting." *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

ADU'LTERER, S. [*adulter*, Lat.] the perſon guilty of lying with another's wife. "Whoremongers and *adulterers* God ſhall judge." *Heb.* xiii. 14.

ADU'LTERESS, S. a woman guilty of violating her huſband's bed, by lying with another man. "The Spartan lady replied, when aſked, What was the puniſhment for *adulteresſes*? There are no ſuch things here." *Governm. of the Tongue*.

ADU'LTEROUS, Adj. guilty of the crime of adultery. "Such is the way of an *adulterous* woman." *Prov.* xxx. 20. Baſe, corrupted; idolatrous.

ADU'LTERY, S. [*adulterium*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, the being falſe to the marriage bed. "Whoſo committeth *adultery* lacketh underſtanding." *Prov.* vi. 32. Idolatry. "Committed *adultery* with ſtones and with ſtocks." *Jerem.* iii. 9.

To ADU'MBRATE, V. A. [*adumbro*, Lat.] to ſhadow; to give a ſlight reſemblance. "Heaven——is *adumbrated* by all thoſe excellencies which can endear." *Dec. of Piety*.

ADUMBRA'TION, S. [from *adumbrate*] the giving a ſlight repreſentation or illuſtration; an imperfect reſemblance, like that of a ſhadow. "At beſt a moſt confuſed *adumbration*." *Glanville*. A faint glimmering; a diſtant and confuſed likeneſs. "Some *adumbration* of the rational nature." *Hales's Orig.* In Heraldry, when any figure in a coat is ſo obſcured, that nothing but the bare profile or outline is viſible.

AD'VOCATE, S. [*advocatus*, Lat.] one who has the pleading or management of a cauſe; one who vindicates or defends any tenet or action. "That cauſe ſeems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*." *Temple*. "*Advocates for* folly." *Pope*. *Lord Advocate*, a great officer of ſtate in Scotland, who gives his advice in all caſes about making or executing laws, defends the King's rights and privileges in all public meetings, proſecutes all capital crimes before the juſticiary; concurs in all purſuits wherein the King has intereſt; and is at liberty to plead all cauſes, unleſs when acting as an ordinary Lord of Seſſions, in which caſe he can plead only the King's.

ADVOC'ATION, S. the office or buſineſs of an advocate.

ADVOLU'TION, S. [*advolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling to.

ADVOU'TRY, S. [*avoutrie*, Fr.] adultery. "A marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape." *Bac.*

ADVOWE', S. [*advouée*, Fr.] one who has the right of advowſon.

ADVO'WSON, S. the right of preſenting to a benefice.

To AD'URE, V. N. [*aduro*, Lat.] to conſume or deſtroy by fire, to burn up.

ADU'ST, Part. [*aduſtus*, Lat.] burnt up, ſcorched, rendered brittle by heat. "Such a heat as will not render the body *aduſt*." *Bac.* Capable of burning; ſcorching hot. "As the Lybian air *aduſt*." A habit of body which ariſes from a fermentation of choler and bile, and betoken heat or warmth of temper, choleric. "The ſame *aduſt* complexion." *Pope*.

ADU'STED, Part. burnt, ſet on fire. "Concocted and *aduſted* they reduc'd—To blackeſt grain." *Par. Loſt*. Warm or hot with reſpect to the humours of the body, or temper. "They are but ſpirits of *aduſted* choler." *Howel*.

ADU'STABLE, Adj. that may be burnt or ſcorched up.

ADU'STION, S. [from *aduſt*] the act of burning up, or drying. "The heat continuing its *aduſtion*." *Harvey*. The evaporating the moſt ſubtile particles of the blood by heat, an inflammation about the brain and its membranes, accompanied with a hollow-

neſs in the eyes, paleneſs, and a dryneſs of the body.

ADZ, S. See ADDICE.

Æ, a dipthongue, in which the ſound of the *A* is obſcure; though uſed by the Romans and Saxons, it ſeems now quite out of uſe being changed for the ſimple *e*, as in equator, enigma, equinoctial and even in Enear.

Æ'GILOPS, S. [αγιλωψ, Gr.] a kind of tumour or ulcer in the corner of the eye, either with or without an inflammation. When attended with an inflammation, it is ſuppoſed to be owing to an abundance of blood; if without, from a viſcous pituitous humour thrown on this part.

AE'GIS, S. [from αιγος, Gr.] in mythogy, the name of the ſhield or bucker of Jupiter, or Pallas It has its name from Jupiter's covering his ſhield with the ſkin of the goat amalthea, which he is ſaid to have ſucked. This buckler he afterwards gave to Minerva, whoſe ſhield is ſtill called by this name.

AE'GLOGUE, S. [from αιγος, Gr. and λογος] a ſpecies of poetry, wherein ruſtics are introduced as the actors. It now goes by the denomination of a paſtoral, or poem wherein the perſons are ſhepherds; from the Lat. *paſtor* a ſheep herd.

AEGYPTI'ACUM, [Lat. *Egyptian*] an ointment, originally aſcribed to Meſue, conſiſting of vinegar, verdigreaſe, and honey, boiled to a conſiſtence. The ſcum is called Ægyptian honey. It is an admirable detergent, proper to keep down fungous excreſcencies, but ſhould be lowered according to the circumſtances of the caſe, for fear of it corroding too much.

AENIGMA, S. [αινιγμα, Gr.] ſomething put in, obſcure, and ſometimes contradictory terms, to exerciſe the ſagacity of a perſon; or an obſcure deſcription of a thing, delivered in ſuch terms as render the meaning not intelligible at firſt ſight. The eaſtern nations ſeem to have affected this ſpecies of writing very much; an example of it may be found in Judg. xiv. 12. and its definition by Bohours as being a witty, artful, abſtruſe deſcription, may not be very improper. if it be allowed to be, according to Mr. Addiſon, a ſpecies of falſe wit, and rather the ſport of the underſtanding, than the dictate of wiſdom.

AE'OLUS, S. [from *Æolus*, the God of wind] the name of a ventilator, or a machine uſed to extract foul air out of a room.

AE'OLIPILE, S. [Αιολος, Πυλαι, Gr.] an hydrautic inſtrument, which being filled with water, and heated by fire, will afford a vapour, which iſſues out with a prodigious violence and noiſe.

AE'ON, S. [αιων, Gr.] duration.

AE'RA, S. in chronology, a certain fixed point of time from which any computation begins

AERA'RIUM, S. the public treaſury of the Roman ſtate, reſembling our bank, or exchequer.

AE'RIAL, Adj. [*aërius*, Lat.] conſiſting or partaking of air. "Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles." *Arbuth.* Produced by the air. "*Aerial* honey." *Dryd.* Inhabiting the air. "*Aerial* animals." *Locke.* Placed or ſituated in the air; lofty; high. "*Aerial* ſpire." *Phillips.*

AE'RIAL PERSPECTIVE, the art of conveying a proper diminution to the ſhades and light of colours, and ſize of objects in proportion to the diſtance of the object. It is founded on this principle, that the rays emitted from an object to the eye, are weaker in proportion to the length of the column of air through which they paſs.

AE'RIANS, S. [from *aerius*] a religious ſect in the fourth century, who were named from Aerius their founder. Their tenets reſembled thoſe of the Arians with reſpect to the Trinity; beſides which they held that *prieſt* and *biſhop* were ſynonimous terms, and denoted but one order and dignity. Aerius built his doctrine on ſome paſſages in St. Paul's Epiſtles, particularly on that of 1 Tim. iv. 14. where the apoſtle exhorts, "Not to neglect the gift he had received by the laying on of the hands of the *preſbytery*." On which he obſerves, that there is no mention of biſhops; and that it is evident, that Timothy was ordained by the preſbytery alone. To this Epiphanius replies, Hær. 75, That the word includes both biſhops and prieſts, or the whole aſſembly of eccleſiaſtics.

AERO'LOGY, S. [αηρ and λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe or eſſay on the properties of the air.

AERO'METRY, S. [from αηρ, *aër*, Gr. air, and μετρεω, *metréo*, Gr. to meaſure] the art of meaſuring air, including the laws of motion, gravitation, preſſion, elaſticity, rarefaction, condenſation, &c. Inſtead of this term modern writers ſubſtitute *Pneumatics*.

AERO'SCOPY, S. [αηρ and σκοπεω] the act of obſerving of the air.

A'ERY, S. See AIRIE.

AERU'GINOUS, Adj. reſembling or appertaining to the ruſt of copper. It is by ſome deſcribed as a green colour, and by others as a brown.

AERU'GOS, S. [Lat.] ruſt, particularly copper ruſt; verdigreaſe.

AES'USTUM, in chemiſtry, compoſed of thin plates of copper put into a crucible, with alternate layers of ſulphur and ſalt, and continued on a hot charcoal fire, till the ſulphur is conſumed. It is very deterſive, and uſed for eating off proud fleſh.

AESCHYNO'MENOUS, Part. [αισχυνομενος, Gr.] in botany, applied to thoſe plants that are called Senſitive.

AE'STIVAL, Adj. [*æſtas*, Lat.] in geography relating to the Summer iſlands.

AE'STUARY,

AE'STUARY, S. [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] in Geography, an arm of the ſea, penetrating a great way into the land. In Pharmacy, a vapour bath.

AE'THER, S. [αἰθηρ, Gr.] in Phyſics, a thin matter, finer and rarer than air, beginning from the limits of our atmoſphere, and expanded through all the regions of ſpace. Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves, that heat is communicated through a vacuum, almoſt as readily as through air; but as that could not be without ſome interjacent body, to act as a medium, this body muſt be ſubtile enough to penetrate the pores of glaſs, and may be ſuppoſed to penetrate thoſe of all other bodies, and conſequently to be diffuſed through all the parts of ſpace. The exiſtence of this ætherial medium being thus ſettled, the author proceeds to its properties inferring it to be more rare, fluid, active, and elaſtic, than air; and the cauſe of gravitation, of the elaſticity of the air and the nervous fibres; of the emiſſion, refraction, reflexion, and other phænomena of light; of ſenſation, muſcular motion, &c. and that it is the *primum mobile*, or firſt ſource and ſpring of all phyſical action in the modern ſyſtem.

AETHE'RIAL, Adj. [*ætherius*, Lat.] ſomething that partakes of the nature of æther. *Ætherial* ſpace, or region, is that in the heavens, where the pure unmixed æther is ſuppoſed to be found; and is uſed for heavenly. *Ætherial* oil, named likewiſe eſſential; is a fine ſubtile, eſſential oil, approaching to the nature of a ſpirit. The pure liquor, which riſes next after the ſpirit, in diſtilling turpentine, is called the ætherial oil of turpentine.

AE'THIOPS-MINERAL, S. a preparation of quickſilver, and flour of brimſtone, in equal quantities ground in a ſtone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quickſilver remain viſible. It is preſcribed as an ointment for the itch, and other cutaneous eruptions.

AETIO'LOGY, S. [αἰτιολογια, Gr.] in medicine, a diſcourſe or eſſay, explaining the cauſes of a diſeaſe. "The *ætiology* of the Hydrophobia," *Chamb.*

AETI'TES, S. [of αετος] an oval incruſtated ſtone of a dark ruſſet colour, hollow within, and including another ſtone, which when ſhook rattles. The virtues aſcribed to it by Galen and Pliny, may be eſteemed as vulgar errors, founded on ſuperſtition.

AETNA, S. [from αἰθω, or אתונא, a furnace] a remarkable burning mountain, the higheſt of any in Sicily. The inhabitants call it *Monte Gibello*, or by contraction, *Mon-Gibello*, *i. e.* the Mount of Mounts. Its aſcent from Catanea is 30,000 paces, but on the ſide next Randazzo only 20,000; its circumference, at the bottom, is 100,000; it is of a circular form, and terminates in a peak ſomewhat reſembling a ſugar-loaf. The bottom is planted with corn and ſugar-cane, the middle with woods, olive-trees, and vines, and the top is covered with ſnow all the year. The amazing quantity of burning matter ejected, and the earthquakes attending its eruptions, have occaſioned moſt terrible deveſtation and calamities. During that of 1693, fifteen or ſixteen towns, eighteen eſtates, with men and cattle, beſides villages and 93000 ſouls, were deſtroyed.

AFA'R, Adv. [of *a* expletive, and *far* of *feor*, or *feorran*, Sax.] at ſome diſtance. "In ſtronds *afar* remote." *Shakeſp.* "Seeing a fig-tree *afar off*." Mat. xi. 13. Foreign or ſtrange, diſtance, in oppoſition to intimate friendſhip. "The promiſe is to all that is *afar off*." Acts ii. 39. "Preached peace to you which were *afar off*." Eph. ii. 17.

AFE'ARED, Part. to be under apprehenſions at the proſpect of ſome approaching evil, or calamity. Uſed with the particle *of* before the object. "He looks *afeard of* himſelf." *Peacham.* This word is now ſeldom uſed.

A'FER, S. [Lat.] the ſouth weſt wind. "Notus and Afer, black, with thund'rous clouds." *Par. Loſt.*

AFFABI'LITY, S. [*affabilité*, Fr.] a quality that includes modeſty, good-nature, and condeſcenſion; applied generally to ſuperiors. "Of a moſt flowing courteſy and affability to all men." *Clarend.*

A'FFABLE, Verbal Adj. [*affable*, Fr.] poſſeſſing complaiſance, good-nature, and condeſcenſion. "He was *affable* and both well and fair ſpoken." *Bacon.* Applied to external appearance; favourable; inviting addreſs. "With a ſerene and *affable* countenance." *Tatler.*

AF'FABLENESS, S. courteouſneſs; politeneſs, kind, civil, and complaiſant behaviour. See *Affability.*

AF'FABLY, Adv. in an affable, civil, courteous manner.

AFFA'IR, S. [*affaire*, Fr.] ſomething done, or that is to be done. Buſineſs, employment. "I was not born for great *affairs*." *Pope.* The tranſactions of a nation. "St. John's ſkill in ſtate affairs." *Swift.* The circumſtances of a perſon. "His *affairs* are in very bad order." Buſineſs. Intrigue. "He had a *little* affair with Miſs ———." This ſeems to be borrowed from the French, *il avoit une petite affaire.*

To AFFE'AR, V. N. [*affier*, Fr.] in law, to confirm, eſtabliſh, and ſupport. "His title is *affeared*." *Shakeſp.*

AFFE'CT, S. [*affectus*, Lat.] See affection.

To AFFE'CT, V. A. [*affecter*, Fr. to produce or cauſe an effect, to cauſe, "*Affect* the earth *with* cold." *Milt.* To act upon. "Reciprocally *affect* each other." *Bentley.* To influence. "Theſe qualities relate to, and *affect* the actions of men." To excite, or ſtir up the paſſions. "Very much *affected* with the idea." To aim at, to endeavour after. To tend to, "The drops of every fluid

fluid *affect* a round figure." *Newton's Opt.* To like or long for. "To tell us women what we moſt *affect*." *Dryd.* To aſſume a character that is not real, or natural. "Spenſer, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language." *B. Johnſon.*

AFFECTA'TION, S. [*affectatio*, Lat.] an artful aſſuming of a character, or appearance, to which we have no claim. "An *affectation* to love the pleaſure of ſolitude." *Spect.* No. 264.

AFFE'CTED, Part. [*affectus*] that has the affections excited. To be fond of. Diſpoſed. "No marvel then if he were *ill affected*." Aſſumed, and appearing unnatural. "Theſe and *affected* phantaſies." *Rom. and Juliet.* Full of affectation. "An *affected* woman." *Johnſ.*

AFFE'CTEDLY, Adv. affecting reality; pretendedly. "You are neither naturally or *affectedly* ignorant." *Swift.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS, S. the quality of aſſuming falſe appearance, or character.

AFFE'CTION, S. [*affection*, Fr.] the ſtate of being affected, or influenced by any cauſe. "Cannot contain their urine for *affection*." *Merch. of Ven.* Paſſions in general. "Zeal ought to be compoſed of the higheſt degrees of pious *affections*." *Sprat.* Love, eſteem, regard, or good-will; "Your *affection towards* any of theſe princely ſuitors." *Merch. of Ven.* Zeal; an earneſt deſire of obtaining. "Set your *affections* on things above." *Col.* iii. 2. Affections of body, in phyſics, are certain modifications, occaſioned by motion; they are divided into primary, or ſecondary; the primary are ſuch as ariſe from the idea of matter, as quantity and figure; or from that of form, as quality and power, or from both, as motion, place, and time. Secondary or derivative, affections are thoſe that ariſe from the primary, as diviſibility, continuity, &c. from quantity; regularity, and its contrary, from figure, health, ſtrength, &c. from quality. In medicine, it implies a morbid ſtate of the body or ſome of its parts.

AFFE'CTIONATE, Adj. [*affectioné*, Fr.] zealous; warm; "In their love to God, and deſire to pleaſe him, men can never be too *affectionate*." *Sprat.* Strongly inclined to. "Being *affectionate* of old *to* the war with France." *Bac. Hen. VII.* Fond, tender, endearing. "When we reflect on this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happineſs." *Rogers.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY, Adv. fondly, endearingly, benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, S. the quality of exerciſing benevolent, kind, and ſocial paſſions.

AFFE'CTIONED, Adj. [from *affection*] full of affectation. See affected.

AFFE'CTIVE, Adj. that which excites diſagreeable or painful ſenſations.

AFFECTUO'SITY, S. paſſionateneſs.

To AFFE'RE, V. A. [*affier*, Fr.] in law, to confirm.

AFFETUO'SO, Adj. [Ital.] in Muſic, implies that the air ſhould be played ſlow, and ſo as to melt and touch with pity.

AFFI'ANCE, S. [*affiance*, Fr.] to confirm by plighting of faith; betrothing. "*Affiance* made, my happineſs begun." *Fairy Queen.* Figuratively, truſt, or confidence, reliance. "Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*." *Shakſp. Hen. VI.* Firm truſt, and dependance. "Referring the event of things to God with an implicit *affiance*" *Atterb.*

To AFFI'ANCE, V. A. [*affiancer*, Fr.] to engage to marry. "He was *affianced* long time before." *Fairy Q.* Confident, or ſecure.

AFFIDA'TION, or AFFIDA'TURE, S. [*affido*, Lat.] mutual contract; reciprocal oath of fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT, S. a written oath, ſworn before an authoriſed perſon; which contains the time, reſidence, and addition of the perſon who makes it; and is admitted in evidence only on motions, if taken before a maſter of Chancery; it is of no force in the King's Bench, or other court. 1 Lill. Abridg. 44, 46. Stat. 29 Char. II. c. 5. 21 Char. I. B. R. 1 Lill. 42. Style 445. 2 Sal. 461. In a looſer ſenſe, declaration upon oath. "Count Rechteren ſhould have made *affidavit*." Spect. No. 481.

AFFI'ED, Part. joined by contract, affianced; engaged; betrothed.

AFFILIA'TION, S. [*ad*, and *filius*, Lat.] adoption, of a ſon. Among the Gauliſh nobility, it was performed by the father's preſenting a battle-ax to his intended ſon.

AFFI'NED, Part. [*affines*, Lat.] joined; related to.

AFFI'NITY, S. [*affinité*, Fr.] relation by marriage; not by blood. "*Affinity* to the tyrant." *Sidney.* Connexion, reſemblance to. "*Affinity* with the old Gallic." *Camden.*

To AFFI'RM, V. N. [*affirmo*, Lat.] to declare; to aſſert; to relate confidently. "Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*." *Shak. Hen. V.* To rectify, approve, eſtabliſh, or confirm a law, in oppoſition to repeal. "The houſe of peers has a power of judicature in ſome caſes, properly to examine, and then to *affirm*." *Bacon.* In this ſenſe we ſay. "To *affirm* the truth." *Johnſ. Dict.*

AFFI'RMABLE, Adj. [from *affirm* and *abal*, Sax. power, or poſſibility] what may be affirmed, or aſſerted. "Applicable and *affirmable* of him when preſent." *Hale's Orig.*

AFFI'RMANCE, S. confirmation.

AFFI'RMANT, S. [*affirmans*, Lat.] one who affirms.

AFFIR-

AFFIRMA'TION, S. [*affirmatio*, Lat.] confirmation. "Upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*." *Shakesp.* Aſſertion. "The *affirmation* on which his deſpair is founded. Confirmation. "Our ſtatutes ſometime are only the *affirmation*, or ratification of that, which by common law was held before." *Hooker.* In grammar, what is otherwiſe called a verb, becauſe it expreſſes what we affirm of any ſubject. Thus "Charlotte *endeareth*." Endeareth is an *affirmation*, becauſe it affirms the quality of *endearing* to be in Charlotte. The method by law allowed to Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, inſtead of an oath, which they hold to be inconſiſtent with Chriſt's command; "*Swear* not at all." If they are guilty of a falſe affirmation, they are ſubject to the penalties of perjury: in criminal caſes their affirmation is not taken as evidence.

AFFI'RMATIVE, Adj. [from *affirm*] that which poſitively aſſerts a thing. "Many have believed the *affirmative*." *Dryd.* Poſitive; obſtinate; dogmatical, or one that would affirm any thing. "Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter. In logic, ſuch propoſitions as affirm one thing to belong to another, and is as it were to unite them in thought and word; the predicate is taken in its whole comprehenſion, or every part of it affirmed of the ſubject; as "A true Chriſtian is an honeſt man." Here every part of honeſty is affirmed of the true Chriſtian. Affirmative in Algebra, applied to quantities, are thoſe which expreſs a real magnitude in oppoſition to thoſe which are negative, or leſs than nothing. Affirmative ſign in algebra, is that ſhews that the quantity it is prefixed to, is affirmative, and is marked thus +.

AFFI'RMATIVELY, Adv. in a poſitive manner.

AFFI'RMER, S. one who aſſerts or affirms; one who takes the affirmative ſide of queſtion, in a diſpute. "If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty." *Watts.*

To AFFI'X, V. A. [*affixum*, ſupine of *affigo*, Lat.] to be fixed to. "With names *affixed* to them." *Locke.* To connect, ſubjoin, eſtabliſh. "Conſtantly *affixed* applauſe and diſgrace." *Rogers.*

AFFLA'TION, S. [*afflatum*, ſupine of *affio*, Lat.] the act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLA'TUS, S. [Lat.] divine inſpiration; in phyſic, a vapour, or blaſt, prejudicial to the health.

To AFFLICT, V. A. [*affictum*, Lat.] to make ſo as to occaſion a deep ſorrow. "They ſhall *afflict* them four hundred years." *Gen.* v. 13. Followed by the perſonal pronoun, to practice the duties of ſincere repentance. "That we might *afflict* ourſelves before God." *Ezra* viii. 21. To puniſh. "The Lord doth not *afflict* willingly." *Lament.* iii. 33. In the paſſive, to be in adverſity or miſery. "Is any one *afflicted* among you let him pray." *Jam.* v. 13. Sometimes uſed with *at* before the cauſe. "So *afflicted at* the loſs of a fine boy." *Spectat.*

AFFLI'CTION, S. [*affictio*, Lat.] what cauſes a ſenſation of pain; a diſagreeable circumſtance; a calamity. "All *affliction* is naturally grievous." *Hooker.* Miſery, adverſity, diſtreſs. "Some virtues are only ſeen *in affliction*." *Spectat.* No. 257.

AFFLI'CTIVE, Adj. that produces torment, miſery, pain, concern, ſorrow. "With all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature." *South.*

A'FFLUENCE, S. [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, the flowing to any place; reſort, or concourſe; wealth, riches, plenty. "Let joy or eaſe, let *affluence* or content." *Pope.*

AF'FLUENCY, S. See AFFLUENCE.

AF'FLUENT, Part. [*affluent*, Fr.] flowing. "The *affluent* blood." *Harvey.* Wealthy; plentiful; exuberant. "Loaded and bleſt with all the *affluent* ſtore." *Prior.*

AF'FLUENTNESS, S. the quality of being wealthy.

AFFLU'X, S. [*affluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or thing which flows. "It muſt be by new *affluxes* to London." *Graunt.*

To AFFO'RD, V. A. from *ferdern*, or *fordern*, Teut. to yield, produce. "The ſoil *affords* grain." Supply, cauſe. "His ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* To be able to ſell. "They may *afford* cheaper." *Addiſ.* To be rich enough to ſupport a charge, or expence. "Wealth enough to *afford* that their ſons may be good for nothing." *Swift. Mod. Educ.*

To AFFO'REST, V. A. [*afforeſtare*, law Lat.] to convert ground into a foreſt.

AFFORESTA'TION, S. the act of converting grounds into foreſts. "Rich. I. and Hen. II. made new *afforeſtations*." *Hales's Com. Law.*

AFFO'RESTING, S. [*afforeſtatio*] the turning lands into foreſts.

To AFFRANCHI'SE, V. A. [*affrancher*, Fr.] to make free.

AFFRA'ID, Part. [*affrayer*, Fr.] to be timorous, or fearful. It is uſually ſpelt with a ſingle *f*; though this is more conſiſtent with analogy.

To AFFRA'Y, V. A to terrify; to fright. "Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*." *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRAYMENT, S. in an affright a ſkirmiſh, wherein a blow is given, or a weapon drawn. It differs from an aſſault, this being a public, but that a perſonal wrong.

AFFRI'CTION, S. [*affrictio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing one thing on another. "The *affriction* would quickly blacken them." *Boyle.* Friction is the word in uſe.

To AFFRIGHT, V. A. [from *a* expletive, and *fright* of *frightan*, Sax. to affect with fear or terror. "Thy name *affrights* me, in whoſe ſound is death." In the paſſive, uſed with *at*, to be intimidated, diſheartened, and diſcouraged. "Thou ſhalt not be *affrighted* at them." *Deut.* vii. 21.

AFFRI'GHT, S. [to *affright*] terror, fear, fright. "In fear and ſad *affright*." *Fairy Queen.* The object which cauſes fear. "By ſending theſe *affrights*." *Johnſ. Catal.* This word is uſed chiefly among the poets.

AFFRI'GHTFUL, Adj. having ſuch qualities as may cauſe fear. "All that is deſtructive or *affrightful* to human nature." *Dec. of Piety.*

To AFFRO'NT, V. A. of *ad* and *frontem*, Lat. to meet face to face, to confront. "We have ſent for Hamlet hither—" That he may here —*Affront* Ophelia." *Shakeſp. Ham.* To meet like an enemy. "And with their darkneſs durſt *affront* his light." *Par. Loſt.* To injure or abuſe. "Dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius." *Addiſ.*

AFFRO'NT, S. [*affront*, Fr. *affronto*, Ital.] an inſult offered to the face; including the ideas of contempt and rudeneſs. "Doing *affronts* to his ſon." *Bac.* Rude behaviour, outrage. "Oft have they violated—The temple, of the law with foul *affronts*." *Par. Reg.* The offer of battle or attack. "Dreaded—on hoſtile ground, none daring my *affront*." *Milt. Samſon.* This ſenſe is very unuſual, though agreeable to analogy.

AFFRO'NTER, S. one who offers the affront.

AFFRO'NTING, Part. which gives or cauſes an affront. "Among words, ſome are kind, others *affronting*." *Watt's Log.*

AFFRO'NTIVE, Adj. that which may affront or give offence.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS, S. a quality of giving affronts.

AFFU'SION, S. [*affuſio*, Lat.] the pouring one thing upon another. "The *affuſion* of tincture of galls." *Grew's Muſæum.*

To AFFY, V. A. [*affier*, Fr.] to bind by contract, to marry; to betroth, "For daring to *affy* a mighty lord." To fix a confidence in; "I do *affy*—In thy uprightneſs and integrity." *Shakeſp. Tit. and Andronicus.*

AFIE'LD, Adv. to the field, "*Afield* I went amidſt the morning dew." *Gay.*

AFLO'AT, Adv. [the dipthongue is accented upon the *o* which is pronounced like *o* in *rote*, with an obſcure, though ſcarce ſenſible ſound of the *u*; from *a*, and *float* from *flotter*, Fr. to ſwim on the ſurface of the water] ſwimming on the water; floating. "On ſuch a full ſea are we now *afloat*." *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.* Fluctuating. "Take any paſſion of the ſoul of a man, while it is predominating and *afloat*." *South.*

AFO'OT, Adv. walking, ſtanding. "Come *afoot* thither." *Hamlet.* In agitation; began. "When thou ſeeſt that act *afoot*." *Idem.* On their march, applied to forces. "Albany's and Cornwall's powers —'Tis ſaid they are *afoot*." *Shakeſp. Lear.*

AFO'RE, Prep. nearer in place, not behind. "He ſtood *afore* her." Sooner applied to time, "I ſhall be there *afore* you." *Shakeſp. Lear.*

AFO'RE, Adv. [from *a* and *fore*, Sax.] that which is paſt; prior or antecedent. "I wrote *afore* in few words." *Epheſ* iii. 3. Firſt, with reſpect to place or order, "Will you go on *afore*." *Othello.* In front, or in the forepart. "He rear'd high *afore*—His body monſtrous." *Fairy Queen.*

AFO'RE-GOING, Part. the which precedes in order, or motion.

AFOR'E-HAND, Adv. previous; or before. Having the ſtart; "*afore-hand* in all matters of power."

AFO'RE-MENTIONED, Part. ſomething mentioned in a former part of a book or diſcourſe.

AFO'RE-NAMED, Part. that has been in a former part of a work or diſcourſe. "In all other *aforenamed* proportions." *Peacham.*

AFO'RE-SAID, Part. that which has been ſaid or mentioned before. "The *aforeſaid* experiment." *Boyle.*

AFO'RE-TIME, Adv. in times paſt, or thoſe which have preceded the preſent. "Whatſoever was written *aforetime*." *Rom.* xv. 4.

AFRA'ID, Part. [from *affrayer*, Fr. and ſhould therefore be written with a double *f*, as obſerved in *affraid*. The dipthongue is accented on the *a*, the ſound of the *e* being very confuſed; and the word pronounced as if the *i* was dropped and written with an *e* final, thus *afrade*] to be affected with fear, dread or terror. "They were *afraid* to come nigh him." *Exod.* xxxiv. 30. Sometimes with *of*, and other times *at* before the object of terror. "Nor ſhalt thou be *afraid of* deſtruction." Job. v. 21. "They that dwell are *afraid at* thy tokens." *Pſal.* lvi. 8.

AFRE'SH, Adv. [from *a* and *freſh*, of *ferſch*, Sax.] a new; once more; a ſecond time.

AFRO'NT, Adv. [*àfront*, Fr.] in the front; or in ſuch a direction, that the face of one is directly oppoſite to that of another. "Theſe four came all *afront*." *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. See AFFRONT.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean ſea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Arabick gulph, and the iſthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whoſe baſe from Tangier to the iſthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to ſay, from

from the Cape of Good-Hope, to the moſt northern part, is 3600 miles; and in the broadeſt part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guarda fui, it is 3500. The greateſt part of it is within the Torrid Zone, which renders the heat almoſt inſupportable in many places. However the coaſts in general are very fruitful, the fruits very excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The fleſh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beaſts than in any other part of the world; ſuch as lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroſes, ceroes, and elephants. There are ſome animals that are found no where elſe; ſuch as the hippopotamus, or the ſea-horſe, whoſe teeth are ſo large that they ſerve inſtead of ivory, and are much better; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its noſe; and the moſt beautiful ſtriped wild aſs, which is eſteemed a fine preſent for the greateſt princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, are now met with in other places, or at leaſt creatures ſo much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Beſides theſe, they have oſtriches, camels, various ſorts of monkies, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are ſeveral deſarts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almoſt without water; and whoſe ſands are ſo looſe, that, by means of a ſtrong wind, they will ſometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in ſearch of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt, to Negroeland and Abyſſinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. This laſt is thought by ſome to have its ſource near that of the Nile, and to run quite acroſs Africa, from E. to W. and to fall into the Atlantick ocean in ſeveral branches, of which the Senegal is the chief: but this is doubted by others, and not without reaſon. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyſſinia and Barbary; in which laſt country is Mount Atlas, that ſeparates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometaniſm and Paganiſm, though there are Chriſtians in ſome parts, as in Abyſſinia and among the Portugueſe ſettlements. Africa is variouſly divided, according to different geographers: however, the beſt diſtinguiſh them by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Caffreria, Abyſſinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the iſlands that ſurround it. See theſe articles. The Lon. is from 1 deg. to 71. The lat. from 1. to 35. S. and from 1. to 37, N.

AFTER, Prep. [from *after*, Sax *afar* or *farub*, Goth.] Applied to time, it denotes ſomething had been done before. "*After* the ſop Satan entered into him." *John* xiii. 27. When applied to place, behind, or following. When uſed with *come* it implies purſuit. "*After* whom is the king come out." 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14. Concerning. "Thou enquireſt *after* my iniquity." *Job.* x. 6. According to; in proportion to; "Give them *after* the work of their hands." *Pſalm* xxviii 4. Agreeable to, in imitation of. "Made *after* the ſame deſign." *Addiſ.*

AFTER, Adv. ſucceeding in time. "430 years *after*." *Gal.* iii. 17. Following in oppoſition to *before*. "Let him draw thee *after*." *Shakeſp. Lear.* †† As this word is uſed of time with reſpect to ſome action which preceded it, it cannot with any propriety be introduced, without the mention of ſomething as having gone before it. Thus, it would be very improper to ſay, I ſhall be happy *after*, but we ſay *hereafter*; and had we premiſed any circumſtance as preceding the ſtate of future happineſs, the firſt expreſſion would have been highly proper; as, "tho' I was then very much afflicted, I was happy *after*." *After* is compounded with ſeveral words, wherein it is uſed in its primary ſignification, as may be perceived by thoſe which follow.

AFTER-AGES, S. ages which are to come. "What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain." *Addiſ.*

AFTER-BIRTH, S. in Midwifry, the coat, or membrane, wherein the fœtus is incloſed in the womb, called the ſecundine, and deriving its name from its coming away after the birth of the child. In brutes it is called the *keam* or *cleaning*.

AFTER-CLAP, S. ſome incident that happens after an affair is ſuppoſed to be ended. "For fear of *after-claps*." *Spencer.* It ſeems a low expreſſion.

AFTER-COST, S. expences incurred after the original bargain. "Leſt, your *after-coſt* and labour prove unſucceſsful." *Mortimer.*

AFTER-DINNER, S. that ſpace of time which follows our ſecond meal, called dinner, and ſometimes uſed for afternoon. "An *afterdinner's* ſleep." *Shakeſp.*

To AFTER-EYE, V. A. to follow with the eye; to keep in view.

AFTER-GAME, S. an expedient after the firſt attempt, has failed. "My firſt deſigns, my friends, have proved abortive—Still there remains an *after-game* to play." *Addiſ. Cato.*

AFTER-MATH, S. the after-graſs, or ſecond mows of graſs, cut in autumn.

AFTER-NOON, S. that ſpace from twelve at noon to the evening. "On dice and drink, and drabs, they ſpend the *afternoon*." *Dryd.* In the decline. "In the *afternoon* of her beſt days." *Shak. Rich.* III.

AFTER-PAINS, S. [never uſed in the ſingular] thoſe pains which are felt in the loins, groin, &c. after delivery, proceeding

from a diſtenſion of the ligaments of the Uterus; which are ſeldom dangerous, unleſs heightened by a detention of the Lochia; and uſually cured by a proper regimen, and the obſervance of a due poſture, without any particular medicine.

A'FTER-PART, S. the decline or latter part.

A'FTER-PROOF, S. additional evidence, following that which has been given. "Under the expectation of his *after-proof*." *Wotton.*

A'FTER-TASTE, S. that taſte which is perceived by the organs of ſenſation after drinking.

A'FTER-THOUGHT, S. a plan or expedient formed too late; reflection after the finiſhing of a thing; repentance. "Expence, and *after*-thought, and idle care." *Dryd.*

A'FTER-TIMES, S. Seldom uſed in the ſingular. Future ages; in time to come; hereafter.

A'FTERWARD, or AFTERWARDS, Adv. [from *after* and *weard*, Sax.] in future time, referring to ſomething which preceded, and which it is ſuppoſed to follow. "Prepare thy work, and *afterward* build thy houſe." *Prov.* xxiv. 27.

AFTER-WIT, S. an imprudent unſeaſonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late.

AGAIN, Adv. [*agen*, Sax. *igien*, Dan.] once more, a ſecond time. "I will not *again* curſe." *Gen* viii. 21. Beginning a ſentence, it implies an addition to what has been ſaid, "*Again* I will be to him a father." *Heb.* i. 5. On the other hand, imports a correſpondence or reciprocation of action; a return of a thing that has been given. "I did never aſk it you *again*." *Shakeſp. King John.* Return, as a recompence; or repayment. "He will pay *again*." *Prov.* xix. 27. Beſides, in any other place or time, excluding any thing elſe of the ſame ſort. "There is not in the world *again* ſuch a ſpring and ſeminary of brave military people, as in England, and Ireland." *Bac.* After *much*, or words implying dimenſion, double the quantity which preceded. "As large and as *deep again* as ours" *Dryd.* "Want as *much again* to manage it. *Pope.* When doubled, it implies frequent repetition. "It muſt be repeated *again* and *again*." After *anſwer*, it denotes in reply, or oppoſition to ſomething aſſerted. "Who art thou that anſwereſt *again*?"

AGA'INST, Prep. [*agen*, *ongean*, Sax.] oppoſite, alluding to the poſition of two armies ready to attack. In contradiction, applied to things or opinions. "The church clergy have written the beſt collection of tracts *againſt* popery." *Swift.* To be ſpoken ill of. "This ſect is every where ſpoken *againſt*." *Acts* xxviii. 22. Contrary direction; wherein one body meets with another. "Trouts ſwim *againſt* the ſtream." *Bac.* Oppoſite to, or facing: "*Againſt* the Tiber's mouth." *Dryd.* Cloſe to, or joining. "The picture hangs *againſt* the wall." Uſed adverbially, it implies a limited ſpace of time, within which ſomething is to be done. "Uriah made it *againſt* king Ahaz came." 2 *Kings*, xvi. 11. Immediately preceding; previous to, or near. "Ever 'gainſt that ſeaſon comes." *Shakeſp. Ham.*

AGA'LLOCHUM, S. a ſpecies of aloes wood, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſpotted with various colours, odoriferous, and acrimonious to the taſte; it yields abundance of ſap when put on the fire, which is, by French phyſicians, reckoned a very powerful cardiac. See ALOES.

A'GAPE', S. [from αγαπη,] love feaſts, exerciſed by the primitive Chriſtians; originally of ſuch ſervice, that they cauſed the admiration of the heathens, but in proceſs of time were abuſed ſo much, that it was thought prudent to decline them. They were celebrated in commemoration of Chriſt's laſt ſupper, were kept in the church towards evening after the ſervices was over, in which the members eat what each had brought with him, without any regard to external advantages of wealth or dignity; the ſupper over, they communicated, and ſaluted each other with a kiſs. But this latter circumſtance being attended with ſome incidents which are better gueſſed at, than mentioned, the whole was at length diſuſed. The Jews ſeem to have had devotional entertainments ſimilar to theſe on their great feſtivals, to which they invited their relations, the prieſts, the orphans and the poor, and to thoſe, who could not attend, ſent portions of their ſacrifices. Theſe feaſts were held in the temple, and there were certain ſacrifices dedicated to the celebration of them.

AGA'PE, Adv. [from *a* and *gape*, from *gape*, Iſl. *glapan*, Sax.] a ſtupid kind of admiration; amazement or wonder.

A'GARD, [ARTHUR] the ſon of Clement Agard, of Toſton, in Derbyſhire, born A. D. 1540, bred to the law, and made deputy clerk in the exchequer office, which place he held forty-five years. Paſſionately fond of antiquities, he made uſe of the advantage his place afforded him, in making large collections, and in acquiring knowledge in thoſe parts of this ſtudy, which are moſt abſtruce; and perhaps productive of the greateſt utility. In order to corroborate, what has been inſinuated of his abilities, we have both the teſtimony of Camden, who calls him "*A moſt excellent antiquary*," and that of Selden, who ſpeaks of him as, "A man known to be the moſt painful, induſtrious and ſufficient, in this branch of ſtudy." To theſe teſtimonies we might add, the titles of his works, which

which are, 1ſt, The Antiquity, &c. of the High Court of Parliament. 2d, The Antiquities of Shires, of which he thinks Alfred was the author. 3d, The land Meaſures of England. 4th, The Authority and Office of Heralds. 5th, The Antiquity and Privileges of Inns of Courts, &c. 6th, The Diverſity of the Names of this Iſland. All theſe were publiſhed by Hearne; the manuſcripts he left behind him, were, A learned and elaborate Treatiſe of the Uſe of the Doomſday-Book, together with twenty-ſix more volumes of manuſcripts, he left to Sir Robert Cotton, in whoſe collection they are ſtill preſerved. After thus having ſpent his days in learned tranquility, he cauſed a monument to be erected for himſelf and his wife, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, in his life-time, where, after his death, which happened in 1615, he was interred.

AGA'RIC, S. [*agaricus*, Lat.] in Botany, an excreſcence growing in the ſhape of a muſhroom, upon the trunk and great branches of the oak and other trees, but the larch tree eſpecially. It is diſtinguiſhed into male, female, and ſpurious. The male, is of a yelloviſh colour, and pretty ſolid, is uſed in dying black, and one of the not colouring drugs which the French dyers are obliged to make uſe of in ſtriking that colour. The female is uſed in medicine, and ſhould be choſen white, large, light, brittle, and of a lively penetrating ſcent. The ſpurious, or falſe, is the *agaric* of the oak, which is commonly reddiſh and very heavy. Modern practitioners have lately cried this up as a great ſtyptic, and recommended it for ſtopping the effuſion of blood, after amputation, in the larger blood-veſſels.

AGA'ST, Adv. [from *a* and *gaſt*, Sax.] with all the ſigns of a perſon who is terrified, ſhock'd, or amazed.

A'GATE, S. [*agate*, Fr.] a precious ſtone much harder than jaſper, and capable of receiving a better poliſh. Its colours are various, and in ſome of them repreſent ſuch figures as are very ſurpriſing. *Agate*, among the gold wire drawers, is the inſtrument they make uſe of in burniſhing.

A'GATY, Adj. [from *agate*] having or partaking of the nature of agate.

AGA'VE, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the common American aloe. This is the 390th genus of Linnæus, who has ſeparated it from the aloe, among which they were claſſed before. The opinion that it does not bloſſom till it is an hundred years old, is a great miſtake; becauſe, as that depends on the growth of the plants, in hot countries they flower in a few years; in cold ones they ſhoot up their ſtem ſlowly; and muſt be a longer time before they can boaſt this beautiful viciſſitude.

AGA'ZED, Part. [from *agaze*] ſtruck with a ſudden terror or horror.

A'GE, S. [the *e* not pronounced, and ſerving only to lengthen the ſound of the *a*, and ſoften that of the *g*; from *age*, Fr.] a limited part of time, applied both to perſons and things. The number of years of which a perſon's life conſiſts; the period of his exiſtence. "The whole *age* of Jacob was 147 years." *Gen.* xlvii. 28. A race of men. "New heaven and earth ſhall to the *ages* riſe." *Milton.* The advanced part of a long life, when a perſon has ſeen a great number of years. "Nor men, the weak anxieties of *age*." *Roſcom.* The ſpace of 100 years. In Horſemanſhip, the method of diſtinguiſhing the horſe's age from his teeth, hoofs, coat, tail, and eyes. In Hunting, a hart diſcovered by the furniture of his head. In Aſtronomy, applied to the moon, the number of days elapſed ſince the laſt full moon, ſtiled her quarter. In Chronology, a certain period of years, by ſome reduced to three portions; viz. the age of the law of nature, from Adam to Moſes; the age of the Jewiſh law, from Moſes to Chriſt; and the age of grace from thence to the preſent glorious year 1772. Others divide this grand period into ſix ages; the 1ſt, from the creation to the deluge, contains 1656 years. 2d, From thence to Abraham's entering the promiſed land, 426 years. 3d, To the deliverance from Egypt, 430. 4th, To the foundation of Solomon's temple, 467. 5th, To the foundation of the temple in the Babyloniſh captivity, 424. And the 6th, From the Babyloniſh captivity to the birth of Chriſt, including 484 years. The Romans divided time into the following periods. 1. The obſcure and uncertain age. 2. The heroic, or fabulous age, terminating at the firſt Olympiad. 3. The hiſtorical, which began at the building of Rome. The poets divide the world into four ages; called the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron Age: agreeable to this the Eaſt-Indians divide theirs in four ages likewiſe. The firſt, or Golden, which laſted 1,728000 years, was that in which their God Brahma was born, men were giants, their manners innocent, and their lives four hundred years, exempt from diſeaſes. Second, which laſted 12,96000, when their Rajas were born, vice crept into the world, men's lives were ſhortened to 300 years, and their ſtature diminiſhed in proportion. The third age continued 10,64000, when vice increaſed, and men lived only two hundred years. The laſt, is the preſent age, of which they hold that 4,027200 years are elapſed, and men's lives ſhortened to a fourth of their original duration. Age in Law, is that time of life at which a perſon is qualified to aſſume certain offices of ſociety, which

before he was, for want of years, incapable of. At the age of twenty-one a man or woman may contract and manage for themſelves with reſpect to their eſtates. Where any perſons marry, the man under fourteen, and the woman within twelve, they may at thoſe ages diſagree to the marriage. At fourteen a perſon may diſpoſe of goods and perſonal eſtate (but not of lands) by will, and by law, be a witneſs. All under this age are not generally puniſhable for crimes, though they muſt anſwer damage for treſpaſs. 1 *Inſt.* 78. 171. 247. 2. 33. 21 *Hawk*, 434. *Mod. Caſ.* 260.

A'GED, Adj. having lived a long courſe, or ſeries of years. "Very *aged* men." *Job.* xv. 20. To continue for many years; to practice long. "It is dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of courſe." *Shakeſp.* That which has laſted many years; or decayed by length of time. "Of the *aged* oaks." *Stillingf.* This ſenſe, though ſomewhat improper, may be allowed, when we conſider the vegetable creation has been generally ſaid to be indued with a principle ſtiled a vegetable ſoul; which is the cauſe of its increaſe.

A'GEDLY, Adv. in the manner of a perſon advanced in years.

AG'EN, Adv. [*agen*, Sax] a repetition; ſomething by way of reply. "Thus her ſon reply'd *agén*." *Dryd.* This is the proper ſpelling, though now uſed only by poets. See AGAIN.

A'GENCY, S. the quality of acting; action; the ſtate exerting action.

A'GENT, Part. [*agens*, Lat.] that which acts, oppoſed to patient, or paſſive.

A'GENT, S. [*agens*, Lat.] ſomething indued with the power of action. In phyſic, that which has power to act on another, and to produce a change, or alteration. Natural agents are thoſe which are determined by the great author of nature; to one ſort of effect with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cool. Theſe are ſubdivided, into univocal, or ſuch as produce the effects of the ſame kind as the agents themſelves; and, 2, into equivocal, whoſe effects are of a different kind. A free agent is, that which may perform or not perform any thing whoſe actions are cauſed by his own will, without any external neceſſity. If there were no free agents, there would be no creatures capable of gratitude or reaſonable obedience to the Deity; no opportunity for him to diſplay his wiſdom, goodneſs and mercy in the government of them, nor any means of bringing them to the ſublimeſt degree of intellectual happineſs, viz. that which ariſes from morality. In Commerce, an *agent* is a perſon intruſted with tranſacting buſineſs for another. Alſo the perſon who manages the affairs of a prince at a foreign court, a ſort of under-ambaſſador. *Agent* of the *bank*, is the ſame as a broker, who acts between merchants, traders, bankers, and other perſons in trade, to facilitate the traffic of money, and the negotiation of bills of exchange.

A'GENT and PA'TIENT, in Law, is a perſon who gives ſomething to himſelf, being both the doer of a thing, and the perſon to whom it is done.

To AGGLO'MERATE, V. A. [*agglomero*, Lat.] to gather up; to gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE, V. N. to cluſter together like bees. Figuratively, to ſtick together.

AGGLU'TINANTS, S. [*agglutinans*,] thoſe ſubſtances which have a quality of gluing, or ſticking things together. In phyſic, ſtrengthening medicines, which recruit, and ſupply what is waſted in the animal actions: the things under this claſs are, iſinglaſs, olibanum, gum arabic, dragon's-blood, caſſia, ſago, vermicelli, pulſe, comfrey, plantain, &c.

To AGGLU'TINATE, V. A. to unite to another, as it were, to cauſe one part to ſtick to another. "*Agglutinating* to thoſe parts." *Harvey.* Uſed with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINA'TION, S. to join two things faſt together; in medicine, the adheſion of a new ſubſtance, or giving a greater conſiſtence to the animal fluids, to render them fitter for nouriſhment.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, Adj. that has the power of thickening the animal juices. That which has the quality of joining one thing to another. "Roll up the member with the *agglutinative* roller." *Wiſem.*

To AGGRANDI'ZE, V. A. [*aggrandiſe*, Fr.] to exalt, to raiſe, to prefer. "Only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen." To enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, dignify. "To raiſe and *aggrandize* our conceptions." *Watt's Improvem.*

AGGRANDI'SEMENT, S. promotion to a high place in a ſtate; the conferring power, honour, and riches on a perſon; it conveys the ſecondary idea of ſomething ſelfiſh. "During his adminiſtration, we ſaw power not applied to the *aggrandizement* of a family, but to making his country the admiration and envy of all foreigners."

AGGRANDI'ZER, S. one who confers honour, power, and riches on another.

To AGGRA'TE, V. A. [of *aggratare*, Ital.] to ingratiate one's ſelf; to gain the eſteem of a perſon. "Each one ſought his lady to *aggrate*." *Fairy Queen.*

To AG'GRAVATE, [*aggravatum*, Lat.] to add to the weight of a thing. In its ſecondary ſenſe; to add to the enormity. "*Aggravating* crimes encreaſe their fears." *Dryd.* To heighten, or render more painful.

AGGRAVA'TION, S. the making worſe. Some circumſtance to heighten guilt. "The *aggravation* ſuperſeded of committing againſt knowledge." *Hammond.*

AG'GRE-

AG'GREGATE, Adj. [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an aſſemblage or collection of various things into one maſs.

AG'GREGATE, S. [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an aſſemblage or collection of ſeveral particulars. "An *aggregate* of miſtaken phantaſms." *Glanv.* The total, or reſult of ſeveral things added together. "Compounded and conſtituted of the *aggregate* of them all." *Bent.*

To A'GGREGATE, V. A. [*aggrego*, Lat.] to collect together ſeveral particulars or ſums into one. "The *aggregated* ſoil." *Par. Loſt.*

AGGREGA'TION, S. [*aggregatio*, Lat.] a whole or total made up of ſeveral parts. "Theſe extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire." *Woodw.* In Arithmetic, the ſum total, formed by the addition of ſeveral units together. "They are enlarged by their *aggregation* and being erroneous in ſingle numbers." *Brown's Vulg. Errors.* In Phyſics, an aſſemblage of things that have no natural connection with each other, into one whole, as a maſs of ruins. The joining, or enrolling.

To AGGRE'SS, V. A. to commit hoſtilities; to begin the attack; to cauſe or begin a quarrel.

AGGRES'SION, S. [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel or attack, either with reſpect to private perſons or kingdoms. "A conſpiracy of common enmity and *aggreſſion*." *L'ſtrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR, S. the perſon who begins hoſtilities. "The firſt *aggreſſors*." *Swift.*

AGGRIE'VANCE, S. [accented on the *i*, as if the *i* was dropt] what cauſes pain or uneaſineſs, including in it the ſecondary idea of injury, or ſomething undeſerved.

To AGGRIE'VE, V. A. to ſay or do a thing which ſhall render a perſon uneaſy. To offer an inſult or injury, which ſhall occaſion vexation. "*Aggrieved* with ſome practices of the pope's collectors." *Camd.* To ſuffer loſs or damage, uſed in the paſſive, and with the particle *by*. "*Aggrieved by* the falling of his rents." In all theſe ſenſes, the idea of grief is included, as flowing from the inconvenience to which they ſubject the perſon who endures them.

To AGRO'UP, V. A. [*agroppare*, Ital.] to join or introduce variety of figures in one piece.

AGHA'ST, Adv. [αγαζομαι, Gr.] with all the ſigns of a perſon terrified by a ghoſt.

AGI'LD, Part. [*agild*, Sax.] free from penalty, or not liable to the cuſtomary fines and taxes.

A'GILE, Adj. [of *agile*, Fr.] active, ſwift, nimble. "Forwarn'd ſtruck his *agile* heels." *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, briſk. "Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, ſage." *Prior.*

A'GILENESS, S. the quality of performing with ſpeed, or nimbleneſs.

A'GILITY, S. [*agilite*, Lat.] a capability of moving eaſily and without impediment. "Recover its former *agility* and vigour." *Watts.*

AGILLA'RIUS, S. [from *agéllum*, a herd of cattle] in old law books, a hayward or keeper of cattle; who, on account of his office is exempt from all ſervices to the lord. *Paroch. Antiq.* 534.

A'GIO, S. in Commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and caſh. It alſo ſignifies the profit ariſing from money advanced, and is the ſame as premium.

AGI'STER, S. in Common Law, officers appointed by patent, to take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers, and collect the money ariſing from thence, of which there are four in every foreſt, where the king hath any pawnage. *Manw. For. Laws*, 80.

AGI'STMENT, S. the feed of other people's cattle, at a certain rate per week.

AGI'STOR, S. See AGISTER.

A'GITABLE, Adj. [*agitabilis*, Lat.] that may be put into motion.

To AGI'TATE, V. A. [*agito*, Lat.] to move by repeated actions. To put the particles of any liquor into motion, or fermentation. "The veſſel was broken by *agitating* the liquor." To actuate, affect, or give motion to. "Informs each part and *agitates* the whole." *Blackmore.* To diſturb. "The mind of man is *agitated* by various paſſions." To toſs backward and forward, to diſcuſs with great warmth. "Though this controverſy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns." *Boyle.*

AGITA'TION, S. [*agitatio*, Lat.] the act of ſhaking or putting into a motion. Deliberate and careful examination, or diſcuſſion of a queſtion. "Rather a logical *agitation* of the matter." *L'eſtrange.* Diſorder or perturbation of the mind. "His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of ſo many paſſions." *Tatler*, No. 55. Conſideration, deliberation, debate. "The project now in *agitation* for repealing the teſt." *Swift.*

AGITA'TOR, S. one who projects any ſcheme; occaſions any diſturbance or motion. One who manages the affairs of another. "The *agitators* of the army." This ſenſe is very uncommon.

A'GLETS, S. [*aiguillette*, Fr.] a ſharp point or tag. In Botany, the pendents hanging on the tips, or apices, of the chives, and ſtamina of flowers; as in the tulips, &c.

AGNA'TI, S. in the Roman Law, the male deſcendants from the ſame father, diſtinguiſhed from *cognati*, who are the female deſcendants.

AGNA'TION, S. in the Civil Law, the relation between the male deſcendants from the ſame father.

AGNI'NA MEMBRANA, or PELLICULA, S. the membrane, including the fœtus.

AGNI'TION, S. [*agnitum*, Lat.] an acknowledging or admitting.

To AGNI'ZE, V. A. [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] to own; to avow; to admit; to acknowledge.

AGNO'MEN, S. [Lat. from *ag* for *ad* to, and *nomen*, a name] an additional name to the ſirname, on account of ſome peculiar action, or circumſtance.

AGNOMINA'TION, S. [*agnominátio*, Lat.] the ſimilarity or alluſion of one word to another.

AGNOE'TÆ, S. [αγνοιται, *agnoetai*, Gr. from αγνοεω, *agnoeo*, Gr. to be ignorant of] in hiſtory, a ſect of heretics, who held that Chriſt, with reſpect to his human nature, was ignorant of ſome things, and eſpecially the day of judgment, founding their opinion upon the celebrated text of St. *Mark* xiii. 32. As the Arians have appealed to the ſame text for a confirmation of their opinion, we may obſerve that neither of theſe hereſies can receive any ſanction from it: if we explain it as intimating that the knowledge of the day of judgment does not concern our Saviour, conſidered as the Meſſiah, but as God.

A'GNUS-CA'STUS, S. in Botany, called likewiſe *vitex*. Its leaves are like thoſe of the olive, but longer; it is reputed a preſerver of chaſtity, on which account the Athenian ladies uſed to lay on beds of it during the feaſt of Ceres; but modern practice ſeems to have entirely diſclaimed the uſe of it.

A'GNUS DEI, [Lat. the Lamb of God.] a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, ſtampt with the figure of the lamb, and conſecrated by the pope. They are now forbid to be brought into England, by 13 Eliz. c. 2.

AGO', Adv. [from *agan*, Sax.] paſt. "Sometime *ago*." *Addiſ.* "It happened three years *ago*."

AGO'G, Adv. [*agogo*, Fr.] eager or anxious for the poſſeſſion of ſomething; longing; with the particle *for* before the object. "Set the heads of our ſervant maids *agog for* huſbands." *Spect.* To ſet one's fancy or affections on; with the particle *on* before the ſubject. "*On* which the ſaints are all *agog*." *Hudib.* Uſed with the verbs *ſet* and *am*, as may be collected from the authorities produced.

AGO'NE, Adv. [*agan*, Sax.] paſt; formerly.

AGONI'SM, S. [αλωνισμα, Gr.] a contention for ſuperiority, or for a reward.

A'GONIST, S. a contender for a price.

AGONI'STES, S. [αλωνιστης, Gr.] one who exhibited at the public games of Greece and Rome, as a candidate for the prizes awarded for ſuperiority of ſtrength, &c.

AGONI'STICAL, [from *agoniſtes*] relating to prize-fighting.

To AGONI'ZE, [*agoniſer*, Fr.] to be tormented with ſharp and exceſſive pain.

A'GONY, S. [αλων] exceſſive pain, or torture. When applied to the conflict, which our bleſſed Redeemer experienced in the garden, it comprehends not only the corporal anguiſh juſt mentioned, but the greateſt perturbation of mind likewiſe. "By thine *agony* and bloody ſweat; by thy croſs and paſſion; by thy precious death and burial; by thy glorious reſurrection and aſcenſion; and by the coming of the Holy Ghoſt, good Lord deliver us!" *Church Litany.*

AGOU'TY, S. a beaſt found in the Antilles, of the ſize of a rabbit; the hair of its body is of a bright red, but its tail has none. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his food in his fore paws, and has a remarkable cry. When angry, his hair ſtands an end, and he ſtrikes the earth with his hind feet; when purſued he flies to a hollow tree, which he will not quit till expelled by ſmoak.

To AGRA'CE, V. A. to grant favours to; to confer benefits on; to inculcate or inſpire with graces by virtue of inſtruction. "She granted, and that knight ſo much *agrac'd*." *Fairy Q.*

AGRA'RIAN, Adj. [*agrarius*, Lat. of *ager*, a field] in the Roman laws, a term applied to ſuch laws as relate to the diviſion and diſtribution of lands. Appropriated by way of eminence to the law enacted by Spurius Caſſius, about the year 268, for an equal diviſion of the conquered lands to all the citizens, and limiting the quantity of ground to be poſſeſſed by each of them.

To AGRE'E, V. A. [*agréer*, Fr.] to be in friendſhip, or in concord; the ſentiments of one perſon being the ſame as thoſe of another. "The more you *agree together*." *Pope.* To engage to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain. "When he had *agreed* with the labourers for a penny." *Matt.* xx. 13. To reſemble. "Thou art a Galilean; and thy ſpeech *agreeth* thereto." *Mark* xiv. 70. To match, with regard to colour. "Taken out of the new, *agreeth* not with the old." *Luke* v. 36. To tally with; to be conſiſtent with. "Their witneſs *agreed* not *together*." *Mark* xiv. 50, 59. To make a difference, by conſenting to conditions propoſed; in oppoſition to a further proſecution by law, followed by the particle *with*. "*Agree with* thine adverſary quickly," *Matth.* v. 25. To yield one's conſent, to grant, or admit, with the particles *to*, *on* or *upon*. "*Agreed to* all reaſonable conditions." 2 *Maccab.* xi. 14. "That is *agreed on* by all." *Burnet.* Applied to the effect which things have on the organ of taſte, and the human conſti-

tution,

tution, to cauſe no diſagreeable ſenſation in the one, or occaſion any nauſeouſneſs, or other diſturbance in the other. "Didſt ſend bread *agreeing to* every taſte." *Wiſd.* xvi. 20. "*With* ſuch as it *agrees with*." *Arbuth.* It may be obſerved, that the repetition of the particle *with*, both at the beginning and the end of this ſentence, is an impropriety, and what may be met with in moſt authors, owing to their inadvertence. To *agree*, neuterly uſed, implies to put an end to a ſtrife; to accommodate a difference; to reconcile. "The mighty rivals—Are now *agreed*." *Roſcom.*

AGREE'ABLE, Adj. [*agreeable*, Fr.] ſuitable; conformable; conſiſtent with; "The practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable* to our reaſon." *Tillotſ.* Pleaſing; grateful; ſuitable; convenient. "Called to mind a thouſand *agreeable* remarks." *Spect.* No. 241.

AGREE'ABLENESS, S. what renders a thing grateful to the taſte, in oppoſition to nauſeous. "Pleaſant taſtes depend not on the things themſelves, but their *agreeableneſs to* this or that particular palate." *Locke.* That which renders a thing pleaſing, implying a calm and laſting ſatisfaction. "It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableneſs* that charms us, without correctneſs." *Pope.* Likeneſs; affinity; reſemblance. "The *agreeableneſs between* man and the other parts of the univerſe." *Grew.*

AGREE'ABLY, Adv. that is conſiſtent with, or conformable to; uſed with the particle *to*. "*Agreeably* to that which is in the law." 1 *Eſd.* xviii. 12. In a manner that gives a pleaſing ſatisfaction.

AGREE'D, Part. ſettled, or adjuſted by mutual conſent. "When they had got known and *agreed* names." *Locke.*

AGREE'INGNESS, S. ſuitableneſs; conformity to; reſemblance of, and likeneſs to.

AGREE'MENT, S. [*agrement*, Fr.] friendſhip; alliance; concord. "What *agreement* hath the temple of God with Belial? 2 *Cor.* vi. 16. A contract, bargain, compact. "Your *agreement* with hell ſhall not ſtand." *Iſai.* xxviii. 11. Reſemblance; "Expanſion and duration hath this further *agreement*." *Locke.* In Law, the joining together two or more minds, in any thing done, or to be done: This is divided into three kinds, 1ſt, An agreement already executed, as when money is paid for the thing agreed to. 2dly, An agreement after the act, where one does an act, and another agrees to it afterwards. And, 3dly, an agreement executory, when both parties are agreed that a thing ſhall be executed or performed in time to come. In caſe a party be forced into an agreement, he ſhall not be compelled to perform it. 1 *Lill.* 48. *Plowd.* 17. 5, 5. *Terms de Ley*, 31. *Hob.* 79. 22 *Car.* I. 29 *Car.* II. c. 1. 1 *Law.* 155. *Pyer.* 167. 1 *Inſt.* 79. 5. *Rep.* 119. 1 *Lill.* 48.

AGRE'SSES, S. [*agreſſes*, Fr.] in Heraldry, exactly the ſame as pellets. See OGRESSUS.

AGRES'TIS, Adj. [Lat.] wild. In Botany, applied to plants which grow in the fields, and are not cultivated.

AG'RICULTURE, S. [from *agri*, Lat. a field, and *cultúra*, Lat. tillage] the art of tilling the ground, ſo as to render it fruitful; whether manuring, fallowing, ſowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c. the management of the productions of different ſoils, and planting; together with the culture of foreſts, timber, &c. This art has been cultivated by the greateſt men, with the moſt indefatigable aſſiduity. It took its riſe among, and was perfected by the Chaldeans. It was practiſed and reduced into an art by the Greeks. The Carthaginians made it their favourite ſtudy; and at Rome it was an honourable employment: the higheſt encomium that could be given a man, was, that he cultivated his own ſpot of ground well; the moſt illuſtrious ſenators applied themſelves to it, and their dictators were taken from the plough. The Spaniards have a compleat treatiſe on this ſubject, compoſed by J Ferra, at the command of cardinal Ximenes. The French writers have diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this ſubject, and as for our countrymen, let the prodigious quantities of corn, beef, wool, and horſes, our iſland produces, ſpeak our praiſe, rather than the ſyſtems of thoſe, whoſe genius has immortalized their names, by the pieces which we have on this ſubject. To conclude this article, it may be added, that agriculture, or huſbandry, is the original ſource of moſt of our treaſures, and the great fountain of all materials for commerce; and that the articles of commerce muſt conſequently endear themſelves to thoſe who trade in them, and render agriculture ſtill more amiable in their eyes. It will always be good policy, to eaſe the land, to promote trade; and to encourage the trading intereſt, in order to promote the landed.

AGRIFO'LIUM, S. in Botany, the Holly Tree.

AGRI'MONIA, S. [Lat.] in Botany, Agrimony. The flower cup is of one leaf, divided into five acute ſegments, and reſts on the germen.

AGROU'ND, Adv. ſtranded; ſtuck faſt upon ſhore; on the ground; hindred by the ground from paſſing further. "We durſt not approach, we having been all of us *aground*." *Raleigh.* Meeting with ſome impediment or difficulty, which renders it impoſſible to proceed in an affair.

A'GUE, S. [from *aigu*, Fr.] a periodical fever, beginning with ſhivering, followed by

by heat, and terminates in a ſweat. When the cold fit is hardly diſcoverable, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an intermitting fever. If the fit returns every day, it is called a quotidian; if every third day, a tertian; and if every fourth day, a quartan. It ſeizes the patient with a languor of the body, and a heavy pain in the head, back, loins, and legs; the hands and feet become cold, the whole body pale, the countenance and nails lived; this is ſucceeded by a horror and rigour; the tongue and lips tremble, the breathing is difficult, the pericordia uneaſy, the pulſe contracted, hard or unequal, after which the ſkin becomes moiſt, an unuſual ſweat ſucceeds, and the fit ends. This diſorder is owing to an obſtructed perſpiration, or whatever elſe, by overloading the juices, produces a lentor, or want of due circulation in the blood. The ſhorter the intervals are between the fits, the ſooner are they cured. Vernal agues, or thoſe which are caught in the ſpring, diſappear of themſelves, at the approach of warmer weather; autumnal agues, at the approach of cold, are increaſed. The uſual method of cure is by a vomit of ipecacuanha, given an hour before the fit, as a preparation for adminiſtering the bark. As nothing can contribute more to increaſe its effects than the minuteneſs of its particles, it is recommended to the faculty to powder it as fine as poſſible. If the bark be good, ſix drachms taken in the interval of two fits, may ſtop a vernal ague, and an ounce an autumnal one: but though this quantity may remove the fit for the preſent, it is adviſeable to continue the medicine, even after it ſeems to have left the patient, for fear of a relapſe. A circumſtance that ought to be dreaded, and guarded againſt by a compliance with this advice.

A'GUED, Part. [from *ague*] being diſeaſed with an ague; cold, ſhivering, trembling, alluding to the effects of this diſorder. "With ſlight and *agued* fear." *Shak. Coriol.* This ſenſe is ſeldom made uſe of by preſent writers.

A'GUE-FIT, S. the cold, ſhivering fit, which people have in the ague.

A'GUE-PROOF, Adj able to reſiſt the cauſes which produce agues, without contracting that diſorder. "They told me I was every thing; 'tis a lie; I am not *ague-proof*." *Shak. K. Lear.*

To AGUI'SE, V. A. [accented on the *i*, and pronounced as if the *u* was entirely dropt, from *guiſe*, Fr. *guiſa*, Ital.] to adorn, embelliſh, or ſet off.

A'GUISH, Adj. like, or reſembling an ague. "Her *aguiſh* love now glows and burns." *Glanv.*

A'GUISHNESS, S. the quality of reſembling an ague.

A'H! an Interject. [*ach.* Teut.] to denote ſome ſudden diſlike. "*Ah*, ſinful nation." *Iſa.* i. 4. Sometimes it expreſſes contempt, and ſarcaſtic reproach. "*Ah!* thou that deſtroyeſt the temple." *Matt.* xxvii. 29. Sometimes grief, and an appeal to the paſſion of pity and compaſſion. "*Ah!* Lord, wilt thou deſtroy the reſidue?" *Ezek.* ix. 8. Before *me*, it denotes ſorrow ariſing from the contemplation of miſery; and implies woe! "*Ah me!*" Before *that* it denotes wiſhing, and ſeems ſubſtituted inſtead of *oh!* "*Ah that* we lov'd ourſelves but half ſo well." *Dryd.*

AHA', an Interject. denoting joy at the calamities of others. When doubled, it implies a greater degree of tranſport mixed with contempt. "Let them be turned back that ſay, *aha! aha!*" *Pſal.* lxx. 3.

AHEA'D, Adv. a ſea term; beyond; before. "And now the ſpeedy dolphin gets *ahead*." *Dryd.* To contract an inveterate habit. "They ſuffer them at firſt to run *ahead*."

AHEI'GHT, Adv. on high; a great diſtance above us.

AHOUA'I, S. in Botany, a plant which has flowers of one leaf, ſhaped like funnels, and divided into different ſegments at the top.

To AI'D, V. A. [pronounced as if the *i* was dropped, and written with *aa* or *e* final, as *áad*, or *áde*, from *aider*, Fr.] to afford help or ſuccour to; to deliver a perſon in diſtreſs, by giving him aſſiſtance. "Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*." To ſupply with, or ſupport. "*Aid* them with victuals, weapons, money or ſhips." *Maccab.* viii. 26. To ſupport a perſon, or thing, in a declining ſtate; to give vigour to. "By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*." *Roſcommon.*

AI'D, S. [from *aide*, Fr.] what contributes to render a thing more eaſy. Aſſiſtance. "The memory of things may receive conſiderable *aid*, if they are thrown into verſe." *Watts's Improv.* Support given to a perſon, in danger from external violence, to enable him to repel it. "The ports of Ithaca, would arm in *aid*." *Pope's Odyſſ.* An aſſiſtant, or perſon, who, either by advice, or exertion of bodily ſtrength, renders difficulties ſurmountable, diſtreſs more tolerable, and proſperity more tranſporting. "It is not good that man ſhould be alone, let us make unto him an *aid*." *Wiſd.* A ſubſidy, or money to ſupport the neceſſities of the ſtate. In Law, a petition made in a court, for calling in the help of another, intereſted in the cauſe, in order to his giving ſtrength to the party in *aid* of him, and to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right, if not prevented.

AID-DE-CAMP, S. an officer, who receives and carries the orders of a general officer

officer to the reſt of the camp. *Aid-Major*, or adjutant; one who aſſiſts the major when preſent, and acts as his deputy when he is abſent.

AI'DANCE, S. [from *aid*] aſſiſtance, help, aid.

AI'DER, S. one who aſſiſts, or helps, or aids.

AI'DLESS, Adj. deprived of, or requiring help, or aſſiſtance. Without aid, or aſſiſtance.

AI'GULETS, S. [*aigulet*, Fr.] tags at the end of fringes. "With golden *agulets* that gliſter'd bright."

To AIL, V. A. [from *egle*, Sax.] to diſturb; to have a diſagreeable ſenſation; to make uneaſy. Sometimes before *me*, or other perſonal pronouns, it implies, the action of ſome unknown cauſe, occaſioning irregularity, or diſorder in behaviour and conduct. "What *ails me*, that I cannot loſe thy thought." This word, including the idea of diſorder in itſelf, is never joined to another which would limit its ſignification to any particular diſorder. As we never ſay "*A fever ails* him; but *ſomething ails* him; nor, he *ails* a *fever*, but, he *ails ſomething*.

AIL, S. [from *ail*,] a diſtemper; a diſorder.

AILESBURY, the largeſt town in Buckinghamſhire, with the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 14, and September 25, for cattle. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, where the aſſizes are ſometimes held. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 44 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

AI'LING, Part. [from *ail*] one of a weak, puny conſtitution; ſubject to diſorders.

AIL'MENT, S. [from *ail*] indiſpoſition; diſorder; illneſs. "Little *ailments* oft attend the fair." *Granv.*

To AI'M, V. A. to put a weapon in ſuch a poſition, as to hit the object; to throw a thing at an object, with an intention to hit it. *Dryd.* To endeavour to ſtrike; uſed with the particle *at*. "*Aim'ſt* thou *at* princes." To direct the edge of ſatyr againſt a perſon. To have in view, and endeavour to obtain. "Swoln with applauſe, and *aiming* ſtill at more." *Dryd.* To endanger. "It was evident that he *aimed* at his father's life."

AI'M, S. the poſition of a weapon, intended to ſtrike an object. "Soon bent his bow, uncertain of its *aim*." *Dryd.* The point or object which is intended to be hit. "The arrows fled not ſwifter towards the *aim*." *Shak. Hen.* IV. Endeavour; intenteution; purpoſe, or deſign. "With ambitious *aim*,—Againſt the throne and monarchy of God." *Par. Loſt.* The end or object of a diſcourſe. "The epiſtle has but one *aim*." *Locke.* Gueſs; prophecy. "With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things." *Shak. Hen.* IV.

AINSWORTH, (HENRY) an eminent Non-conformiſt miniſter, who flouriſhed the latter end of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth century. About the year 1590, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf amongſt the Brownſts, which engaged him in ſuch difficulties, that he was obliged to retire to Holland, and at Amſterdam erected a church, wherein he officiated, together with one Johnſon. Having found a diamond of great value, he advertiſed it; and, when the owner, a Jew, demanded it, would not accept of any other acknowledgment, though very poor, but a conference with ſome of his rabbies, on the propheſies relating to the Meſſias; the Jew having promiſed him this gratification, but being unable to perform the engagement, it is ſuppoſed he had him poiſoned, in order to ſave his credit. His great ſkill in Hebrew, and his excellent commentatories on the ſcriptures, particularly on the Pentateuch, are in univerſal eſteem. Moreri goes ſo far as to ſay, that the learned Lightfoot is not a little indebted to him; and his works were received with reſpect, even by his adverſaries; inſomuch, that it is not eaſy to produce any one oftener quoted, by the learned of all countries, than Dr. Ainſworth. He was certainly a perſon of profound learning, well verſed in the ſcriptures, deeply read in rabbinical learning, of a ſtrong underſtanding, quick penetration, and indefatigable diligence; it muſt be confeſſed, that the haſtineſs of his temper, his contempt of church government, and his proneneſs to diſpute on trifles, were faults; but let the hand of charity always draw the veil over the defects of the great; and let us rather imitate their excellencies, than glory in ſcrutinizing into their deficiencies.

AIR, S. [from *air*, Fr. *aer*, Lat. *αηρ*, Gr. or אויר, Heb.] that thin fluid body which ſurrounds our globe, forms the atmoſphere, and is the cauſe of breathing. "If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*." *Watts.* A portion of the element which encompaſſes us, conſidered as put into motion. "*Airs*, vernal *airs*." *Par. Loſt.* A diſcovery made of a thing. "Still you lov'd; you gave it *air* before me." *Dryd.* Poſture, attitude, mien, behaviour. "Something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this poſture." *Addiſ.* Uſed after give, and the pronouns perſonal, without any other word following; to aſſume a character, or appearance of ſomething ſuperior to that which is real. "He gave himſelf *airs*." An affected and aukward manner of addreſs. "Give them-

themſelves *airs* of kings." *Addiſ.* Appearance. "Communicated with the *air* of a ſecret." In Philoſophy, that thin dilatable fluid in which we breathe, and which ſurrounds the globe to a great height, though ſcarcely to be perceived by us, yet abſolutely neceſſary to our exiſtence. If we examine the volume of creation, we ſhall find it the grand inſtrument of the Deity in moſt of his operations. It is this which puts every thing into motion, it lends activity to fire, growth to vegetables, improvement to chymiſtry, fluidity to water, health to animals; in a word, there is ſcarce any operation in nature, which happens without its aſſiſtance; there is no production of art that does not require its aid. If we run over the properties of air, we ſhall find them to be, 1ſt, fluidity, which is ſo inſeparable from it, that no experiment, no change of temperature, can deprive it of it. As for its ſecond property, weight or gravity, we need but put our hands on the receiver of an air-pump to be convinced of it; if its weight on that ſmall portion of our fabric ſhall aſtoniſh us, how muſt we be amazed when we conſider what a vaſt weight is ſuſtained by the whole! As it is found by experiment, that the compaſs of a foot ſquare upon the ſuperficies of our bodies ſuſtains 2660 lb. the number of ſquare feet upon our bodies, will give us the amount of the weight of air which it ſuſtains; now as 15 feet ſquare ſeems to be the true admeaſurement of this ſuperficies, he muſt ſuſtain a weight equal to 39900 lb. for 2660 × 15 = 39900 lb. which is about 13 ton. Let us adore the divine wiſdom, which ſhews itſelf in this configuration of our fabric, whereby we can ſuſtain ſuch a weight without being incommoded, and walk under a burthen, without difficulty, which at firſt thoughts might ſeem heavy enough to grind our very bones into powder. The third property of air is its elaſticity, or its quality of returning again to its former dimenſions, after being forced into a narrower compaſs, with a force proportionable to that by which it was compreſſed. To mention no other uſes reſulting from this property, 'tis to this that we owe our being able to ſupport its gravity with ſo much eaſe. For it is demonſtrable, that the elaſtic power which prevails in any particular portion of the air, without any other condenſation than what is owing to the compreſſing air itſelf, can ſuſtain the whole force of the incumbent atmoſphere; and that a very ſmall quantity, wherever confined, is able to produce the very ſame effects as a very large quantity in another place. Having thus run over the properties of the air, we might now conſider what particles this heterogeneous fluid conſiſts of; let it however ſuffice to ſay, that whatever fragrance exhales from flowers, or ſtenches ariſe from putrified bodies; whatever particles are detached from minerals by heat, or animal bodies by perſpiration; whatever vapours aſcend from the waters, or exhalations from the earth; what fire ſoever electricity can diſſeminate, or the fermentation of aſcending fumes of ſulphur procure; are all to be found in this great ſupport of our lives, and, under the direction of the Deity, the cauſe of all its bleſſings as well as the parent of moſt of its diſeaſes. Air, in Muſic, a compoſition which is played alone; the melody and inflexion of a muſical compoſition: thus we ſay, Handle's *airs*, &c. *Airs* in Horſemanſhip, the artificial or practiſed motions of a managed horſe; ſuch as the demi-air, demi-volt, curvet, &c.

To AI'R, V. A. to expoſe to the air. "As the ants were *airing* their proviſions." *L'Eſtrange.* To enjoy the air. "As I was here *airing* myſelf." *Addiſ.* To place before the fire. "*Air* the ſhirts." *Hooker.* To expoſe to the fire in order to warm, by ſetting the particles of fire into motion by heat. "*Air* this wine." To build neſts. "If they were allowed to *air* naturally." *Carew. Surv. of Cornw.*

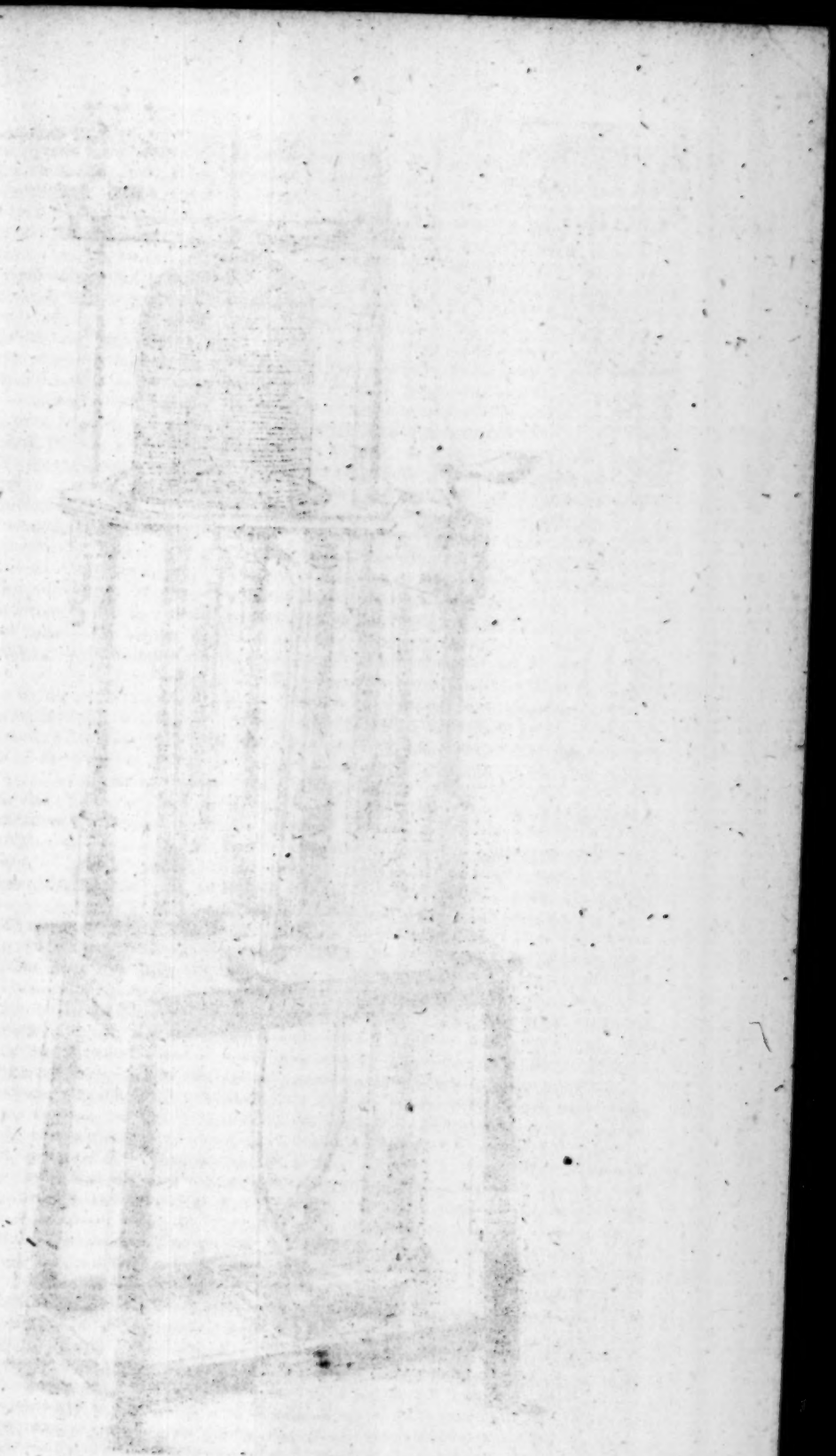
AI'R-BLADDER, S. a bladder found among the entrails of fiſh, which enables them to riſe or dive in the water. "Tho' the *air-bladder* in fiſhes ſeems neceſſary in ſwimming." *Cudw.*

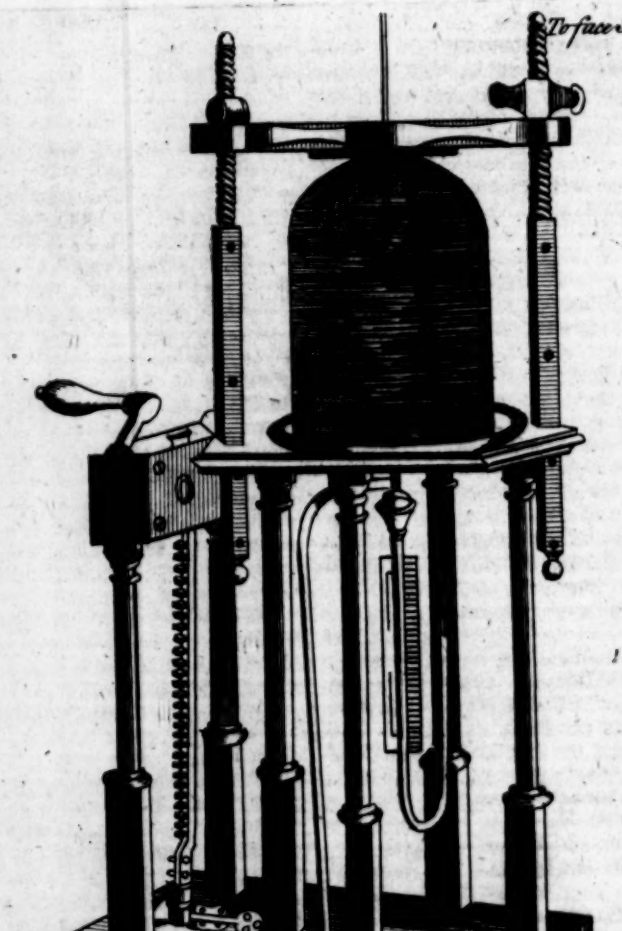
AI'R-BUILT, Adj. built in the air; chimerical; having no foundation. "The *air-built* caſtle." *Dunciad.*

AI'R-DRAWN, Adj. formed by a condenſation of the air; chimerical; imaginary.

AIR'ER, S. he that expoſes a thing to the air; or holds a thing to the fire, in order to prevent the conſequences of damp and ſtagnating air.

AI'R-GUN, S. an inſtrument to ſhoot with by means of compreſſed air. It is compoſed of braſs, and has two barrels, one of which is large, but the inward one, from whence the bullets are ejected, is ſmall. The magazine *air gun* was invented by L. Colloſ. By this contrivance ten bullets are lodged ſo near to the place of diſcharge, that they may be diſcharged ſucceſſively. If the force of condenſed air was equal to that of gunpowder, this inſtrument would anſwer the end of as many guns as it can contain bullets. In this machine, the baſe of the ſyringe muſt not exceed half an inch diameter, becauſe the preſſure againſt every ſquare inch is about 15 lb. and therefore every circular inch about 12. If the ſyringe be one inch in diameter, when one atmoſphere is injected, there will be a reſiſtance of 12 lb. againſt the piſton, and when 10, a force of 120 to be ſurmounted; whereas 10 atmoſpheres act againſt the circular one-half inch piſton, which is one fourth leſs, with only a force equal to 30 lb. or 40 atmo-





ſpheres may be injected with ſuch a ſyringe eaſy as 10 with one whoſe baſe is as big again; for the facility of working is inverſely as the ſquares of the diameter of the ſyringe.

AIR'ING, S. a ſhort walk or ride, when we enjoy the freſh and open air, in oppoſition to the more confined within doors.

AI'R-HOLE, S. a hole to admit or let out air; a vent-hole.

AI'RINESS, S. open, or expoſed to a free current of air; openneſs; briſkneſs; levity; gaiety. "A certain talkativeneſs and *airineſs* repreſented in their tongue." *Felton.*

AI'RLESS, Adj. not having a free current of air; having no communication with the external air.

AI'RLING, S. a youthful, light, gay, ſprightly, thoughtleſs perſon.

AI'R-PUMP, S. an inſtrument for extracting air; conſiſting of a glaſs receiver, wherein the objects are placed; two braſs cylinders to extract the air with; a gage to determine the rarefaction of the air; a tube called the ſwan's neck, communicating with the receiver and the piſtons; and a winch that gives motion to the whole. The firſt inventor of this machine was Otto Guericke, a burgo-maſter of Magdebourg, who performed his experiments at Ratiſbon, in the year 1654; but this being very defective, Mr. Boyle, one of the family of the Orrery's, aſſiſted by Dr. Hook, contrived another, which, as deſcribed by himſelf, had but one barrel. Papin afterwards invented one with two barrels; but that made by Hawkeſbee in 1709, ſurpaſſing any that preceded, is what is commonly uſed at preſent. For the ſake of conveniency, a new machine of this kind has lately been invented, called a *portable Air-pump*, which may be removed from one place to another without any difficulty; its conſtruction is indeed ſomewhat different from the former. It is by means of theſe inſtruments that we demonſtrate a vacuum, the gravity and elaſticity, the utility and univerſal diſſemination of air throughout all bodies; the cauſe of the aſcent of water in pipes, and the ſuſpenſion of mercury in tubes, and the neceſſity of this fluid for the ſupport of life, the ill conſequences of its ſtagnation, and other particulars equally uſeful, and ſubſervient to the cauſe of grateful piety; by convincing us, that every particle of matter, whether of denſe earth, or ſubtle air, bears the ſignature of divine wiſdom, and that the whole walk of creation, and expanſe of infinity, is full of his riches!

A'IR-SHAFT, S. in Mining, a paſſage made for the air by digging.

A'IRIE, S. See AIRY.

AI'RY, Adj. [*aërius*, Lat.] the ſubtile parts of bodies. "Emiſſion of the thinner or more *airy* parts of bodies." On high, aloft, or in that ſpace of the ſyſtem above the earth. "Through *airy* channels flow." *Addiſon.* Chimerical, having no foundation. "I hold ambition of ſo *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a ſhadow's ſhadow." *Shakeſp. Hamlet.* Expoſed to the weather, in oppoſition to warm, cloſe, or confined. "The painters draw their nymphs in thin *airy* habits." *Dryd.* Gay, ſprightly, briſk, full of vivacity. "By this name of ladies he means all young perſons, ſlender, finely ſhaped, *airy*, and delicate." *Dryd.* "Merry and *airy* at ſhore." *Taylor.* Airy Triplicity, in Aſtrology, are the three ſigns, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

AI'SLE, S. [*iſle*, from *aile*, Fr. a wing] the ſide walks of a church, parallel to the greater in the center called the *nef*. "The church is one huge *nef* with a double *aiſle* to it." *Addiſon.* Johnſon contends for its being wrote *aile*, agreeable to its derivation; but it may be obſerved, that theſe French words have formerly been ſpelt with an *s*, and tho' I pay great deference to Johnſon, I cannot but reverence Addiſon.

AISTHETE'RIUM, S. [αἰσθητήριον, Gr.] the ſenſorium, or place wherein the ſoul is imagined to reſide, and receive the notices of external objects by means of the organs of ſenſation. The Carteſians imagine it to be the pineal gland; but Willis the medulla oblongata in the corpora ſtriata.

AI'T, or EYGHT, [a contraction of *eylandt*, Belg.] a ſmall iſland.

A'JUTAGE, S. [*ajuter*, Fr.] in Hydraulics, the ſpout of an artificial fountain, thro' which the water aſcends. "If the *ajutage* be inclined, the water will aſcend higher than when it is perpendicular."

To A'KE, V. N. [from *ace*, Sax. of ἄχος, Gr.] to ſuffer a dull pain, in oppoſition to ſmart, which is an acute one and of a ſhort continuance. "His limbs muſt *ake*, with daily toils oppreſt." *Prior.* This word is applied not only to bodily pain, but likewiſe to any uneaſineſs which affects the mind; and as it is derived rather from the Saxon than the Greek, is more properly ſpelt this way than that, which is preferred by Johnſon, i. e. *ache*.

AKI'N, Adv. being related by blood or deſcent. "I could wiſh, that bein thy ſiſter in nature, I were not afar off *a in* by fortune." *Sidney.* Reſembling; having a near relation to. "From queſtions which may be *akin* to it." *Watts's Improvement.*

ALL, ATTLE, ADLE, contractions of the Saxon *æthel*, noble, are generally prefixed to compound names, and ſignify illuſtrious; but when borrowed from *æl*, Sax. or *alls*, Gothic, they imply perfection, excellence, or fullneſs; *al*, Alfred, compounded of *æl*, Sax. or *alls*, Goth. all, and *frideur*, Iſl. or *fryth*, Sax. peace, ſignifies peaceful. Almighty, from *ælmightig*, Sax. of *æl*,

al, and *mighty*, powerfulneſs, implies perfect power, fullneſs of power, or power that performs any thing that is the proper object of that faculty, and is full without defect.

A'LA, S. [Lat. a wing] in Botany, the hollow of a ſtalk, or that hollow between the branch and leaf, from whence new ſhoots ariſe; likewiſe the foliaceous membranes running the whole length of the ſtem, from whence it is called *caulis alatus*, Lat. and *tige ailée*, Fr. a winged ſtalk.

ALABA'STER, S. [from αλαβαστρον, Gr.] a ſtone that is ſofter than marble, but harder than plaiſter of Paris. It is of various colours, but the white is the moſt common; the horn and tranſparent of little value; and that of the colour of honey, with ſpots or veins, which is the moſt valued. The white is moſt commonly uſed for ſtatues and vaſes, of which latter kind the antients ſeemed very fond, and generally made uſe of them to put their moſt coſtly perfumes in. This cuſtom has, by the inadvertence of ſome critics, been made uſe of to explain, or rather to obſcure, the expreſſion of St. Matt. xxvi. 7. and Mark xiv. 3. which is rendered an *alabaſter box*, αλαβαστριον, but is a general name for any box without handles, and may be eaſily reconciled to its being broke on that occaſion; but according to our verſion cannot. Conſtantine has rendered the paſſage in our ſenſe, and by that means cleared it of difficulties which the commentators have puzzled themſelves with to no purpoſe.

ALABA'STER, Adj. ſomething made of alabaſter.

ALA'CK, Interj. it implies ſorrow, grief, lamentation, or ſomething which cauſes it.

ALA'CK-A-DAY, Interj. [how full of unhappineſs is the day, from *alack* and *a day*] a ſudden cry at any calamity, and ſignifies that the perſon is miſerable.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, with great chearfulneſs. "Epaminondas *alacriouſly* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had atchieved for his country." *Governm. of the Tongue.*

ALA'CRITY, S. [*alacritas*, Lat.] a chearful activeneſs; a willingneſs.

ALAMI'RE, S. in Muſic, the loweſt note but one in the ſcale of muſic, and was invented by Guido Aretine.

A-LA-MO'DE, Adv. that is in the reigning taſte or faſhion.

A-LA-MODE, S. [Fr.] a thin, gloſſy, light, black ſilk, generally uſed for women's bonnets, hats, or hoods and men's hatbands and ſcarfs at funerals.

A'LAN, [WILLIAM] ſon of John Alan, born at Roſſal in Lancaſhire, in 1532. Educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he was choſen fellow in 1550. In 1556 he was principal of St. Mary Hall; but on Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the crown, as he was a zealous papiſt, loſt all hopes of preferment, and on that account retired to the Engliſh college at Loraine, of which he was the principal ſupport. Joined to a majeſtic preſence, he had an eaſy affable deportment, and, with the greateſt ſeverity of manners, a mildneſs in ſpeech and behaviour, which attracted the affection of all he converſed with. He wrote a defence of purgatory, and prayers for the dead, in oppoſition to Biſhop Jewel, wherein he endeavours to ſhew that a middle ſtate is acknowledged by all proteſtants, and that the prayers for the dead were in uſe from the earlieſt ages of the church, which was anſwered by Dr. Fulke in 1580. The method Alan made uſe of to eſtabliſh his point, was very proper to captivate the judgment; and his ſtyle, which was pure and flowing, made his performance ſtill more dangerous and ſtill more admired. His health decaying by too intenſe application, he came, even with the danger of his life, if we may be allowed the expreſſion, to England for his recovery; but being too zealous in making proſelytes, was diſcovered and obliged to go abroad again for ſafety. He was ſuppoſed to have been a great promoter of the invaſion of theſe kingdoms by the Spaniſh armada; and in 1668 compoſed his piece, which conſiſted of two parts, the firſt explaining the Pope's bull againſt Queen Elizabeth, and the ſecond exhorting the nobility and people of England to revolt in favour of the Spaniards. This book made a great noiſe, rendered him famous abroad and notorious at home; was, by moderate catholics condemned, and by ſome aſcribed to F. Parſons. In the laſt years of his life, he is ſaid to have altered his ſentiments with reſpect to government, to have loſt his credit with the catholics, and to have been poiſoned by them on that account. As an Engliſh ſubject, he was a buſy, enterprizing, dangerous rebel; as a zealous papiſt, an active, learned, and induſtrious perſon; as an author, for matter, method, wit, learning, and diction, one of the moſt conſiderable writers of his age; as his moſt inveterate enemies have allowed. But we conclude with Pope on another occaſion. "Oh grant an honeſt fame, or grant me none."

ALA'ND, Adv. [from *a* and *land*] on the land or ſhore; on the dry ground. "Moor'd *aland*." *Dryd.*

ALA'RIS, or ALIFO'RMIS, S. [from *ala* and *forma*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the innermoſt of the three veins oppoſite the elbow, which having an artery under it, and the middle one a nerve, ought to be opened with great caution; the ſuperna or outward one, named likewiſe humeralis, may be opened without any danger.

ALA'RM,

ALA'RM, S. [from *all*, Ital. and *arme*, Ital.] a military ſignal, by which men are now called to arms, but before the invention of drums and trumpets it was done by a loud cry or ſhout. It includes an idea of ſudden danger; the notice of the approach of any ſudden danger. "An *alarm* of fire." Tumult, or diſturbance, cauſing fear, or terror. "Thy palace fill with inſult and *alarms*." *Pope.*

To ALA'RM, V. A. to give the ſignal of arming, or preparing for any ſudden danger; to excite fear or apprehenſion; to diſturb. "When rage miſguides me, or when fear *alarms*." *Tickell.*

ALA'RM-BELL, S. a bell rung to give notice of the approach of an enemy and to call to arms. "The *alarm bell* rings." *Dryd.*

ALA'RMING, Part. what occaſions terror, fear, or apprehenſion of danger. "An *alarming* meſſage." "An *alarming* pain."

ALA'RM-POST, S. the place appointed for the ſeveral companies of an army to repair to, in caſe of any ſudden danger.

ALA'RUM, S. alarm. "Our ſtern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings." *Shakeſp. Rich.* III. A clock, calculated to give notice of any particular time it is ſet to.

To ALA'RUM, V. A. See ALARM. "*Alarumed* by his ſentinel the wolf." *Shak. Macbeth.*

ALA'S, Interj. [*helas*, Fr.] it implies lamentation, occaſioned by ſome expected calamity; pity cauſed from the idea of another's diſtreſs. "*Alas!* poor Protheus." *Shakeſp.* When applied to things, it is uſed with great elegance, and implies the relentings of humanity at the proſpect of their approaching or preſent diſtreſs. "Stamp with thy foot, and ſay *alas!*" *Ezek.* vi. 11. When doubled, it implies ſuch an increaſe of calamity as almoſt overpowers the mind. "*Alas, alas*, the great city Babylon!" *Rev.* xviii. 10. *Alas-the-day* is applied to time, and ſignifies its being very unfortunate, or productive of ſome miſchief or diſtreſs. "*Alas-a-day*, you have ruined my poor miſtreſs." *Cong. Old Batch. Alas-the-while* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe. "For pale and wan he was; *alas the-while*." *Spenſ. Paſt.*

ALA'TE, Adv. not long paſt; lately; not long ago.

ALATE'RNUS, S. [called Ἐλαιόπρινος] in Botany, the ever-green privet. There are four ſpecies; the firſt of which, according to Boerhaave, is deterſive, aſtringent, and cooling, of uſe in gargariſms for inflammations in the mouth, and quinſies.

ALATERNOI'DES, S. [from *alaternus* and εἶδος] in Botany, a plant reſembling the alaternus, excepting that it has three ſeeds joined together like ſpurge, but the alaternus has three ſeeds included together in one common capſula.

ALA'TI-PROCE'SSUS, S. in Anatomy, the proceſſes of the *os ſphenoides*.

ALA'Y, S. in Hunting, the adding ſeveral freſh dogs into the cry.

ALB, S. a veſt worn by prieſts; a ſurplice.

ALBAN's, [St.] a town in Hertfordſhire with the title of a dutchy, and two markets, on the Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 25, June 17, and September 29, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Coln, and aroſe from the ruins of the ancient city Verulam, and receives its name from the monaſtery dedicated to St. Alban, a Romiſh martyr. The monaſtery is now uſed as a pariſh church, and in it were buried ſeveral perſons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whoſe body was diſcovered not many years ſince. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunſtable, and 21 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15, lat. 51. 40. It ſends two members to parliament.

ALBA'RAZIN, ALBA'ZARIN, S. a kind of Spaniſh wool.

ALBE'IT, Adv. uſed to infer ſomething; altho'; notwithſtanding; granting. "The Lord hath ſaid, *albeit* I have not ſpoken." *Ezek.* xiii. 7.

ALBE'RNUS, S. a ſort of camblet which comes from the Levant.

ALBE'RTUS, S. a gold coin ſtruck in Flanders during the adminiſtration of Albertus, Duke of Auſtria, weighing 4 dwts. 21 3-4ths carats fine, and though worth fourteen French livres, is received only for a mark at the mint of France.

ALBUGI'NEA, Adj. [Lat. from *albus*] in Anatomy, the outermoſt coat of the eye, which compoſes the white, called *adnata* and *conjunctiva*. Likewiſe the membrane immediately covering the teſticles.

ALBUGI'NEOUS, Adj. [*albugo*, Lat.] ſomething belonging to or reſembling that part of an egg which is called its white. "Giving vent firſt to an *albugineous*, then to a white concocted matter." *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALBU'GO, S. [*albus*] in Anatomy, the white of the eye. Alſo a diſorder of the eye.

ALBUM-GRÆ'CUM, dog's white dung; uſed with honey as a plaiſter, to deterge inflammations in the throat.

ALBU'MEN OVI, S. [Lat.] the white of an egg, uſed in medicine on account of its glutinous nature, mixed with bole ammoniac, to prevent any ſtrained part from riſing into a tumour, and to reſtore its tone or elaſticity; likewiſe to conſolidate freſh wounds, and prevent too great an effuſion of blood.

A'LBURN, Adj. a whitiſh brown, or a colour formed from a white and brown mixt together. See AUBURN.

ALCAHE'ST, S. [Arab.] an univerſal diſſolvent;

diſſolvent; a menſtruum capable of diſſolving any thing. Paracelſus and Helmont pretended that they had found out this ſecret; but who could ever believe them?

ALCA'IC, Adj. in antient Poetry, a name given to ſeveral ſorts of verſes, the firſt conſiſting of five feet, of which the firſt is either a ſpondee or iambic, the ſecond an iambic, the third a long ſyllable, the fourth a dactyl, and the fifth a dactyle or amphimacer. The ſecond ſpecies conſiſts of two dactyles and two troches.

A'LCALI, or ALCALY. See ALKALY.

ALCALIZA'TION, S. See ALKALIZATION.

ALCA'NNA, S. [Arab. קנה] a drug uſed in dying, which is brought from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is ſteeped; when ſoaked in water it is yellow; but when in vinegar, citron-juice, and allum-water, it is red. The oil extracted from the berries is of an agreeable ſcent, and of uſe for ſoftening the nerves. The Levantines, whether Jews or Turks, make uſe of it as a coſmetic, or beautifier, to dye the nails of their fingers and their hair with.

A'LCHYMICAL, Adj. according to the proceſs or method of alchymiſts. "Made by projection or multiplication *alchymical*." *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST, S. one who profeſſes or ſtudies alchymy.

A'LCHYMY, S. [of *al* and *kemia*, Egypt.] that part of chemiſtry employed in curious reſearches. Its chief objects have been, the making of gold; an univerſal medicine; an univerſal diſſolvent; and an univerſal ferment, or a ſubſtance, which, being applied to any ſeed, will increaſe its fecundity to infinity. Theſe viſionary attempts have indeed proved ſerviceable to chemiſtry, and been the accidental cauſes of ſeveral noble diſcoveries, though their authors have been looked on as fools by ſome, and as madmen by others. The Alchymiſt of Ben Johnſon receives freſh beauties, when conſidered as ridiculing this vain foible of his times; but otherwiſe is, at beſt, an inſipid performance, which can afford no pleaſure to an audience, though graced by the action of a Garrick, whom modern critics juſtly ſtile the Roſcius of the Engliſh ſtage.

ALCMA'NIAN, Adj. a kind of lyric verſe, ſo called from the inventor, Alcman.

A'LCOHOL, S. [from אל Arab. and קאל] in Chemiſtry, the pureſt ſpirit of wine, rectified, by many diſtillations, to its utmoſt ſubtility. Likewiſe a very fine powder.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, S. the rectifying of ſpirits, or of reducing any thing to a powder.

To ALCOHOLI'ZE, V. A. to rectify ſpirits by frequent diſtillation, ſo that, when ſet on fire, they ſhall conſume away without leaving any moiſture or dregs behind them; to reduce bodies to ſuch a fine powder, that when tried between the teeth, they ſhall not appear any ways gritty.

A'LCORAN, S. [from אל Arab. and קרן] the volume of the Mohammedan law, compoſed by Mahomet, aſſiſted by Batira a Jacobin, Sergius a Neſtorian monk, and ſome Jews. It is divided into four parts, called by the name of ſome animal, as the Cow, the Emmet, the Spider, and the Fig. Though wrote by an illiterate perſon, it is extolled for the elegance of its ſtyle, and urged to have been a divine compoſition. It abounds in abſurdities and contradictions, which laſt they vindicate, by ſaying, that it was three and twenty years in compoſing; and that the circumſtances of things altering in that interval, the Deity himſelf repealed and altered ſeveral precepts, to ſuit them with the nature of things. It was originally in looſe ſheets, which Mahomet aſſerted he received ſingly from God. To particularize its peculiar doctrines would carry us too far, though, perhaps, we may be a little more minute in the articles Mahomet, or Mohammedaniſm. However, we muſt add, that this book is held in ſuch veneration by its profeſſors, that it is death for a Chriſtian or a Jew to touch it, and alſo to a Muſſulman himſelf, if he handles it with unwaſhen hands. *Alcoran*, among the Perſians, denotes a very high narrow ſteeple, with two or three galleries running round it, where the prieſts ſay their prayers three times a day, going quite round the tower, that they may be heard by every part of their audience.

ALCO'VE, S. [*alcobat*, Span.] a receſs, or part of a room, ſeparated by an eſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate, or ſeats to entertain company. "Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid." *Pope.*

ALDBOROUGH, a ſea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 1, and May 3, for toys. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a dale, between a high hill to the weſtward, and the ſea to the eaſt, with a river running S. W. and the old church ſtands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-council. It is a poor, ſtraggling, long, dirty town, conſiſting of about 500 mean houſes, with the ſtreets not paved, and here is no manufactory: a ſmall fiſhery is however carried on here. The harbour is tolerably good, but ſmall; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the ſea has taken away whole ſtreets, and gains upon it. Long. 18. 0. lat. 52. 50.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in the Weſt-riding

ling of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river uſe, and it had a market, now diſuſed. owever, it ſends two members to parliaent, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and o N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 25. t. 54. 15.

A'LDEBARAN, S. [Perſ.] in Aſtronoy, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the eye the conſtellation Taurus.

A'LESBURY, AY'LESBURY, or AI'LSURY, S. [*eagleſburh*, from *eagles*, Sax. an gle, and *burgh* or *burig*, Sax. a town] the rgeſt and beſt borough town in Buckingmſhire, as early as the times of the Saxns, who took it by force in 571. It was iefly famous for St Ædith, a native of it, o is reported to have performed ſeveral iracles. In the time of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor; who gave ſeral yard lands, on condition that the ownſhould find litter, or *ſtraw*, for his *bed*, henever he came that way. Let the ſons voluptuouſneſs attend to this circumance; and admire the ſimplicity of former mes! William of Aileſbury held it by this arter, with this addition, that he ſhould kewiſe ſtraw the King's chamber, and proide him three eels if he came in the winr; but if in ſummer, beſides ſtraw for the d, he was to provide two green geeſe. his he was to repeat three times a year, if e King came thither ſo often. It has ven the title of Earl to the noble family of e Bruces; Charles II. having conferred at title, in 1664, on Robert Bruce, earl Elgin in Scotland, deſcended from the ings of that country, to which their mot, *fuimus*, "we have been," ſeems ſtrongly allude. Round this town is a very faous vale for breeding and fattening ſheep, r which this country is famous. The poorer rt are generally employed in making laces r edging; which though they may not ctal, yet hinders, in a great meaſure, the portation of that commodity from France, d were to be hoped, that by due encouagement from the nobility, it might be enely ſuppreſſed. It was made a town inporate by Q. Mary in 1553; conſiſting a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capil burgeſſes: at preſent its chief officer is rmed a conſtable. Its fairs are on the Saday before Palm Sunday, the 14th of ne, and on the 25th of September, for ttle. It ſends two members to parliament, d is 34 computed, or 44 meaſured, miles . W. of London.

A'LESHAM, S. [*ægleſham*, Sax.] a market town in Norfolk, very much peopled by itters of ſtockings. Its market is on Saday; and its fairs, for lean cattle, ordiry horſes, and chapmen or pedlars wares, the 23d of March. It lies 119 miles N. London.

A'LDER, S. [from *aelder*, Sax.] a tree whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the hazel; the male flowers of which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit; which is ſquamoſe, and of a conical figure. There are three ſpecies. The wood is uſed by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water.

A'LDERMAN, S. [from *ældorman*, Sax.] originally it implied a perſon, who, on account of his years and experience, was proper to preſide over the affairs of a nation, and to aſſiſt a prince with his council. This term is now applied to the twenty-ſix perſons, who preſide over the twenty-ſix wards of the city of London; out of which the lord mayor is generally choſen by rotation. They are all qualified to act as juſtices of the peace. But they have not only the management of the civil, but likewiſe the military government of the city; are officers in its militia, and members of the artillery company. When we conſider this latter circumſtance, and recollect, that the term ſignified the ſecond order of dignity in the kingdom, and a perſon inveſted with rule, we may, though Johnſon could not, ſee a great propriety in uſing it as, "An *alderman* of war." *Dryd.*

A'LDERNY, an iſland in the Britiſh channel, ſeparated from the coaſt of Normandy by a ſtrait, called the Race of Alderny, which is a very dangerous paſſage, on account of the hidden rocks under it. It is a healthful iſland, and is fruitful in corn and paſture; but it has but one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the ſame name, the iſland being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 49. 50.

A'LE, S. [*eala*, *ele*, or *elath*, Sax.] a common liquor, made of an infuſion of malt and hops in boiling water; then fermented with yeaſt. It is diſtinguiſhable from beer in reſpect of its having a leſs quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the ſame quantity of water. This article makes a principal branch of the revenues of the kingdom. It is diſtinguiſhed into pale ale, which is made of pale malt, and brown ale, which is made of malt higher dried, and ſomewhat burnt in the kiln. In old diſpenſaries, we have a great number of medical compoſitions under the name of ales, which were ſo called, becauſe their ingredients were ſteeped or infuſed in this liquor.

GILL-A'LE, S. [*gill*, Sax. ground-ivy, and *ale*] a liquor of ground-ivy leaves, ſteeped in ale; eſteemed both abſterſive and vulnerary, and good in the diſorders of the breaſt, and obſtructions in the viſcera.

A'LE-C'ONNER, S. [from *ale* and *con*, of *connan*, Sax.] an officer of the city of London, to inſpect the meaſures of public houſes,

houſes. Four of them are choſen annually out of decayed citizens; but their office at preſent ſeems rather a ſine-cure than a real employment.

A'LEGAR, S. [from *ale* and *eager* of *ægar*, Run. ſour] in the county of Lincoln, the term given to ſour ale; by Londoners ſtiled *ale-vinegar*.

A'LEGER, Adj. [of *alegro*, Ital.] gay, ſprightly, briſk, full of vivacity. "Make them ſtrong and *aleger*." *Temple*.

A'LEHOOF, in Botany, the ground-ivy.

A'LE-HOUSE, S. [*ealhuſe*, Sax.] a houſe where ale is ſold. "Thee ſhall each *ale-houſe*, thee each gill-houſe mourn." *Pope's Dunciad*. This term has generally an idea of baſeneſs or meanneſs affixed to it. "Triumph is become an *ale-houſe* gueſt." *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

A'LE-HOUSE-KEEPER, S. one who keeps a houſe where ale or beer is ſold; a publican. "You reſemble perfectly the two *ale-houſe-keepers* in Holland." *Bolingb.*

ALE'MBEC, S. the upper part or head of a ſtill, into which the vapours aſcend.

A-LE'NGTH, Adv. lying at full length; along; ſtretched out.

ALE'RT, Adj. [*alert*, Fr.] applied to military affairs, watchful, active, diligent, vigilant. Applied to common occurrences, briſk, pert, ſharp, generally including the ſecondary idea of contempt. "I ſay an *alert* young fellow, that cock'd his hat upon a friend." *Spect.* No. 403.

ALE'RTNESS, S. ſprightlineſs, pertneſs, activity.

A'LE-TASTER, S. an officer to examine into the goodneſs and meaſures of ale and beer, within the juriſdiction of a leet or lordſhip.

A'LE-WIFE, S. a woman who keeps an ale houſe. "To beat and butcher an *ale-wife*." *Swift*. Seldom uſed, unleſs by the vulgar.

ALEXA'NDERS, S. [from *Alexandria*] in Botany, the Smyrnium. The flowers are produced in umbels, conſiſting of leaves placed orbicularly, and expanded in the form of a roſe. The empalement becomes fruit almoſt globular, containing two ſeeds, ſometimes ſhaded like a creſcent, rough, ſtreaked on one ſide, and plain on the other. There are two ſpecies, the firſt of which is ordered by the phyſicians for a medicinal uſe, and grows wild in moſt parts of England.

ALEXA'NDRINE, S. a kind of verſe borrowed from the French, conſiſting among them of twelve or thirteen ſyllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve. They were formerly much uſed by our poets to clinch their verſes, and generally were the laſt of three ending in the ſame rhyme; but are now diſcarded for their want of harmony.

ALEXIPHA'RMIC, Adj. [αλεξιφαρμακ Gr.] ſomething that has the virtue of e pelling poiſons taken internally. Uſed ſu ſtantively, it means remedies proper to ex that malignancy with which the animal ſ rits are affected in acute diſtempers, throu the pores of the ſkin in the form of a ſwe The moſt efficacious remedies of this k owe the virtue of their operation to the po they have of increaſing the ſyſtole of t heart, and the elaſticity of the arteries. T they effect, either by a ſubtile, acrid oil, acrid, reſinous, or fine mineral ſalt, and ſ phur.

ALEXITE'RIAL, Adj. [from αλεξ that which expels poiſon or the malign humours attending acute diſeaſes.

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RI Adj. [from αλεξω] that which has the p perty of repelling poiſon or the malign humours of fevers.

ALFANDI'GA, S. [Port.] the cuſto houſe at Liſbon, where the duties of exp and import are paid. We beg leave to o ſerve, that all gold or ſilver lace, frin ribbons, and brocades are ſeized, becauſe perſon in Portugal is ſuffered to wear gold or ſilver on his cloaths or furnitur that kingdom. *Poſtlethw.*

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, w a market on Tueſdays for proviſions and little corn, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesd and November 8, for cattle and ſheep. is ſeated on a ſmall brook that runs throu the town, and is a compact place. It is miles from the ſea, and 20 N. of Boſto Lon. 17. 30. lat. 53. 30.

ALGA'TES, Adv. by all means; on terms. "For a ſpace he muſt there *alga* dwell." *Fairy Queen*.

A'LGETRANE, S. a kind of pitch, fou in the bay formed by the Cape of St. Hele on the iſle La Plata.

A'LGEBRA, S. [*al* and *gebar*, Arab.] branch of arithmetic, which takes the qua tity ſought as if granted; and, by means quantities given, proceeds by conſequen till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to known, or ſome power of it, is found to equal to ſome quantity or quantities know and, conſequently, itſelf known likewi It is divided into numerical and literal; t numerical is that wherein the quantity ſou is expreſſed by ſome letter or character, b all the given quantities by numbers. Li ral or ſpecious algebra, is that wherein t given or known quantities, as well as the u known, are repreſented by letters of the phabet. This is not like the numerical co fined, but ſerves univerſally for the inve gation of theorems, as well as the ſoluti of problems either geometrical or arithme cal. The origin of this art is generally tributed to Diophantus.

ALGEBRA'I

ALGEBRA'IC, or ALGEBRA'ICAL, adj. belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST, S. one acquainted with the operations of algebra. "No *algebraiſt*, or cipherer, can uſe more ſubtle ſuppoſitions." *Graunt.*

A'LGENEL, S. in Aſtronomy, a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, named Perſeus, in the left ſide of the conſtellation. Long. 3 deg. 46 min. 4 ſec. of Taurus, and lat. 22 deg. 5 min. 20 ſec. N.

A'LGEROTH, S. in Medicine, a preparation of antimony and ſublimate, called *Mercurius Vitæ*, or Mercury of Life.

A'LGID, Adj. [*algidus*, Lat.] cold; chill. Wants authority.

ALGI'DITY, A'LGIDNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing cold.

ALGI'FIC, Adj. [from *algidus*, Lat.] that which produces cold.

AL'GOL, S. in Aſtronomy, Meduſa's head, a fixed ſtar of the third magnitude in Perſeus. Long. 21 deg. 50 min. 42 ſec. of Taurus. Lat. 22 deg. 23 min. 47 ſec. N.

A'LIAS, Adv. [Lat.] otherwiſe; alſo; uſed to ſpecify the different names by which a perſon has gone; as "Lowndes, *alias* Chapman, *alias* Lee."

ALIBA'NICS, S. a kind of cotton cloth, imported into Holland from the Eaſt-Indies.

ALICO'NDE, S a tree in Lower Æthiopia, whoſe fruit reſembles the cocoa, but is not fit to eat. By beating the bark, they procure a kind of flax, which being ſpun, will make a cloth very little inferior to that of hemp to the ſight.

A'LIBLE, Adj. [*alibilis*, Lat.] that which nouriſheth; or that may be nouriſhed.

A'LIEN, Adj. [*aliénus*, Lat.] not of the ſame kind: "Of *alien* trees." *Dryd.* Inconſiſtent with; uſed with the particle *from*. "Not *alien from* their profeſſion." *Boyle.* Eſtranged from; at enmity with. "*Alien* from God and goodneſs." *Rogers.*

A'LIEN, S. [*aliénus*, Lat.] averſe to, or enmity with. A foreigner, or one of another country, in oppoſition to a citizen. "If it be proved againſt an *alien*." *Merch. Venice.* Not of the ſame profeſſion, part, or ſect. "Them only ſhe holdeth for *alien* and ſtrangers." *Hooker.* In law, one born in a ſtrange country, not within the allegiance of the king, and is uſed in oppoſition to a denizen, or natural ſubject. One born out of the land, but within the limits of the king's obedience is no *alien*; thus thoſe who are born in the Engliſh plantations, are ſubjects born, and likewiſe the children of aliens begotten and born here. A deviſe of lands by will to one that is an *alien* is void. See *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* III.

To A'LIEN, V. A. [*aliener*, Fr.] to aſſign or transfer our property to another. "If the ſon *alien* thoſe lands." To grow averſe to, or diſlike; uſed with the particle *from*. "The prince was totally *alienated from* all thoughts." *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE, Adj. that which may be aſſigned or transferred to another.

To A'LIENATE, V. A. [from *alienátum*] to transfer a thing to another. To become averſe to a thing. "If once their affections begin to be *alienated*." *Hooker.*

AL'IENATE, Adj. [*alienátus*, Lat.] averſe to, or enemies to, uſed with the particle *from*. "Wholly *alienate from* truth." *Tillotſ.*

ALIENA'TION, S. [*alienátio*, Lat.] the act of aſſigning, transferring property. "Excluding all innovation and *alienation* thereof unto ſtrangers." *Spencer.* The ſtate of *alienation*; uſed with the particle *from*. Change of affection, from approbation to diſlike. "The *alienation* of his heart *from* the king." *Bac. Hen.* VII. Applied peculiarly to the mind, madneſs, want, or loſs of reaſon. "*Alienation* of mind." *Hooker.* Seldom uſed in this laſt ſenſe at preſent.

ALI'GEROUS, Adj. [*áliger*, Lat.] having wings.

To ALI'GHT, V. N. [from *alibtan*, Sax.] to deſcend to a lower ſituation. To get off an horſe. To fall upon from a higher place. "On our batter'd arms *alights*." *Dryd.*

ALI'KE, Adv. equally. "All ſeaſons, and their change, all *pleaſe alike*." *Par. Loſt.* Both, having difference or diſtinction. "Which claims *alike* the monarch and the ſlave." *Dryd.* Reſembling, "*Alike* in place ——But differing far in figure." *Pope.*

A'LIMENT, S. [*aliméntum*, Lat. from *aleo*, to nouriſh] food, or that which ſatisfies the calls of hunger. "By *aliment*, I underſtand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet." *Arburth.*

ALIME'NTAL, Adj. that which increaſes the dimenſions of plants or animals, by being taken in food; that which nouriſhes, or feeds. "Theſe weeds muſt looſe their *alimental* ſap." *Brown.*

ALIME'NTARINESS, S. the quality of affording nouriſhment

ALIME'NTARY, Adj. that which relates to aliment; that which nouriſhes, or is eaten for diet. "Of *alimentary* roots ſome are pulpy and very nutritious." *Arbuth.* "A vehicle to the *alimentary* particles." *Ray.* Alimentary powder, an invention of Mr. Boued, ſurgeon-major of a regiment in France. It is inſipid to the taſte, but not diſagreeable; and is ſuppoſed to be Turkey corn roaſted, ground to powder, and mixed with a ſmall quantity of ſea ſalt, as ſome chryſtals of it have been diſcovered; it does not appear to be compounded upon any animal ſubſtance; when prepared with hot water it makes a panada of the colour of gingerbread, ſmells like toaſted bread, and part-

ly like cummin ſeed; when prepared with cold water, it becomes ſour in a ſhort time. An experiment of its virtues was firſt made on three ſoldiers at Liſle, and afterwards on ſix penſioners at the royal hoſpital of invalids at Paris; ſix ounces in ſomething leſs than a pint of water, were found ſufficient to ſuſtain any man a day, without eating or drinking any thing elſe. Though the ſix invalids had no more than this quantity per diem, or each day, for 15 days in October, 1754, yet they all continued hearty and well, though one of them was upwards of ſeventy, and the others young men. *Alimentary* duct, in anatomy, according to Dr. Tyſon and others, that part of the body through which the food paſſes, from its reception into the mouth, to its exit at the anus. Likewiſe in a more confined ſenſe, the ſame as the *thoracic duct*. See *Ductus Alimentarius*.

ALIMENTA'TION, S. the quality of affording nouriſhment.

ALIMO'NIOUS, Adj. [*alimonia*, Lat.] nouriſhing. "Digeſting the *alimonious* humours into fleſh." *Harvey*. Seldom uſed.

A'LIMONY, S. [from *alimônia*, Lat.] nouriſhment; but now generally appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman ſues for, upon any occaſional ſeparation, providing it be not for elopement or adultery; this was formerly recoverable only in the Spiritual Court, but may be ſued for now in Chancery; though indeed the former is moſt proper. 1 *Inſt.* 235. 12 *Rep.* 30.

A'LIPOW-MONTIS CE'TI, S. in Botany, a kind of white turbeth, a very ſtrong purgative; which is found particularly near Cete, and from thence derives its name. Sometimes it is uſed inſtead of Sena, but as it is a much ſtronger purge, may be dangerous.

A'LIQUANT, Adj. [*aliquantum*, Lat.] in arithmetic, is that part of a number which will not divide it, without having a remainder. Or that which, being taken any number of times, will always be greater or leſs, than that of which it is an aliquant part.

A'LIQUOT, Adj. [*aliquot*, Lat.] in arithmetic or geometry, is ſuch a part of any quantity or number, as will exactly divide it without any thing remaining over. Thus 4 is the aliquot part of 8; 5 of 10; and 6 of 12. To find the aliquot parts of any number, divide the given number by its leaſt diviſor, and the quotient by its laſt diviſor, till you find a quotient no longer diviſible. Thus to find the aliquot parts of 60, divide that number by 2, its leaſt diviſor, and the quotient being 30, divide again by 2, which will be 15; this you are to divide by 3, and the next quotient will be 5; and as that is no longer diviſible without a remainder, you have got the following parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, which are the *aliquot* parts of 60.

A'LISH, Adj. that which reſembles ale.

ALI'VE, Adj. [from *a* and *live*, of *liſan*, or *leofan*, Sax.] having all the powers of action belonging to a living animal; a ſtate wherein the ſoul remains with the body, oppoſed to death. "Noah only remained *alive*." Gen. vii. 23. Chearful, ſprightly, gay, briſk, and full of ſpirits. Without diminution, or leſſening either with reſpect to power or activity. "The good affection of ſuch as inclined toward them might be kept *alive*." *Hooker*. In a popular ſenſe, it carries the force of a ſuperlative adjective, and adds a great and extraordinary emphaſis to the ſentence. "The proudeſt man *alive*." *Clarend.* This ſeems borrowed from the French *du monde*. In ſcripture language it implies a ſtate of religious purity, and vital union with the Deity, in oppoſition to wickedneſs, which is termed *death*. "*Alive* to God through Chriſt our Lord." *Rom.* vi. 11.

ALKALE'SCENT, Part. reſembling the qualities of an alkali.

A'LKALI, S. in medicine, by ſome written defined to be that which will cauſe an effervescence when mingled with an acid; but Boerhaave ſhews, that too great a dependance on it may be productive of dangerous conſequences. See *Alcali*.

ALKALI'NE, Adj. having the qualities of alkali. "By diluting the fluids and keeping them from this *alkaline* ſtate." *Arbuth.*

To ALKA'LIZATE, V. A. [from *alkali*] to render alkaline by chemical proceſs; to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of any thing.

ALKA'LIZATE, Adj. having the powers and qualities of a body which is termed an alkali. "Other *alkalizate* ſalts." *Boyle.*

ALKALIZA'TION, S. in Chemiſtry, the act of mingling a fluid with an alkaline ſalt to make it a better diſſolvent.

A'LKANET, S. [from *alcanne* and *alkanne*, Arab.] in botany, the Anchuſa, a plant of the Bugloſs kind, brought from the ſouth of France.

ALKEKE'NGE, S. in Medicine, a fruit or berry from a tree of the ſame name, the leaves of which are acid and bitter. The berries have a penetrating juice reſembling wine, or rather the juice of citrons; and on that account, recommended as a diluter in burning fevers. Boerhaave ſays, that half an ounce of them bruiſed, and taken like tea or coffee, with ſugar, cleanſes the reins, corrects grumous blood, and is of ſervice in the yellow jaundice, ſtone, ſtrangury, gout, and dropſy.

A'LL, Adv. [See ALL, Adj.] entirely wholly. "*All* amaz'd the prieſt let fall the book." *Shakeſp.* Excluſive of any other. In antient writers, or thoſe contemporary with Spenſer, it ſignified, whilſt, or juſt. "*All* as his ſtraying flock he fed." *Spenſ. Paſt.*

A'LL, Adj. [*al, æl, ealle, all*, Sax.] The whole, or every one of the parts. "We are *all* one man's ſons." *Gen.* xlii. 2. Every parcel, or every particle. "Take away dung till it be *all* gone." 1 *Kings* xiv. 10. Applied to time, the whole ſpace or interval. "The God which fed me *all* my life long." *Gen.* xlviii 15. The whole extent. "There is none like him in *all* the earth." *Exod.* ix. 14. The major part. "For *all* ſeek their own, not the things which are Jeſus Chriſt's." *Philip.* ii. 21.

A'LL, S. the whole. "She caſt in *all*, even *all* that ſhe had." *Mark* xii. 44. This word is much uſed in compoſition, and is borrowed from the Saxon *æl*, or *alls*, Goth. which are ſo uſed, and imply excellence, fullneſs, perfection, or that which is in no reſpect defective, as *ælmightig*, or *almighty*, that which is indued with perfect power, with fullneſs of power, or a power which is free from defect, and *all-accompliſhed*, among moderns, perfectly qualified.

A'LL-BEA'RING, Part. perfectly fruitful; producing all things.

A'LL-CHEA'RING, Part. imparting comfort to all; that which poſſeſſes the power of communicating mirth, gaiety, or ſatisfaction to every one. "The *all-cheering* ſun." *Rom. and Juliet.*

A'LL-COMMA'NDING, Part. that which over-rules all; that which governs *all*. "The *all-commanding* image of bright gold." *Raleigh.*

A'LL-COMPOSING, Part. that has a power of compoſing anxiety, or diſturbance.

ALLANTO'IS, or ALLANTOEI'DES, S. [from αλλας, Gr.] a thin membrane inveſting the fœtus. It is probably the ſame as that in animals, and ſerves to convey the urine from the bladder, by the urachus, to the cavity formed by the amnios, till the time of delivery.

To ALLA'Y, V. A. [*alloyer*, Fr.] to mix one metal with another. In this ſenſe ſome ſpell it *alloy*, keeping more cloſely to the French, from whence it is borrowed. To abate, or leſſen. To quiet, pacify, or reduce to a calm. "If by your art you have put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them." *Shakeſp.* In this ſenſe the word ſeems derived from *a* and *lay*, *Eng.* to repreſs, controul, or ſubdue any violence.

ALLA'Y, or ALLO'Y, S. [*alloy*, Fr.] a mixture of divers metals, or of divers parcels of the ſame metal of different fineneſs. Minters never ſtrike any gold or ſilver without allay; braſs coin is made of an allay of copper; jewellers, wire-drawers, and gold-beaters, are obliged to uſe an allay in the gold they work; the braſs founders have their allay of copper; the pewterers of red copper, regulus, antimony, &c. In England, the ſtandard of gold coin is 22 carats of fine gold, and 2 carats of allay in the lb. troy; the French and Spaniſh are nearly the ſame: the lb. weight is cut into forty-four pieces and a half, each current for twenty-one ſhillings. The ſtandard ſilver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. and 18 dwts. of allay of copper. The allay in gold, being ſilver and copper, and in ſilver, copper alone. *Allay* is uſed in a ſecondary ſenſe for ſomething which leſſens the properties of the thing with which it is mixed. "Dark colours eaſily ſuffer a ſenſible *allay*, by little ſcattering light." *Newt. Optics.* That which depreciates, or renders baſe, by diminution or leſſening, in alluſion to the mixing baſer metals with thoſe of greater value, in order to *allay* them. "The joy has no *alloy* of jealouſy." *Roſcom.*

ALLA'YER, S. the perſon or thing which is endued with a power of allaying, leſſening, debaſing, corrupting, or diminiſhing. "Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony." *Harvey.*

ALLAY'MENT, S. a diminiſhing, or leſſening. "The like *allayment* would I give my grief." *Shak. Troil.* and *Creſſ.*

ALL-CO'NQUERING, Part. having power to ſubdue every thing.

ALL-DEVOU'RING, Part. that which devours or deſtroys every thing.

ALLEGA'TION, S. [*allego*, Lat.] an affirmation; declaration, including the idea of ſomething criminal, "To ſwear falſe *allegations*." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. An excuſe pleaded in behalf or vindication of ſome crime or fault. "Want of leiſure, or any other idle *allegation*." *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE, V. A. [*allego*] to declare, aſſert, or affirm; to plead as an excuſe. "If we forſake the ways of grace and goodneſs, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of inſtruction." *Sprat.*

ALLEGE'ABLE, Adj. that may be charged, uſed with *againſt*. "All that is *allegeable againſt* it." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Any thing that may be pleaded, followed by the words *in* and *behalf*. "There are many things *allegeable* in his behalf."

ALLE'GER, S. one that aſſerts any thing. "If we may believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it." *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE, S. [*allegiance*, Fr.] in Law, that natural, ſworn, or legal obedience every ſubject owes to his prince, and is an incident inſeparable. "I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts." *Shak. Hen.* IV. Oath of allegiance is taken to the king, in

quality of a temporal prince, and is diſtinguiſhed from that of ſupremacy, which is taken to him as ſupreme head of the church.

ALLE'GIANT, S. loyal; or conſiſtent with that obedience a ſubject owes his prince. "Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks." *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

ALLEGO'RIC, Adj. ſomething to be underſtood figuratively, not literally. "What kingdom—Real or *allegorick* I diſcern not." *Par. Loſt.*

ALLEGO'RICAL, Adj. figurative, where ſomething elſe is meant, than what is expreſſed; myſtical; not literal. "Our Saviour ſaid, in an *allegorical* and myſtical ſenſe, Except ye eat the fleſh of the ſon of man." *Bentley.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY, Adv. figuratively, not literally; after the manner of a compoſition, formed entirely of figurative expreſſions. "This place is to be underſtood *allegorically*." *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALNESS, S. of the quality of concealing the ſenſe under an allegory, or continuation of rhetorical figures.

To ALLEGO'RIZE, V. A. to turn into an allegory; to turn into an allegorical, or myſtical ſenſe, oppoſed to literal. "He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree." *Raleigh.*

A'LLEGORY, S. [αλληγορια, Gr.] a figurative ſpeech. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addreſſed by Horace under the picture of a ſhip; our bleſſed Lord calls himſelf the vine, and his diſciples the branches; and himſelf the good ſhepherd, and his followers the ſheep. This method of inſtruction was peculiarly adopted by the eaſtern nations; and, if we pleaſe, we may ſay that it did not want admirers in all, as the fables of Æſop, the Ilias and Odyſſes of Homer, and the Eneis of Virgil, may be included under this ſpecies of writing.

ALLE'GRO, S. in Muſic, one of the ſix diſtinctions of time, expreſſing the quickeſt motion, excepting preſto. If it be preceded by *poco*, it muſt be played in a ſlower or graver manner than when *allegro* ſtands alone; if by *piu*, it muſt then be faſteſt of all. To render this article a little plainer, it will not be improper to add, that the ſix diviſions of time are, *grave*, *adagio*, *largo*, *vivace*, *allegro*, *preſto*.

ALLELU'JAH, S. [a corrupt ſpelling, inſtead of *halleluiah*, of הללו, Heb. and יה] a word, which, on account of its peculiar energy, is generally untranſlated; but ſignifies, Praiſe ye the Lord. "A proper preludium to thoſe *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to ſing." *Government of the Tongue.* In Botany, the wood-ſorrel.

ALLE'MANDA, or ALLEMA'ND, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, a grave air, compoſed in common time, conſiſting of two parts, or ſtrains, each of which muſt be played twice over, in a grave manner, but at the ſame time with ſo much ſprightlineſs as to be diverting; Corelli ſeemed to have been peculiarly happy in this ſtyle, and has given abundance of fine examples of it in his compoſitions.

ALLE'RIONS, S. [Fr.] in heraldry, eaglets, repreſented ſpread, without beaks or feet.

To ALLE'VIATE, V. A. [*allevo*, Lat.] to lighten, in alluſion to the diminiſhing the preſſure of a heavy load. "Excellent remedies to *alleviate* thoſe evils." *Bentley.* To leſſen, mitigate, or diminiſh. "He *alleviates* his fault by an excuſe."

A'LLEY, S. [*allée*, Fr.] in Gardening, a ſtrait walk, bounded on each ſide with trees or ſhrubs. "All within were trees, and *alleys* wide." *Fairy Q. Counter-Alleys*, are ſmall alleys by the ſides of great ones. A *Front-Alley*, is that which runs oppoſite to the front or face of a building. A *Tranſverſe Alley*, is that which croſſes the former. A *Diagonal Alley*, is that which cuts a ſquare or parterre, from angle to angle. A *Sloping Alley*, is that which is neither parallel in point of ſight, or level to the ground of the front or tranſverſe alleys. *Alley in zigzag*, is that which, on account of its deſcent, has plat bands of turf to hinder the gravel from being waſhed away. This name is likewiſe applied to the path in a labyrinth, which has a great many turnings and windings, in order to conceal the place of exit. The word is in towns applied to narrow paſſages, to diſtinguiſh them from ſtreets. *Alley in Perſpective*, is that which is larger at the entrance, than at the oppoſite extremity; in order to make it ſeem long. *Alley of Compartment*, is that which ſeparates the ſquares of a parterre.

ALL-FOU'RS, S. in Gaming, a well-known play, wherein the whole a perſon gains each deal, is limited to four, which are the higheſt, loweſt, the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greateſt number to be made from tens, and court cards; the latter of which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has every one of theſe particulars, is ſaid to be *all-fours*.

ALL-HA'IL, Interj. a ſalutation or invocation in acknowledgement of benefits.

ALL-HE'AL, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of iron wort, deemed to be a very great vulnerary.

ALLI'ANCE, S. [*alliance*, Fr.] the union of perſons or families by marriage. "A bloody hymen ſhall th' *alliance* join." *Shak. Hen.* VI. In a political ſenſe, the leagues or treaties between different ſtates; or the ſtate of kingdoms which are ſo connected. "Point out new *alliances* to Cato." *Addiſ. Cato.*

ALLI-

ALLI'CIENCY, S. [from *allicio*, Lat.] the quality of drawing to; attraction. "The feigned central *alliciency*." *Glanv. Scep. Scient.*

To A'LLIGATE, V. A. to join or bind one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION, S. the act of joining, uniting, or the ſtate of things united, or joined together. In Arithmetic, the rule, wherein queſtions are reſolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c. when ſo compounded. It is divided into mediate or alternate. Mediate is that which diſcovers the mean rate of any limited quantity of a mixture, from the ſeveral quantities and prices of divers ſimples given. *Alligation alternate*, diſcovers what quantity of various ſimples may be taken, to make up any aſſigned quantity of a mixture, worth a price propoſed.

ALLI'SION, S. [*alliſum* ſupine of *allido*, Lat.] the action of beating or ſtriking againſt. "Severed from it by the boiſterous *alliſion* of the ſea." *Woodw.*

ALL-JU'DGING, Part. that exerciſes judgment without controul, or partiality.

A'LL-KNOWING, Part. one intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; or whoſe knowledge is perfect.

A'LLIOTH, S. in Aſtronomy, a ſtar, in the tail of the great Bear, very uſeful in obſervations at ſea.

ALLOCA'TION, S. [*alloco*, Lat.] the putting one thing to another. In Commerce, the allowance of an article to an account, and the paſſing it as ſuch. In the Exchequer it is an allowance made upon an account; hence *allocatione facienda*, is a writ directed to the lord treaſurer and barons of the Exchequer, on the complaint of ſome accountant, ordering him to be allowed ſuch ſums as he has lawfully expended in the execution of his office.

ALLO'DIAL, Adj. [*allodium*, Lat.] in Law, that of which a perſon has an abſolute property, oppoſed to feudal.

ALLO'DIUM, S. [derived, as all the words of feudal law muſt be, from the language of the Germans, who were its founders, *all*, which in compoſition ſignifies perfection, and *loſze*, Teut. free, *i. e.* entirely free] a poſſeſſion which a man holds in his own right, without any dependance, charge, or homage to a ſuperior lord. But in every perſon in England is obliged, either to do ſervice, pay acknowledgement, or perform homage to the ſupreme magiſtrate, *nulla terra ſine domino*, or there is no land without a lord, is a maxim in law.

ALLO'NGE, S. [*allonger*, Fr.] it is pronounced as of two words, and ſpelt with an *a*, as *alunge*] in Fencing, a paſs, or puſh.

To ALLOO', V. A. [pronounced *halloo*, *haller*, Fr.] Teut. to ſet a dog on, ſo as to ſeize one of his own, or any other ſpecies.

To ALLO'T, V. A. to diſtribute; to aſſign a ſhare; to grant. "Too ſcrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion." *Tatler*, No. 81.

ALLO'TMENT, S. the parcel, ſhare, lot, or part aſſigned to any one. "The *allotments* of God." *L'Eſtrange.*

ALLO'TERY, S. that which is granted, or aſſigned on a diviſion, diſtribution, or lot. "The poor *allotery* my father left me." *Shak.*

To ALLO'W, V. N. [*allouër*, Fr.] to confeſs, to yield, admit, grant, or aſſent to. "The pow'r of muſic all our hearts *allow*." *Pope.* To yield, ſuffer, or permit. "Ready to *allow* the pope as little power here, as you pleaſe." *Swift.* To confer an honour on a perſon, uſed with the particle *of*, and including the ſecondary idea of condeſcenſion in the perſon granting. "*Allowed of* God, to be put in truſt with the Goſpel." 1 *Theſſ.* 2, 4. To approve as juſt, or conſiſtent with one's duty. "That which I do, I *allow* not." *Rom.* vii. 15. To give, to beſtow, to pay as a debt. To give as a portion, or ſhare; to grant without any obligation. "He *allowed* his ſon the third part of his income." *Johnſ. Dict.* To make a conceſſion, abatement, or to reſtrain with a proviſo, or caution. "*Allowing* ſtill for the difference." *Addiſon.*

ALLO'WABLE, Adj. that may be granted, or permitted. "Freedom *allowable* among friends." *Boyle.* Without an error, or contradiction. "It is not *allowable*, what is obſervable in many pieces of Raphael." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* That which ought to be ſuffered. "Their purſuit of it, is not only *allowable*, but laudable." *Atterbury's Serm.*

ALLO'WABLENESS, S. the quality of a thing lawful, proper, and conſiſtent with the rules of reaſon, law, and religion. "Their nature, uſe, and *allowableneſs* in matters of recreation." *South.*

ALLO'WANCE, S. the granting aſſent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. "Without the notion and *allowance* of ſpirits, our philoſophy will be lame." *Locke.* Permiſſion, licence, leave or conſent. "Without the ſtate's *allowance*." *Shak.* Liberty without reſtraint. A ſhare, portion, or diviſion, granted, or ſettled, applied to penſions, money, diet, circumſtances, or the diſpenſations of Providence. "Feed me with food of my *allowance*." *Prov.* xxx. 8. "Be content with your *allowance*." *Luke* iii. 14. Conceſſion, oppoſed to rigour, or ſeverity. Reputation, ſettled by univerſal conſent. "Of very expert and approved *allowance*." *Shak. Othello.* In Commerce, thoſe deductions granted at the Cuſtom-houſe to goods rated by weight, and by dry, or liquid meaſure,

ſure. The deduction on goods rated by weight, are draught, which is made for each weight or ſcale: and tare, which is granted for caſks, bags, and other packages. The allowance on goods rated by dry meaſure, is a number of ells on each piece or pack of foreign linens; goods rated by liquid meaſure, if entered, filled, and no more than ſeven or nine inches left in the pipe or hogſhead, they are deemed outs, and no ſubſidy is paid; if more remains, the duty is only paid for the net wine contained in the caſk, and an allowance made out of the duties for leakage: if entered unfilled, duty is paid for the full contents of the caſks, and twelve per cent. allowed out of the duties for leakage. This laſt entrance generally turns out to the merchant's loſs; but, in general, if any caſk wants more than a tenth of being full, it is for his advantage to enter them *filled*, otherwiſe unfilled.

ALLO'WED, Part. univerſally acknowledged, admitted, or eſtabliſhed with reſpect to character.

ALLOY, S. (See ALLAY) baſer metal, mixt with that of greater value; made uſe of to give the metal it is mixed with, a greater hardneſs. An abatement or leſſening.

ALL-PO'WERFUL, Adj. a power capable of producing every thing that is conſiſtent with infinite wiſdom.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, S. the day ſet apart by the church, to commemorate the exemplary lives and noble fortitude of all the ſaints and martyrs; added as a ſupplementary day to the reſt of the feſtivals, that the human mind might be more ſtrongly incited to exemplary piety, or pious martyrdom; by conſidering the number of thoſe which have preceded in thoſe ſhining paths. The collect, epiſtle, and goſpel, which the church of England uſes on this occaſion, ſeem extreamly well adapted to this great end, and give us no ſmall idea of the great abilities of the compoſers of its liturgy.

ALL-SEE'R, S. he that is preſent every where; he that ſees every thing.

ALL-SEE'ING, Part. capable of ſeeing every thing: omniſcient.

A'LL-SOULS-DAY, S. a feſtival obſerved by papiſts, on the 2d of November, with a particular ſervice relating to the ſouls in purgatory.

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT, Part. capable of doing every thing; abſolutely perfect in himſelf. "He is every way perfect, and *all-ſufficient*." *Norris*. Perfectly adaped to; applied to evidence, capable of producing confirmation, or conviction. "The teſtimonies of God are *all-ſufficient* unto that end for which they were deſigned." *Hooker*.

ALLUBE'SCENCY, S. [*allubeſcentia*, Lat.] propenſity, or willingneſs,

To ALLU'DE, V. A. [*alludo*, Lat.] to have a diſtant hint, or alluſion to a thing, without mentioning it. Uſed with the particles *to* and *unto*. "That artificial ſtructure here *alluded to*." *Burn. Theor.*

A'LLUM, S. [*alúmen*, Lat. *alum*, Teut.] a foſſil ſalt, or white mineral, ſeparated from earth by waſhing it with water, which being impregnated with its ſalts, is after boiled and evaporated. There are three principal ſalts of this mineral, namely, that of Rome, or Civita Vecchia, that of England, called rock allum, white allum, or ice allum, and that of Liege and Meziers; beſides that which comes from the Levant. The allum of Civita Vecchia, is made of ſtones which are whitiſh, greyiſh, or blue, and are generally found under a plant called agrifolios. Theſe are firſt baked or calcined by fire, after which, they are ſlacked, by flinging water on them, in the ſame manner as lime; after this, being placed in coppers filled with water, they are boiled over a very fierce fire, and ſkim'd of all the feces which riſe to the ſurface; this is poured into ſquare wooden frames, of the form of a pyramid inverted, with a hole at the bottom, which is ſtopped. In theſe veſſels the lye is left to ſettle for ten or twelve days, during which time, the ſalts ſhoot into chryſtals; they then let out the water, waſh the ſalts, and, having let them dry for two or three days, carry them into their warehouſes. Italy produces the greateſt quantity, and the beſt allum of any country. That of Rome or Civita Vecchia is reddiſh, becauſe the earth from whence it is taken is of that colour. In order to chooſe the beſt, take that which has but little duſt, and is reddiſh both within and without, which may be known only by breaking it; becauſe the Engliſh, or that of Liege, is ſometimes coloured, in order to paſs for it. The allum of England, is in great pieces or lumps, clear and tranſparent like chryſtal. It is made of a ſtone of a bluiſh colour, found in Yorkſhire, urine, and ſea-water. The ſtone goes through the ſame proceſs as above deſcribed. After which, they put in the lees of kelp; and, having drawn off into a ſettler or cooler, add urine to it; after the allum is waſhed or cleanſed with water, as in the firſt proceſs, mentioned above, it is put into a pan, where it boils a little; and then put into a large caſk, where it ſtands for ten days, and is then fit for ſale. The allum of Liege, or Meziers, is of the ſame nature as the Engliſh, except that it is ſomewhat fatter. Allum of the Levant differs but little from thoſe already mentioned. The large is the beſt, and the mine lies about three or four days journey from Smyrna. There is another ſort brought from Conſtantinople, which is reckoned

ferable to it. Conſidered in a medical light, it is a ſtrong aſtringent, acid drier; its chryſtals have eight ſides, and when diſſolved, will coagulate milk. But its chief uſe is in dying, and colouring, as it renders the colours clear, bright, and laſting; and it not only fixes the colour in ſtuffs, but diſpoſes them to take, and adds life and delicacy to it. Thoſe who uſe the greateſt quantities of it are the cod-fiſhers, when they cure their fiſh upon the ſpot, before they ſhip them off. When judiciouſly applied, it is very proper to clarify liquors, that are foul, or muddy. Beſides the different ſorts of allum already mentioned, are the following; *Burnt Allum*, which is the Engliſh allum put over a fire in an iron veſſel to calcine, and render it whiter, lighter, and eaſier to powder; this is made uſe of by ſurgeons to eat off the fungous parts, or proud fleſh in wounds, and is ſucceſsfully ſprinkled on linen to abſorb the moiſtures which occaſion bad ſmells. The *Saccharine Allum*, derives its name from reſembling ſugar, and is made of ice-allum, roſe-water, and whites of eggs, boiled together to a conſiſtence. When cold, it becomes as hard as a ſtone, and is uſed in making paint for the ladies. *Plume Allum*, is a mineral ſtone, differing in nothing from the common allum, but from its parting into threads, reſembling the beard of a father, from whence it derives its name; theſe threads ſhine like ſilver, and are an inch and half, or two inches long. It comes from Milo, at the entrance of the Archipelago, and is very ſcarce. The *Scazzole Allum*, is a white tranſparent ſtone, reſembling rock chryſtal, which being calcined, grows white. *Catin Allum*, is the ſame as ſalt of ſolder, called Sal Akali, of which there are five ſorts, moſtly uſed in medicine.

ALLU'MINOUS, Adj. [*alúmen*, Lat.] having the properties of allum.

ALLU'MY, Adj. [from *allum*] that which partakes of the qualities of *allum*. *Bailey*. Wants authority. See ALLUMINOUS.

To ALLU'MINATE, [*allúmer*, Fr. *allumen*, Lat.] to give grace or light; to embelliſh in painting: to waſh prints with allum water, to keep the colours from ſinking or running. *Baily*. In the firſt ſenſe it ſeems ſubſtituted for illuminate, by a miſtake of the author quoted; in the ſecond, it is very proper, but wants authority.

To ALLU'RE, [*leurer*, Fr.] to entice; attract, perſuade, or draw. To charm, or affect the mind with a ſenſation of joy or pleaſure.

ALLU'RE, S. [*luder*, Belg.] an artificial bird, made uſe of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Any thing that entices, or allures. In Commerce, a ſmall braſs coin, ſtruck in Sweden, worth four French ſols, or about two-pence farthing Engliſh.

ALLU'REMENT, S. temptation; enticement. "Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell." *Par. Reg.*

ALLU'RER, S. one who tempts, ſeduces, entices or inveigles.

ALLU'RINGLY, Adv. ſo as to entice, tempt, inveigle, invite or ſeduce.

ALLU'RINGNESS, S. a quality, whoſe charms engage the mind, as to engage in any action, good or bad.

ALLU'SION, S. [from *ad ludere*] ſomething ſaid with reference to a thing already known. A reference; hint, or implication. "*Alluſions to* cuſtoms not known." *Burnet's Theory*. In this ſenſe it is uſed with the particle *to*. In Rhetoric, a figure in which one word is ſubſtituted inſtead of another, on account of its reſembling it in ſound. Thus the emperor T,iberius N,ero, from the fondneſs of drinking, was called B,iberius, M,ero, both which in Latin imply a Great Drinker. This is a very low ſpecies of wit, and has ſome reſemblance to a pun.

ALLU'SIVE, Adj. [from *alluſum*] that comprehends a thing by implication; that which hints at ſomething; figurative, not plain. "The expreſſion in the other is figurative, or *alluſive*." *Rogers*.

ALLU'SIVELY, Adv. in a manner wherein a reference is made to ſomething not expreſſed, but implied; figuratively, in oppoſition to plain or expreſs. "Thoſe eagles. *Mat.* xxiv. 28. by which *alluſively* are noted the Roman armies, whoſe enſign was the eagle." *Hammond*.

ALLU'SIVENESS, S. the quality of expreſſing by implication, or by reference, oppoſed to directly, or plainly.

ALLU'VION, S. [*alluvio*, Lat.] a flowing, or ſwelling of waters near any lands. In Law, a ſmall and almoſt imperceptible increaſe of waters made on lands lying near ſhore, or on the banks of large rivers.

A'LL-WISE, Adj. is endued with abſolute, perfect, or infinite wiſdom.

To ALL'Y, V. A. [from *allier*, Fr.] to join, or unite by kindred, friendſhip, or intereſt. "All theſe ſepts are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North." *Spencer on Ireland*. "Wants, frailties, paſſions, cloſer ſtill *ally*—The commons intereſt." *Pope*. To reſemble, or be like, and in all theſe ſenſes uſed with the particle *to*. "They are indeed remotely *allied to* Virgil's ſenſe." *Dryd*.

ALL'Y, S. [*allie*, Fr.] one who is connected with another, owing to ſome contract; and is applied both to perſons and kingdoms. One united to another by friendſhip, "As an inferior and dependant *ally*." *Temple*.

ALMACA'NTAR, [from *almocantar*, Arab.] in Aſtronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is chiefly uſed in the plural, and ſignifies a ſeries of parallel circles drawn through the ſeveral degrees of the meridian.

A'LMA-

A'LMANACK, S. [from *almanach*, Fr.] a table or calendar wherein the days of the week, faſts, feſtivals, changes of the moon, eclipſes, &c. are noted for the inſuing year. The Almanack-makers formerly pretending to predict future events by the ſtars, Hen. III. of France made an edict in 1579, "That none of that tribe ſhould for the future preſume to publiſh predictions relating to the affairs of the ſtate, or of private perſons, in terms either expreſs or covert." Several ingenious gentlemen have favoured us with perpetual Almanacks; or ſuch as were not calculated for one, but a ſeries of years; one of which may be ſeen in the Introduction to buſineſs, publiſhed by Hudſon, an ingenious ſchoolmaſter.

ALMA'NDIN, or ALMAND'INE, [*almandine*, Ital.] a precious ſtone, reſembling the ruby, but fouler and lighter than the oriental. It is ſaid by Pliny to come from Alabanda, a city of Caria, and is on that account called *Alabandin*.

ALMIG'HTINESS, S. an attribute of the Deity, wherein he is conſidered as able to perform every thing that is the object of power and wiſdom; omnipotence. "The unicorn and elk live upon his proviſions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightineſs*." *Taylor's Holy Lives*.

ALMI'GHTY, Adj. poſſeſſed of perfect, abſolute, or unlimited power; that which can do every thing that infinite wiſdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute.

A'LMOND, S. [*amande*, Fr. *amandola*, Ital.] a fruit contained in a ſtone full of little cells, incloſed in a tough ſkin. They are divided into ſweet and bitter, on account of their different taſtes. The ſweet are deemed nouriſhing; but muſt not be eat in too large quantities. The milky juice ſqueezed from them, when ſteeped in warm water and peeled, is good for conſumptive and pleuritic perſons. The oil which is drawn from them by expreſſion is of great ſervice in affections of the lungs, ſuch as coughs, ſhortneſs of breath, ſoreneſs of the ſtomach, pleuritic pains, the ſtone, gravel, and all diſeaſes of the kidnies and bladder, on account of its lubricating and ſoftening the parts. There is an oil drawn from the bitter almonds by fire, which is fit for no other uſe but to burn, or to be dropped into the ear to cure deafneſs. The almonds themſelves are chiefly uſed for a coſmetic, and are eſteemed a great beautifier. In the Eaſt Indies they ſerve inſtead of ſmall money, eſpecially where the cowries, or ſmall ſhells, which come from Maldivia are not current. This fruit is ſo bitter that it is impoſſible to eat it.

AL'MONER, or ALM'NER, S. [*aumônier*, Fr.] one employed by a prince to diſtribute his alms.

A'LMONRY, S. the place, wherein the almoner diſtributes the alms to the poor.

ALMO'ST, Adv. [*al meeſt*, Belg.] applied to action, near doing it. "They be *almoſt* ready to ſtone me." *Exod.* xvii. 4. A conſiderable majority, nearly the whole. "Came *almoſt* the whole city together." *Acts* xiii. 44. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned.

AL'MS, S. [never uſed but in the plural, of *elmes* or *elmeſſe*, Sax.] money or other things given to the poor and diſtreſſed, including in it an idea of a tender ſympathy in their afflictions.

A'LMS-BASKET, S. a baſket carried about, in France and other foreign countries, to collect proviſions, &c. alms for the convent. "The beggar's ſong that lived upon the *alms-baſket*." *L'Eſtr. Fables.*

A'LMS-DEED, S. deed of charity; or ſomething done to relieve the diſtreſſes and want of others. "Dorcas full of *alms-deeds*." *Acts* ix. 36.

AL'MS-GIVER, S. one who is fond of relieving the neceſſities of the poor. "Yet was he a great *alms-giver* in ſecret." *Bac.*

ALMS-HOUSE, S. a houſe endowed for the lodging and ſupport of the decayed and poor. "Behold yon *alms-houſe* neat, but void of ſtate." *Pope.*

ALMS-MAN, S. a man ſupported by charity; one who belongs to an alms houſe.

A'LNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Palm-Sunday-eve, for ſhoes, hats, and pedlars ware; on May 12, for horned cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware; the laſt Monday in July for horned cattle, horſes, and woollen and linen cloth; on the firſt Tueſday in October, for horned cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware; and on Saturday before Chriſtmas, for ſhoes, hats, poultry, and linen cloth. It is a populous, well-built town, with a town-houſe, where the quarter-ſeſſions and county-courts are held, and the members of parliament elected. It has three gates, which remain almoſt entire, and ſhew that it was formerly ſurrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old ſtately Gothic caſtle, the ſeat of his grace the duke of Northumberland, being lately repaired and beautified by the preſent duke. It is 33 miles N. of Newcaſtle, 29 S. of Berwick, and 310 N. by W. of London, Lon. 16 15. lat. 55. 24.

A'LOES, S. [אהלים, Heb.] a tree, a plant, a medicinal juice, extracted from the plant. The wood grows in China, in the kingdom of Lao, and in Cochin China.

ALOE'TICAL, Adj. medicines compoſed of aloes. "Excited by *aloetical*, ſcammoniate and acrimonious medicines." *Wiſem. Surg.*

ALO'FT, Adv. [*lofter*, Dan.] in the air, on high; above. It is ſometimes uſed as a prepoſition, and implies a higher ſituation. "The great luminary, *aloft* the vulgar conſtellations." *Par. Loſt.*

ALO'NE,

ALO'NE, Adj. [from *al-een*, or *alleen*, Belg.] ſingle, having no companion. "It is not good for man to be *alone*." *Gen.* ii. 18. Having no aſſiſtance. "Not able to perform it thyſelf *alone*." *Exod.* xviii. 18. Excluſively of all others; ſolely. "Who can forgive ſins but God *alone*." *Luke* v. 21. After *let* it implies, not to diſturb; to wait with patience the reſult of an attempt without any intervening care, or induſty. "*Let* her *alone*; Why trouble you her? *Mark* xiv. 6. "Lord *let* it *alone* this year alſo." *Luke* xiii. 8. Sometimes uſed ironically, as a prohibition to help a man, under a ſuppoſed perſuaſion, that he does not want aſſiſtance. "*Let* him *alone*, let us ſee whether Elias will come." *Mar.* xv. 36.

ALO'NG, Adv. [*où longue*, Fr.] at full length; proſtrate. "Some rowl a mighty ſtone, ſome laid *along*." *Dryd.* Motion meaſured lengthwiſe. Uſed with *all*, for a continuance. Throughout; or from beginning to end, applied to writings. "Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs." *Tillotſ.* Joined to the particle *with*, it implies company; or together. "He to England ſhall *along with* you." *Shakeſp. Hamlet.* After *come* it implies attendance, and encouragement to proceed. "Come then my friend, my genius come *along*." *Pope.* Johnſon obſerves, that this expreſſion is borrowed from the French *allons*.

ALO'OF, Adv. at a diſtance, which is within ſight. "Our palace ſtood *aloof* from ſtreets." *Dryd.* When applied to perſons, it implies a diſtance occaſioned by caution and circumſpection. In a figurative ſenſe, the art or cunning by which a perſon evades the anſwer or notice of a queſtion propoſed. "With a crafty madneſs keeps *aloof*." *Shak. Hamlet.* At a diſtance, ſo as not to appear as a principal, or party. "It is neceſſary that the queen join, for if ſhe ſtand *aloof* there will be ſuſpicions." *Suckling.* Not connected with; having no relation or reference to. "Mingled with regards that ſtand—*aloof from* the main point." *Shak. King Lear.* Among ſailors it implies, that the perſon at the helm, is to keep the ſhip near the wind, when ſailing on the quarter wind.

ALOPE'CIA, S. a diſtemper, wherein the greater part of the hair falls off.

ALO'SE, S. a fiſh reſembling the Sardine, which grows to the ſize of a Salmon, called a Fiſh of Paſſage; its ſtomach and a bone found in its head, when reduced to powder, are good for the ſtone and gravel, for abſorbing acids, and ſtrengthing the ſtomach.

ALOU'CHI, S. a ſweet ſcented gum, which diſtils from the tree that produces the white cinnamon.

ALO'UD, Adv. with an increaſed ſtrength of voice, ſo as to be heard at a great diſtance. With a great noiſe. "Thund'red thrice *aloud*." *Dryd.*

ALO'W, Adv. in a low place; very near the ground.

ALPA'GNA, S. an animal which the Peruvians uſe as a beaſt of burthen, and make it carry 100 wt. Of its wool they make ſtuffs, ropes, and bags; of its bones, tools for weavers; and of its excrements, fires, both for their chambers and kitchens.

A'LPHA, S. [derived from the אלף, Heb. to learn] the firſt letter of the Greek alphabet, which being alſo their numerals, is uſed to ſignify the firſt in order of time, &c. as *omega*, the laſt letter in their alphabet, ſignifies the laſt; in alluſion to this, Chriſt ſays, "I am *alpha* and *omega*."

A'LPHABET, S. [from αλφα and βητα, the two firſt letters of the Greeks] a table of all the letters which compoſe any languages, and are marks to convey the ſimple ſounds in forming words made uſe of. The number of the letters in the alphabet differs in moſt of the languages we know of; the Engliſh may have twenty-ſix; the French twenty-three; the Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldaic, and Samaritan, twenty-two each; the Arabic twenty-eight; the Perſian thirty-one; the Turkiſh thirty-three; the Georgian, thirty-ſix; the Coptic thirty-two; the Moſcovians forty-three; the Greek twenty-four; the Latin twenty two; the Sclavonic twenty-ſeven; the Saxon twenty-four; the Gothic twenty-five; the Iſlandic twenty-two; the Dutch twenty-ſix; the Spaniſh twenty-ſeven; the Italian twenty; the Ethiopic two hundred and two. The Chineſe were formerly ſuppoſed to have no alphabet, properly ſpeaking, as having only hieroglyphics, which ſtood for whole words, and amounted to 80,000; but an ingenious profeſſor of the French academy, has lately demonſtrated the Chineſe themſelves to have been a colony of the Egyptians, that they derived their language from that fertile ſource of knowledge, which watered the whole world, and that their ſuppoſed characters, are not hieroglyphics, but combinations of letters, which he has reſolved into their primitive elements, and ſhewn to be the antient letters of the Egyptians, though very much altered by time, corrupted by ignorance, and obliterated for want of tracing them ſooner to their origin. Alphabet, in Commerce, is an index uſed by merchants and traders, having the twenty-four letters, in their natural order, affixed to different leaves, in which they ſet down the ſirnames and chriſtian names of thoſe with whom they open accounts, with references to the folio, in which ſuch accounts are opened.

ALPHABE'TIC, or ALPHABE'TICAL, Adj. placed or digeſted in the ſame order as in the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICALLY, Adv. in the ſame order as in the alphabet.

A'LPHERY, [MIKEPHER] born in Ruſſia, of the imperial line; but in the fourteenth century, his country being diſtracted with inteſtine commotions, he was ſent to London, and conſigned to the care of Mr. Bidel, a merchant, who ſent him to Oxford. He went into orders, and had a ſmall living given him in Huntingdonſhire, rated at 10 l. in the King's books. In this place he performed his duty with great chearfulneſs, and with ſo much content, that when invited to Ruſſia by ſome friends, who offered to run any riſks in recovering his rights, he refuſed them. In the year 1643, he felt the fury of the fanatics, who not only turned him out of his living, but when he had prepared himſelf a ſlender meal, in a hut he had erected within the church-yard, deprived him of it, and kicked out his fire. At the reſtoration he received his living, but being too old to diſcharge the duties of it himſelf, ſettled a curate in it, and ſoon after died at his ſon's houſe in Hammerſmith, in an advanced age. The ſingularity of a Ruſſian emperor's having been a country miniſter in England will afford ſuch a large field for reflection, that any hint of that kind might be branded with the name of officious prolixity.

ALPI'STLE or AL'PIA, S. a kind of ſeed of an oval figure, of a pale yellow, inclining to a ſable colour, bright and gloſſy; made uſe of to feed birds with, when intended for breeding.

ALPHO'NSIN, S. in Surgery, an inſtrument to extract bullets, conſiſting of three branches, which are cloſed together by a ring that ſlides over them. Being introduced, thus cloſed, into the wound where the bullet lies, the ring is drawn back towards the handle, which opening the branches, they lay hold on the ball, and the ring being puſhed over them again, they graſp it ſo tight, that it is extracted without any difficulty *Bib. Anat. Med.* t. i. 517.

ALPHONSI'NE, Adj. [from *Alphonſo*] in Aſtronomy, applied to the tables of Ptolemy's Almageſt, corrected by Alphonſo XII. King of Caſtile.

ALPHO'S, or A'LPHUS, S. [from αλφαινω, Gr.] in Medicine, a diſtemper in which the ſkin becomes rough and ſpotted.

AL'PINE, Adj. [*alpínus*, Lat.] what may be ſeen or met with on the Alps.

A'LPS, S. [*Alpes*, Lat.] a long chain of mountains, beginning at the mouth of the Varo, in Piedmont, and terminating near Aſia, a river of Italy, on the Adriatic ſea, or gulph of Venice. Theſe mountains divide Italy from France, Switzerland and Germany; have but few paſſes, and thoſe of very difficult acceſs; and are, on that account, a great ſecurity to Piedmont from France. Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian, loſt moſt of his elephants in attempting the paſſage; and is reported to have made his way thro' ſome part of them, by making a road with boiling vinegar. The preſent King of Sardinia oppoſed the united forces of France and Spain, who had, with incredible conſtancy, made their way as far as Coni, and defeated them. The Swiſs look on the parts of theſe mountains which ſurround them, as a bulwark, and have by them been hitherto ſecured from any attacks, either from the Germans or French.

A'LQUIFOU', or ARQUIFO'U, S. a kind of mineral lead, very heavy, eaſily reduced to powder, and hard to melt.

ALRA'MELECH, S. [אלרמלך Arab.] in Aſtronomy, the name of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, called *Arcturus*.

ALRE'ADY, Adj. [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, *alreed*, Belg.] the preſent time; now; in a time paſt; in oppoſition to future. "Which hath *already* been anſwered." *Hooker*.

A'LSO, Conjunct. [*alſwa*, Sax.] uſed to denote, that what had been affirmed of one ſentence or perſon, holds good of the ſucceeding. "Thou *alſo* waſt one of them." *Matt.* xxvi. 33. In the ſame manner; likewiſe. "The ſon of man is Lord *alſo* of the ſabbath." *Mark* ii. 28. When at the end of a ſentence or period, it implies beſides. "Succourer of many and of myſelf *alſo*." *Rom.* xvi. 7. "God do ſo to me; and more *alſo*." 1 *Sam.* xiv. 44.

ALSTON-MORE, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the laſt Thurſday in May, and the firſt Thurſday in September, for horned cattle, horſes, linen and woollen cloth. It is ſeated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a ſtone bridge over it, and there is plenty of lead ore near it. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carliſle, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 54. 45.

A'LTAR, S. [*altare*, Lat] a raiſed place whereon the antient ſacrifices were offered; that part of the church where the communion is received, or the table on which the veſſels and the elements of bread and wine are placed. Figuratively, Chriſt himſelf, to whom we bring all our offerings and ſervices. "We have an *altar* whereof they have no right." *Heb.* vii. 13.—xiii. 10. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting of ſeven ſtars.

A'LTARAGE, S. [*altaragium*, corrupt Lat. Kin Civil Law, the offerings made on the altar, and the profits ariſing to the prieſt, including not only voluntary oblations, but likewiſe ſmall tythes. *Terms de Ley*, 39. 2 *Cro.* 516.

A'LTAR-CLOTH, S. the cloth which covers the communion-table. "Books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our Kings gave." *Peacham*.

To

To A'LTER, V. A. [*alter*, Lat.] to change, or make different; to vary, or differ in ſenſe, applied to writings. "According to the law, which *altereth* not." *Dan.* vi. 8. To corrupt the ſenſe of an author, by eraſing, adding, or changing. "Whoſoever ſhall *alter* this word." *Ezra* vi. 11. Uſed neuterly, to change; to become different. "His countenance *altered*."

A'LTERABLE, Adj. [from *alter* and *abal*, Sax.] that may be changed, or made to appear different.

A'LTERABLY, Adv. ſo as to admit of changes.

ALTERANT, Part. [*alterant*, Fr.] having the power of producing changes. "Whether the body be *alterant* or altered." *Bac.*

ALTERA'TION, S. [*alteration*, Fr.] the act of changing the form or tenor of a writing, the qualities of a body, the faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were. "*Alteration*, though it be from worſe to better, hath in it inconveniences, and thoſe weighty ones." *Hooker.* The change itſelf, or the ſtate of a thing changed.

ALTERATIVE, Adj. having the power of making changes. In Medicine, thoſe remedies which produce a change in the humours of the body, and deſtroy ſome prevailing acrimony in the firſt paſſages and juices; or ſuch as reſolve concretions in the blood veſſels, and diſpoſe them to paſs out of the body by perſpiration or ſome other inſenſible evacuation.

To A'LTERCATE, V. N. [*altercor*, Lat.] to wrangle, contend, or diſpute. Authorities for the uſe of this word are not obvious; but its propriety ſeems not to want them.

ALTERCA'TION, S. [*altercatio*, Lat. *altercation*, Fr.] a debate or diſpute on any ſubject, including a warm defence of the contrary ſide of a queſtion, but not amounting to a quarrel.

ALTE'RN, Adj. [*alternus*, Lat.] in Trigonometry, the baſe, ſo called, is either the ſum or difference of the ſides of an oblique triangle; if the true baſe is the ſum, the altern baſe is the difference, but if the true baſe be the difference, the altern baſe is the ſum of the ſides.

ALTE'RN, S. [*alternus*, Lat.] that which ſucceeds; ſucceſſive or alternately; that which follows by ſucceſſion.

ALTE'RNACY, S. the ſucceſſion of one thing after another.

ALTE'RNATE, Adj. [*alternus*, Lat.] thoſe things which ſucceed one another by turns; ſucceſſive. "Bid *alternate* paſſions fall and riſe." *Pope.* In Geometry, applied to angles, it ſignifies the internal one, made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on oppoſite ſides of it. *Alternate*, in Heraldry, is applied to the ſituation of the quarters of coat; thus, in quarterly, *ecartelé*, the firſt and fourth are alternate. *Alternate proportion*, is when, of four proportional numbers, the antecedent of the former is compared to the antecedent of the latter, and the conſequent of the former is compared to the conſequent of the latter, as in the following proportion, A, B, C, D, wherein A and C are the two antecedents, and B, D, the two conſequents; the alternate proportion is A, C; B, D, wherein the two antecedents A, C, and the two conſequents B, D, are compared together.

ALTE'RNATE, S. [*alternus*, Lat.] what follows another in ſucceſſion, or by turns; viciſſitude.

ALTE'RNATELY, Adv. ſo that the thing which precedes ſhall follow that which comes after it. Thus when we ſay, that darkneſs follows light, and light darkneſs, they are ſaid to follow each other alternately. "Toſs'd *alternately* by hopes and fears." *Dryd.*

ALTE'RNATENESS, S. the quality whereby things ſometimes go before, and ſometimes follow each other.

ALTERNA'TION, S. ſucceſſion, wherein that which preceded returns again. In Arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place, or combinations that any propoſed numbers are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers beginning at unity, and ending with the laſt number of the things to be varied. Thus, if it be required to find how many changes can be rung on ſix bells, multiply the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, into each other, and the laſt product gives the number of changes, which are 720. In this manner, we find the number which can be rung on twelve bells is 479,001,600.

ALTER'NATIVE, S. [from *alternate*, Lat.] a choice of two, whereby, if one be rejected, the other muſt be accepted. "A ſtrange *alternative!*—Muſt ladies have a doctor or a dance?" *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY, Adv. ſo that what goes before ſhall return again in ſucceſſion; by turns; mutually; reciprocally.

ALTE'RNITY, S. a ſtate wherein there is a continual ſucceſſion, change, or viciſſitude.

ALTHÆ'A, S. [from Αλθαια, Gr.] in Botany; the marſhmallows. The ſyrup is uſed very much in the gravel, to lubricate the paſſages, and render the paſſage of the ſtone more eaſy.

ALTHO'UGH, Adv. [pronounced as if it was written *altho'*] uſed to imply that a thing or concluſion may be allowed and maintained, notwithſtanding ſomething ſeemingly inconſiſtent had been allowed; notwithſtanding; nevertheleſs.

ALTIM'ETRY, S. [αλτιμετρια, Gr.] the art of taking or meaſuring heights.

ALTI'SONANT, or ALTI'SONOUS,

Adj. [*altiſonans*, Lat.] that which hath a lofty and pompous ſound.

A'LTITUDE, S. [*altitudo*, Lat.] height, or diſtance from the ground, meaſured upward. "Ten maſts attached, make not the *altitude*." *Shakeſp. Lear.* Superiority, dignity, or height of preferment. "Your *altitude* offends the eyes—Of thoſe who want the pow'r to riſe." *Swift.* The higheſt pitch of perfection. "Even to the *altitude* of his virtue." *Shakeſp. Coriol.* In Geometry, the height above the ground, or the horizon. *Altitude of the eye*, in Perſpective, a right line, let fall perpendicular to the geometrical plane. *Altitude of a figure*, is the length of a perpendicular line let fall from the top to the bottom. *Altitude*, in Aſtronomy, or the height of any object above the horizon, is divided into real or apparent. *Apparent altitude* is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the ſenſible horizon and the center of an object: *Real* or *true altitude* is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the center of an object and the rational horizon. *Meridian Altitude of the ſun*, &c. is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the horizon and the center of an object. *Altitude of the pole*, is the height of the pole above the horizon. *Altitude of the equinoctial*, is its elevation above the horizon. *Altitude of the nonageſimal degree*, is its height, counted from the place where it riſes. *Parallax of Altitude*, is an arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the true and obſerved place of a ſtar or other object. *Altitude of motion*, is the meaſure of any motion, computed according to the line of direction of the moving force.

ALTI'VOLANT, Part. [*altivolans*, Lat.] flying high.

A'LTO-RELIEVO, S. See RELIEVO.

ALTOGE'THER, Adv. [*allis*, Goth. and *togædere*, Sax.] entirely, abſolutely, without any exception. "Man, at his beſt ſtate, is *altogether* vanity." *Pſalm* xxxix. 5. In all reſpects. "I was *altogether* ſuch a one as thyſelf." *Pſalm* xxi. Perfectly, when concluding a ſentence. "The judgments of the Lord are righteous *altogether*." *Pſalm* xix. 9. In company, without ſeparating, in a body. "Join you with me—And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,—We'll quickly hoiſt." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

ALTON, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on December 29, for cattle and toys. It is ſeated on the river Wey, and the market is large, for cattle and proviſions. It is 28 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 50 W. S W. of London. Lon. 16. 30 lat. 51. 5. It is governed by a conſtable, and is a ſmall town, conſiſting of about 250 houſes, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad ſtreet, only a part of which is paved. It has one church, a preſbyterian and a quaker's meeting, with a famous free-ſchool. It has a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ſerge de Niſmes; and round the town is a large plantation of hops.

A'LUDEL, S. [from *a* privative, and *lutum*] in Chemiſtry, a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fixed into each other without luting; the lower is a pot which contains the matter to be ſublimated, and the uppermoſt is a head which retains the flowers that riſe.

ALVE'ARIUM, S. the cavity of the outer ear, wherein the wax is lodged.

ALVE'OLI, S. [Lat. a diminutive of *alveus*, Lat.] the ſockets in the jaw-bone, which contain the teeth.

A'LUM, S. [*alumen*, Lat.] a mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. See ALLUM.

A'LUM-STONE, S. a ſtone of a corroſive nature, frequently uſed to conſume the fungous excreſcencies, or proud fleſh, of wounds. "Touching it with vitriol and *alum-ſtones*." *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALU'MINOUS, Adj. [*alumen*, Lat.] reſembling allum in its properties, or conſiſting of allum. "Of a vitriolic or *aluminous* nature." *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'LWAYS, Adv. [*alwæga*, Sax.] without ceaſing or intermiſſion; continually; ever; frequently, ſo as not to ſlip or omit any opportunity. "Cornelius prayed to God *always*." *Acts* x. 2. Conſtantly. "Mephiboſheth, thy maſter's ſon, ſhall eat bread *always* at my table." 2 *Sam.* ix. 10. Perpetually, applied to time; and every where, applied to place. "Lo! I am with you *alway*, even to the end of the world." *Matt.* xxviii. 20.

A. M. an abbreviation for *anno mundi*, or the year of the world; and for *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts.

AM, Ver. Sub. [of *eom*, *eam*, and *am*, Sax.] when uſed ſingly, it implies exiſtence. "I ſay unto you, that before Abraham was I *am*." *John* viii. 58. Applied to place, it ſignifies preſence. "Where I *am*, there ſhall my ſervants be." *John* xii. 26. Affirmation. "Jeſus ſaid, *I am* the bread of life." *John* vi. 35. When repeated, it implies ſelf and independent exiſtence. "*I am* that *I am*." *Exodus* iii. 14. Thoſe that are ſtruck with the ſingularity of the expreſſion, will find their curioſity abundantly paid in the peruſal of Biſhop Beveridge's diſcourſe on this text.

AMABI'LITY, S. [*amabilis*, Lat.] that quality by which an object appears worthy of love. "No rule can make *amability*, our minds and apprehenſions make that." *Taylor.*

AMADE'TÆO, S. in Gardening, a kind of pear, ſo called from its delicious flavour,

flavour, according to Sir John Evelyn, in his Hortullanus Gallicus.

AMADO'W, S. [Teut.] a kind of black match, or touchwood, which comes from Germany, made of a ſpongey excreſcence growing on old trees, ſuch as oak and firr. It is firſt boiled in common water, afterwards dried and well beaten; put into a ſtrong lye of ſalt-petre, and then dried in an oven. The French druggiſts ſell it wholeſale.

AMAI'N, Adv. [from *a* and *mægen*, Sax.] with all one's force, power, or ſtrength. "We fled *amain*." *Milton*. Applied to the voice, as loud as poſſible. In ſea affairs, a call to an enemy to ſurrender or to ſtrike; from the French *à main*; or, when uſed to lower or let fall their ſails implies the ſame as, All hands aloft to, *&c.*

AMA'LGAM, or AMA'LGAMA, S. [from αμα, Gr. and γαμεω, Gr.] in Chemiſtry, a ſubſtance produced by incorporating quickſilver with a metal. The proceſs with lead is performed by putting equal quantities of lead and quickſilver together in an iron veſſel, melting them together over a fire, ſtirring them with an iron rod all the while, and, when cold, rubbing the maſs in a mortar, which will unite with any additional quantity of quickſilver in the ſame manner, or as eaſily as ſalt does with water. The amalgame of tin, ſilver and gold, is formed by a method almoſt ſimilar.

To AMA'LGAMATE, to incorporate metals with quickſilver. The minters, refiners, and ſilverſmiths uſed this term to ſignify the operation performed by the mill, wherein they put their ſweeps to clear them from filth and dirt; whereby the mercury which is put into the tub attracts the imperceptible particles of ſilver or gold mixed with filth, and forms them into a paſte.

AMA'LGAMATION, S. the incorporating quickſilver with other metals.

AMANDA'TION, S. [*amandatum*, ſupine of *amando*, Lat.] the ſending a perſon on a meſſage, or any other employ.

AMANUE'NSIS, S. [Lat. from *a*, *mánus*, Lat. and *enſis*, Lat.] one who writes down what is dictated by another; likewiſe a copier of writings.

AMARA'NTH, S. [*amaranthus*,] in Botany, amaranth, or flower-gentle. It has male and female flowers in the ſame plant. The male flower has either three or five ſtamina of the ſame length with the empalement, and crowned with oblong ſummits. The female flowers have an oval germen ſupporting three ſhort ſtyles ſhaped like awls and crowned with ſimple ſtigma. The empalement becomes an oval coloured ſeed-veſſel, with one cell including a ſingle globular ſeed. Linnæus ranges theſe plants in the fifth diviſion of his twenty-fifth claſs, entitled, Monœcia Pentandra, from their having male and female flowers on the ſame plant, and the former having five ſtamina; but, Mr. Ray, among the claſs of apetalous flowers, becauſe they have no petals. There are fourteen ſpecies; the firſt whereof, when full blown, is certainly very beautiful, and no ſmall ornament to the flower garden. In Poetry, is it uſed for an imaginary flower, which never fades. "Immortal *amaranth!*" *Par. Loſt.* In dyeing, a colour which inclines to purple, ſo called from its reſembling that of the flower juſt deſcribed.

AMARA'NTHINE, Adj. [from *amaranth* and *en*, Sax. denoting the material of which any thing is compoſed] compoſed of amaranth. "*Amaranthine* bow'rs." *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE, S. [*amaritude*] bitterneſs. "What *amaritude* or acrimony is apprehended in choler." *Harvey.*

AMA'SMENT, S. [from *amaſs*] a collection or heap; an accumulation; it includes in its ſecondary idea, a great deal of induſtry, but little judgment. "An *amaſment* of imaginary conceptions." *Glanv. Sept. Scient.*

To AMA'SS, V. A. [*amaſſer*, Fr.] to gather or heap together. "To *amaſs* riches." *Atterb.* To lay up, or ſtore in the memory, with great aſſiduity. "All that we thus *amaſs* together in our thoughts." *Locke.* To collect together in great quantities, including the idea of indiſcreet additions. "The life of Homer has been written by *amaſſing of* all the traditions and hints the writer could meet with." *Pope.* The uſe of the particle *of* in this quotation ſeems improper.

AMA'TORY, S. [*amatorius*, Lat.] in anatomy, a term applied to the obliques ſuperior, and inferior, from their drawing the eye ſide-ways.

AM'ATORY, Adj. [*amatórius*, Lat.] that which excites love, "Whether by force, or *amatory* potions." *Braham.*

AMAURO'SIS, S. [Gr. αμαυρωσις,] in Medicine, a dimneſs of ſight.

To AMA'ZE, V. A. [from *miſſen*, Belg. to wander, in alluſion to the perplexity of a perſon in a labyrinth; or *maſe*, Sax. a whirlpool, which a perſon in vain ſtrives to extricate himſelf from] to aſtoniſh, from the excellence, perfection, greatneſs, or extraordinary qualities. "All that heard Paul, were *amazed*." *Acts* ix. 21. "Your courage, truth, your innocence and love, *amaze* and charm mankind." *Smith's Phæd. and Hipp.* To be confuſed or perplexed. "If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be not *amazed*, he will every way be mocked." *Shakſp.*

AM'AZE, S. aſtoniſhment, or perplexity, cauſed by an unexpected object. "Caſting back his eyes with dire *amaze*." *Dryd.* "Fills all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*." *Milt.*

AMA'ZEDLY, Adv. expreſſive of aſtoniſhment, on the appearance of ſomething unexpected

unexpected. "I ſpeak *amazedly*." *Shakeſp.* "Why ſtands Macbeth thus *amazedly*?" *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS, S. the ſituation or ſtate of the mind when affected with ſurprize, aſtoniſhment, confuſion or perplexity. "After a little *amazedneſs* we were all commanded out of the chamber." *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

AMA'ZEMENT, S. the effect of an object on the mind, ariſing from ſome quality, which we could not ſuſpect it to have poſſeſſed; confuſion; perplexity. "Adding new fear to his firſt *amazement*." *Fairy Q.* "His impreſſion left off freſh *amazement*." *Milt.* Admiration, an extraordinary good opinion; ſurprize. "With *amazement* we ſhall read your ſtory." *Waller.* "Filled with wonder and *amazement*." *Acts* iii. 10.

AMA'ZING, Part. cauſing ſurprize, aſtoniſhment, or admiration, on the diſcovery of ſome unexpected quality. "It is indeed *amazing* to ſee the preſent deſolation of Italy." *Addiſon.*

AMA'ZINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to excite aſtoniſhment, wonder or admiration, from ſome latent and unexpected quality, excellence or defect; prodigiouſly; ſurprizingly. "If we ariſe to the world of ſpirits, our knowledge of them muſt be *amazingly* imperfect." *Watts's Logic.*

A'MAZON, S. [from ἀ Gr. and μαζος,] one of thoſe women who compoſed the nation ſo called. They are ſaid to have compoſed a nation of themſelves, excluſive of males, and to have derived their name from their cutting off one of their breaſts, that it might not hinder or impede the exerciſe of their arms. This term has often by modern writers been uſed to ſignify a bold daring woman, whom the delicacy of her ſex does not hinder from engaging in the moſt hazardous attempts. "Stay, ſtay, thy hands, thou art an *amazon*." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. The laſt and preſent war with France has furniſhed us with ſeveral inſtances of females, who have undergone the fatigue of a campaign with alacrity, and run the hazards of a battle, with the greateſt intrepidity. This term is likewiſe given to a celebrated river, called likewiſe the Maragnon, in America. It received its firſt name, the river of the Amazons, from the uſual cuſtom of the women attending their huſbands to war, either to animate them by their words, or aſſiſt them by their preſence; as was common in the early ages not only among the Gauls, but likewiſe among ourſelves in England. This famous river begins at the foot of the Cordilleras, and falls into the Atlantic ocean; from the ſpring head to its mouth it runs eight or nine hundred leagues in a direct line, but allowing for its winding it cannot be leſs than 11 or 1200 leagues, or about 3000 Engliſh miles. The rivers it receives in its way are very numerous, ſome of which join it after a courſe of 5 or 600 leagues, and are not inferior to the Danumbe or the Nile.

AMBA'GES, S. [Lat. from ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. about, and *ago* to lead] a tedious round about way of expreſſing; a method of relating any ſubject, wherein the narrative is not conducted directly to the point; but, by the inſertion of ſeveral circumſtances, which have not an immediate relation to it, the mind of the hearer is kept in ſuſpence, and the information intended is delayed; this ſometimes is owing to art, and at other times to ignorance. "Without *ambages* and circumlocutions." *Locke.* The laſt word in in this quotation conveys the ſame idea, and is uſed to explain the term to which it is ſubjoined.

AMBASSA'DE, S. [*ambaſſade*, Fr.] the office of a perſon, commiſſioned to negotiate the affairs of a ſtate, in foreign parts. "When you diſgrac'd me in my *ambaſſade*." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

AMBA'SSADOR, S. [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. ſome go ſo far as to derive it from the Heb. כשר *baſher*, to tell, and סכשר, *ſabaſher*, a meſſenger, others from *ambacht*, Teut. a government; all which derivations, excepting the Spaniſh, authorize our writing it ambaſſador, with an *a*] a perſon ſent by a prince or ſtate, into that of a foreign one as their repreſentative, to tranſact ſuch affairs as concern the public. Their perſons have always been eſteemed inviolable: and, by the Civil Law, their moveables, cannot be ſeized on, either as a pledge, payment of debt, by order of execution or judgment, or by leave of the ſtate, wherein they reſide. An ambaſſador is diſtinguiſhed from an envy or agent, by the greatneſs of his power, and the ſuperiority of his dignity. In a ſecondary ſenſe, it implies any perſon ſent on a meſſage even by a private perſon; a meſſenger. "I come, without a pledge, my own *ambaſſador*." *Dryd.*

AMBA'SSADRESS, S. [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.] the lady of an ambaſſador; in a ſecondary ſenſe, a woman ſent on a meſſage. "Well, my *ambaſſadreſs*." *Rowe's Penit.*

AMBA'SSAGE, S. [*ambaſſage*, Fr.] the employ, or office of an ambaſſador. "The formal part of their *ambaſſage*." *Bac. Hen.* VII.

A'MBE, S. in Surgery, the name of an inſtrument made uſe of for reducing diſlocated bones. It has received great improvements from ſeveral eminent practitioners; particularly, Mr. Le Cat and Mr. Freeke, our own countryman, who not only made ſome additions to it, but likewiſe rendered it portable.

A'MBER, S. [*ambre*, Fr. *ambra*, Ital. but as it was chiefly found, at firſt, on the coaſt of Pruſſia, Skinner thinks it beſt to derive it from the language of the natives, and imagines it to be from *aen-bernen*, Belg. to burn;

burn; in confirmation of which we find that the people on the coaſt of the Baltic, called it by the name of *aen-bern-ſtein*; by contraction, *bern-ſtein*, a combuſtible ſtone] a kind of a gum, or roſin, found in the Baltic, on the coaſt of Pruſſia. It has been held by ſome to be a kind of foſſil pitch, the veins of which are at the bottom of the ſea; but, as flies, ants, and other inſects have been found buried in pieces of the yellow ſort, it muſt certainly be a land production; to ſolve the difficulty ariſing from the appearance of theſe animal bodies, others aſſert that it is a gum or roſin, exuding in a fluid ſtate from firr or pine-trees, which then admitted thoſe bodies, and that it hardens by time; but to this it is objected, that it has been dug out of the earth, and that there are ſeveral mines of it wrought in Pruſſia, in Stolpon and Dantzick: To enquire farther into its nature would be guilty of ſcepticiſm; the diſpoſition of the ſtrata of the place where it is found, the firſt of which is ligneous, the ſecond vitriolic, the laſt ſand, at the bottom of which the amber is met with in ſmall pieces of a globular form, and full of inſects, ſhow that at it's firſt growth it was liquid; and that it is a concretion of oil, like petroleum or naptha, which it reſembles both in ſmell and quality; foſſil woods and coal will, by diſtillation, yield an oil very much like petroleum, or the oil of amber, and ſhows it to be formed from ligneous ſtrata, by a proceſs ſomewhat ſimilar. The phyſical qualities of this ſubſtance, have recommended it in fumigation to remove defluxions, and in powder as an alterative, abſorbent, ſweetener, aſtringent, lithontriptic, diuretic, &c. The ſpirit is uſed externally in rhumatic pains and aches; and internally, in gleets, &c. The oil, according to Boerhaave, when uſed externally, is very ſerviceable in reſtoring contracted, weak and torpid limbs. Mixed with oil of bitter almonds and dropt into the ear, it is almoſt an infallible cure for deafneſs occaſioned by colds, or hardneſs of the wax.

A'MBER, Adj made or conſiſting of amber. "*Amber*, bracelets, beads, and all his knavery." *Shakeſp.* Of a yellow colour, and tranſparent. "All your clear *amber* drink is flat." *Bac.*

A'MBERGRIS, S. a fragrant drug, of a ſuety ſubſtance, not ponderous, of an aſh-colour, variegated like marble, and melts like wax. The naturaliſts ſeem as much divided in their ſentiments on the origin of this ſubſtance, as in that of the article preceding. Some have aſſerted it to be the dung of ſome oriental bird, others a kind of honey; moderns, have thought it the reſin of a tree to us as yet unknown, or an animal concrete formed in balls in the body of the ſperma ceti whale; but chemiſtry has ſhewn that this ſubſtance does not admit of ſolution in aqueous menſtruums, which all animal dungs and honey do; that this is not eaſily diſſolved by rectified and phlogiſtic ſpirit of wine, though all reſinous and vegetable ſubſtances are; and that ambergris does not produce one animal principal, when chemically analyſed; hence it is probable that it is a ſpecies of bitumen produced from the earth, and waſhed from its bowels by the violence of the waves, for it is found floating in great quantities near the iſland of Madagaſcar, whoſe ſubterranean parts are imagined to be pregnant with that kind of bitumen. It is uſed by confectioners and perfumers, in order to ſcent their commodities, and is recommended by phyſicians as proper to raiſe the ſpirits and accelerate their motions. A ſolution of this drug is reckoned of great efficacy in ſtrengthening the nerves, and is preferred to any other medicines in diſtempers, owing to a decay of the nervous ſyſtem.

A'MBER-SE'ED, S. called likewiſe muſk-ſeed; is produced from a plant, both in the Antilles and in Egypt.

A'MBER-TREE, S. by Botaniſts, ſtiled *frutux Africanus ambram ſpirans*. Its principal beauty is its ſmall ever-green leaves, which if rubbed between the hands, emit a fragrance reſembling amber.

AMBIDE'XTER, S. [from *ambo*, Lat. and *dexterá*,] one who can uſe both hands equally; one who is a great temporizer, and would occaſionally engage in parties diametrically oppoſite.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, S. [from *ambidexter*] the being able to uſe both hands equally. In a ſecondary ſenſe, double dealing; or eſpouſing, occaſionally, the intereſt of oppoſite parties.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, Adj. one who can make uſe of either hand. "*Ambidextrous*, and left hand men." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* In a ſecondary ſenſe, adopting the ſentiments, or eſpouſing the intereſts of contrary parties. "All falſe ſhuffling and *ambidextrous* dealing." *L'Eſtrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, S. the quality of being able to uſe either hand; double-dealing; temporizing.

AM'BIENT, Part. [from *ambiens*, Lat.] that which covers or ſurrounds every part. "The *ambient* air wide interfus'd." *Par. Loſt.*

AMBI'GENAL, Adj. [from *ambi* of αμφι, Gr. and γιγνομαι, Gr.] in Mathematics, a name applied by Sir Iſaac Newton, to one of the triple hyperbolas of the ſecond order.

AMBIGU', S. [Fr. from *ambiguous*, Lat.] an entertainment wherein the diſhes are ſet on table without any regard to order. "Then compoſe an *ambigu*." *King's Art of Cook.*

AMBIGUI'TY, S. [from *ámbiguous*, Lat.] the quality of a word, or expreſſion, received

in different ſenſes, and rendering it difficult to determine in which an author uſes it; words whoſe ſignification are doubtful or uncertain; the uncertainty or doubtfulneſs of an expreſſion. "With *ambiguities* they often entangle themſelves." *Hooker.*

AMBI'GUOUS, Adj. [*ambiguous*, Lat.] having more ſenſes than one. Applied to perſons, thoſe who make uſe of equivocations, or words which have double and uncertain meaning, including the ſecondary idea of a deſign to deceive. "Th' *ambiguous* God." *Dryd.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner, that a perſon's meaning, being uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two ſenſes, is not eaſily diſcovered.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, S. the quality which makes the ſignification of a word uncertain, and fills the mind with doubt to determine its preciſe idea, or meaning.

AMBI'T, S. [*ambitus*, Lat.] the circumference, circuit, or meaſure of the external part of any thing. "In meaſuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot." &c. *Grew.*

AMBI'TION, S. [*ambitio*, Lat.] the wiſh or deſire of attaining ſomething better. Applied to kings, it ſignifies a deſire of more power, or more extenſive empire; applied to private perſons, a deſire of greater poſts, or preferment. "So high advancements have ſatisfied his *ambition*." *Sidn.* The deſire of any thing noble, or excellent. "Urge them while their ſouls are capable of this *ambition*." Uſed with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun. "I had a very early *ambition to* recommend myſelf." *Addiſ.* "There was an *ambition of* wit." *Pope.*

AMBI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ambitioſus*, Lat.] deſirous, and longing after a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extenſive dominion. Uſed with the particle *of* before the object. "Trajan, a prince *ambitious of glory*." *Arbuth.* Proud, lofty, aſpiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things. "I have ſeen, th' *ambitious* ocean ſwell." *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to ſhew a deſire of thirſt after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preferment. "Each *ambitiouſly* would claim the ken." *Dryd.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, S. the deſire of a greater degree of honour, power, &c.

To A'MBLE, V. N. [*ambler*, Fr.] to move on an amble. "To *amble* when the world is upon the hardeſt trot." *Dryd.* Figuratively, to move on with a gentle motion, in oppoſition to the jolts or ſhakes of a hard trot. "Him time *ambles* withal." *Shakeſp.* To move with an uncouth, an affected, or unnatural motion. To move by direction, in alluſion to an horſe in training. "She'll make him *amble* on a goſſip's meſſage." *Rowe's Jane Shore.* "Before a wanton *ambling* nymph." *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

A'MBLE, S. a pace wherein the two feet of a horſe on the ſame ſide move at the ſame time.

A'MBLER, S. a horſe, that has been taught to amble or pace.

AMBLI'GONIUM, S. [Lat. from αμβλυς, Gr. and γωνια,] in geometry, an obtuſe angled triangle.

AMBLO'SIS, S. [αμβλωσις, Gr.] in Medicine, a miſcarriage. See ABORTION, which is now moſt commonly uſed.

AMBLY'OPY, S. [from αμβλυωπια, Gr.] in Medicine, uſed by Hippocrates, to ſignify that dimneſs of ſight.

AMBRO'SIA, S. [αμβροσια, Gr.] the imaginary food of the heathen deities, which rendered them immortal. Applied alſo to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and ſignifying that it would communicate immortality.

AMBRO'SIAL, Adj. [*ambróſia*, Lat.] heavenly, delicious, beyond the poſſeſſion of mortals. "*Ambroſial* fragrance filled all heaven." *Par. Loſt.* "Aerial honey, and *ambroſial* dews." *Dryd.*

AMBRO'SIUS, S. [AURELIANUS] a celebrated general, and king of the antient Britons; educated at the court of Aldan, king of Armorica, who ſent him, at their requeſt, with ten thouſand men, to aſſiſt them againſt the Saxons; and his ſucceſs being very great, they afterwards choſe him for their king. Geoffry of Monmouth pretends, without ſufficient grounds, that he built Stone-henge, in memory of three hundred lords maſſacred by Hengiſt. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, in ſeveral encounters with the Saxons. After their defeat, he regulated the affairs of the church, and is ſuppoſed to have died in a battle, which he loſt, againſt one of the Saxon generals in 508. He is celebrated for his modeſty, both by Gildas and Bede, and is ſaid by Geoffry of Monmouth to have been a perſon of great bravery and courage, of remarkable piety, immenſe liberality, diſcreet temperance, and famous for his averſion to lying; a good ſoldier, and every way fit for a general.

A'MBS-ACE, S. [*ambos as*, Span. *ambs as*, Fr.] a throw on dice, in which two aces are flung, eſteemed a very bad chance. "I had rather be in his choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life." *Shakeſp.*

A'MBULATION, S. [from *ambulatio*, Lat.] the act of walking. "More offenſive laſſitudes than from *ambulation*." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'MBULATORY, Adj. [from *ambulatum*,] that which moves by walking. "The gradient or *ambulatory* are ſuch, as require ſome baſis or bottom, to uphold them in their

their motions." *Wilk. Math. Mag.* Tranſient, or that which falls out during a walk. "Of whom his majeſty had an *ambulatory* view." *Watts.* Moveable, or fixed to no peculiar place. "An *ambulatory* court." *Johnſon's Dict.*

AMBUSCA'DE, [*embuſcade*, Fr.] a place of concealment, in order to ſurprize an enemy. "Rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuſcade*." *Dryd.* Applied elegantly to luxurious foods. "Innumerable diſtempers lie in *ambuſcade* among the diſhes." *Spect.* No. 18.

AMBUSCA'DO, S. [*emboſcado*, Span.] a private hiding place to ſurprize an enemy. "Of breaches, *ambuſcadoes*, Spaniſh blades." *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

A'MBUSH, S. [*embuſche*, Fr.] a place of concealment for ſoldiers to ſurprize an enemy. "Bold in cloſe *ambuſh*, baſe in open field." *Dryd.* The act of ſurpriſing, by coming from a concealed or ſecret poſt. "Fears no aſſault or ſiege—Or *ambuſh* from the deep." *Par. Loſt.* A ſnare laid. "Once did I lay an *ambuſh* for your life." *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

A'MBUSHED, Adj. laying in wait to ſurprize. "Swarming bands of *ambuſh'd* men." *Dryd.*

AMBU'SHMENT, S. a concealment in order to ſurprize. *Ambuſcade* is the word now in uſe, though this ſeems more ſuitable to the genius and idiom of our language.

AMBU'STION, S. [*am'uſtio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it, have on the fleſh; when cauſed by fire immediately termed a burn; when by boiling liquids, a ſcald.

A'MEL, S. [*emaille*, Fr.] a liquid matter which bodies are covered with by the enameller. "This white *amel* is the baſis of all the fine concretes." *Boyle.* See ENAMEL.

AME'N, Adv. [אמן Heb.] at the end of a ſentence, it implies an affirmation, or a wiſh. "I am alive for ever more. *Amen*." *Rom.* i. 18. "The people ſaid, *amen*." 1 *Chron.* xvi. 36. Applied to Chriſt, it implies the Truth, or he who has accompliſhed and verified not only all that the prophets have foretold concerning him, but likewiſe all that he has himſelf predicted. "Write all theſe things ſaith the *Amen*." *Rev.* iii. 14.

AME'NABLE, Adj. [*amenable*, Fr.] reſponſible, or ſubject to examination. Alſo tractable, or eaſily governed, and is commonly applied to a woman, ſuppoſed governable by her huſband.

To AME'ND, V. [*amender*, F.] to alter for the better. To correct. To reform. "*Amend* your ways and your doings." *Jerem.* xxvi. 13. Uſed neuterly and applied to both, to grow from a more infirm ſtate to a better; to recover. "The hour when he began to *amend*." *John* iv. 52. Applied to fortune, or a perſon's circumſtance, to grow better. "As my fortune either *amends*, or impairs." *Sidney.* This word and *improve*, are very far from being ſynonimous, tho' they are often uſed promiſcuouſly; for *amend* carries with it the ſecondary idea of ſome preceding defect, or fault; but *improve*, though it implies the advancing to a greater degree of perfection, does not imply that the precedent ſtate was culpable; for a perſon may be virtuous and ſtill *improve* in virtue.

AME'NDABLE, Adj. that may be amended or corrected. "'Tis then a plea of record, and not *amendable*." 4 *Geo.* II. 2.

AME'NDE, S. [Fr. *amender*,] a fine by way of compenſation. *Amende honourable*, is puniſhment in France, inflicted on capital offenders, conſiſting in ſtripping the malefactor to his ſhirt, and leading him with a rope round his neck into court, to beg pardon of his king, court, and country; ſometimes death or the galleys are annexed to it. In alluſion to this cuſtom the phraſe is ſometimes uſed, where a perſon is condemned to make a recantation in a public court, or to the perſon he has injured.

AMEND'MENT, S. [*amendement*, Fr] an alteration for the better; a correction. "Some things in it have paſſed your approbation and *amendment*." *Dryd.* Applied to the morals, a change from vice to virtue. "Bring forth fruits anſwerable to *amenament* of life." *Mat.* iii 8. Applied to the conſtitution, it ſignifies a change from ſickneſs towards health: a recovery. "Hearing your *amendment*." *Shakeſp.*

AME'NDER, S. one who makes the changes in a thing for the better.

AME'NDS, S. [*amende*, Fr.] ſome compenſation to make good a damage done. "He ſhall make *amends* for the harm done." *Levit.* v. 16. Attonement, or ſatisfaction.

AME'NITY, S. [*amenité*, Fr.] a ſituation which affects the mind with pleaſure.

To AME'RCE, V. A. [*amercier*, Norm.] in Law, to inflict a pecuniary puniſhment, or fine. Sometimes uſed with *in*. "They ſhall *amerce* him *in* a hundred ſhekels of ſilver." *Deut.* xxii. 19. Sometimes with *of*, the ſign of the Genitive caſe, in conformity to the Greek verb, which, in the ſentence above cited, governs that caſe; and if applied to place, ſignifies to baniſh. "For his fault *amerc'd—Of* heaven." *Par. Loſt.*

AME'RCER, S. one who ſets the fine upon an offender.

AME'RCEMENT, or AME'RCIAMENT, S. in law, the fine impoſed on an offender againſt the king, or other lord, who is convicted and therefore ſtands at the mercy of either. Theſe amerciaments differ from fines becauſe *they* are puniſhments certain and determined by ſome ſtatute; but amerciaments, ſuch as are impoſed arbitrarily, and being in their nature a more merci-

ful fine, if they be too grievous, may be mitigated, and a releaſe ſued by the ancient writ called *moderata miſericordia*, *Kitch.* 78, 214.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largeſt. It is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, as appears from the lateſt diſcoveries; it being formerly ſuppoſed to join to the North Eaſt part of Aſia. It took its name from Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, who is ſaid to have diſcovered that part of this country ſeated under the line; but ſeveral good authors have proved this to be a miſtake. America was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, in 1491. Some call it a new world, and with a great deal of propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beaſts differ in ſome reſpects from thoſe that were known before. It has likewiſe a great number of trees, ſhrubs, and plants, that grew no where elſe, before they were tranſplanted to other places. All the men except the Eſkimaux, near Greenland, ſeem to have the ſame original; for they agree in every particular from the Straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudſon's Bay, in the N. Their ſkins, unleſs dawbed with greaſe or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, ſtrait, and coarſe. Many are the conjectures about the peopling this vaſt continent, and are almoſt as various as the authors who wrote about it. However, we have not room to enter into a detail of theſe particulars, and therefore we ſhall only obſerve, that when the original of the Negroes is ſettled, we may alſo be pretty certain from whence thoſe people deſcended. America is ſo long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but alſo the temperate and Frigid Zones. It is hard to ſay how many different languages there are in America, there being ſuch a vaſt number ſpoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though ſome of the moſt civilized among them ſeem to have worſhipped the ſun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in ſending ſo many colonies here was the thirſt of gold; and indeed they and the Portugueſe are poſſeſſed of all thoſe parts which it is found in greateſt plenty; but I defer entering into farther particulars. In general, it is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in theſe are Mexico and Peru. But the Portugueſe are in poſſeſſion of Braſil in S. America, and the Engliſh are maſters of moſt of the E. Coaſt in N. America. That part which belonged to the French is called Canada, and they alſo laid claim to all the country on the back of our ſettlements, from the river of St. Laurence to the gulph of Florida. But as Quebec was taken on October 18, 1759, the French were obliged by the peace in 1763, to relinquiſh the reſt; that is, all the country they call Louiſiana, after Lewis XIV. Beſides thoſe already mentioned in South America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili, on the South Sea, and Terra Magellanica to the North of the Straits of Magellan, whoſe bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the Engliſh ſettlements are Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Penſilvania, New-York, New-Jerſey, New-England, and Nova Scotia; beſides ſeveral of the Caribbee iſlands, in what is commonly called the Weſt Indies.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on Whitmonday, and September 29, for ſheep. It conſiſts of along ſtreet, lying in the road, and about the middle there is a croſs one, and in the interſection ſtands the church. The town-hall, or market-houſe, is a brick building, ſupported by arched pillars with a lanthorn and clock at the top, and free-ſtones at the corner. It ſends two members to parliament, choſen by the lord's tenants of the borough, who pay ſcot and lot, and are about 130 in number. It is 31 miles S. W. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

AMSBURY, or AMBERSBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 6, June 11, and November 13, for horſes. It is a ſcattering place, and is ſix miles N. of Saliſbury, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 51. 20.

A'MES-ACE, S. two aces thrown on a pair of dice. "To ſhun *ames-ace* that ſweeps my ſtakes away." *Dryd.*

AMETHO'DICAL, Adj. that which is not reduced to proper order; irregular.

A'METHYST, S. [from αμεθυσ-, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a violet colour, approaching towards purple; it is ſometimes found without any colour, and is hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from a diamond, except by its weight and hardneſs. The German is of a violet colour; and Spaniſh, blackiſh, of a dark violet; almoſt white, or tinctured with yellow. The oriental are the beſt, and thoſe of Sileſia, or Bohemia, very little inferior to them. They are not very hard, are cut upon a leaden wheel, covered with emeril powder, ſoaked in water; and are engraved either in creux or relievo, by an engine called a drill, or a wheel turned round by the foot, which gives motion to ſome iron or braſs inſtruments, againſt which the ſtone is held with one hand. In Heraldry, the purple colour in a nobleman's arms, which is termed *purpure* in a gentleman's, and in a ſovereign's, *mercury*.

AMETHY'STINE, Adj. of a fine colour reſembling that of an amethyſt.

A'MIABLE, S. [*aimable*, Fr. *amabilis*, Lat.] that which is an object of affection. That which

hich attracts the affection of love or delight. Doth not only delight as profitable, but as *iable* alſo." *Hooker*. That which has the ppearance of courtſhip or love; that which n engage the affections of another. "To *y amiable* ſiege to the affections of Ford's ife." *Shakeſp.*

A'MIABLE, or *amicable* numbers, in Arithetic, are thoſe which are equal to the ſum each others aliquot parts. Thus 284 and o are amiable numbers, becauſe the aliot parts 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, o, of 120, are equal to all the aliquot parts, 2, 4, 71, 142, of the number 284.

A'MIABLENESS, S. that which renders erſon an object of delight, pleaſure, or love.

A'MIABLY, Adv. ſo as to gain eſteem or ve.

AMIA'NTHUS, or AMIANTUS, S. μιαντος, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a foſſil ne, or mineral ſubſtance, of a whitiſh coor, conſiſting of ſmall filaments, which reſiſts the moſt intenſe fire; it is found in In, Tartary, Siberia, Egypt, the iſle of Anſey in Wales, Scotland, and other parts. he antients wrought it into a kind of cloth, bays, in which they wrapped the bodies the dead that were deſigned to be burnt; y made a paper of it likewiſe, which, en put into the fire, loſt all its former aracters, and was fit to be wrote on afreſh. is manufactured by putting three or four ments on a diſtaff, and twiſting them with ol; after the cloth is made it is put into fire, which will conſume the woolen reads, and leave only the amianthus reining. Though it is a vulgar opinion, t it loſes nothing of its weight by fire; in two experiments made with a piece of cloth before the Royal Society, it loſt are a drachm of its weight each time. And it ery remarkable, that when taken red hot n the fire, and laid on a piece of white er, it will not burn it.

A'MICABLE, Adj. [of *amicabilis*, Lat.] lied to perſons, endowed with all the lities, kindneſs, and ſocial benevolence, ch can knit the tie of friendſhip; applied things, that which is endued with ſuch ues, as promote the benefit or good of the eſſor. "Enter each mild each *amicable* ll." *Pope*. According to Johnſon, this relative term, and includes in its idea more one perſon; as we ſay, *they live amicatogether*; but ſeldom ſay, an *amicable* acor an *amicable* man. Yet we may venwith due deference, to ſay, that this nction is more nice than ſolid, and that latter expreſſions are, according to our nition, not at all improper.

M'ICABLENESS, S. the quality is exd in performing acts of kindneſs.

MICABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as nſiſtent with affection, undiſſembled conand hearty love; friendly; in oppoſition to hatred, enmity, or diſlike. "Two lovely youths that *amicably* walkt." *Phillips*.

AMI'D, or AMIDST, in the middle; applied to things placed in a ſtraight line, between or in the center; and ſometimes in a more looſe ſenſe, within. "Of the fruit of this fair tree, *amidſt*—The garden." *Par. Loſt*. Surrounded by, or within the circle made by a group of objects. Within the compaſs; or amongſt. "Though no real voice or ſound,—*Amid* their radiant orbs be found." *Spectat*. No 465.

AMIE'STIES, S. cotton cloth, from the Eaſt-Indies.

A'MISS, Adv. [from *a* and *mis*, Sax. Iſl. and Cimb.] Wrong, improper, blameable. "It might not be *amiſs* to have ſome conſcience." *Tillotſon*. Contrary to a perſon's meaning; in an ill ſenſe. "She ſighed withal, they conſtru'd all *amiſs*." *Fairfax*. To be found fault with, to be objected to. "Your kindred is not much *amiſs*." *Dryd*. Inconſiſtent with the dignity, character, or attributes, when applied to God, or that which ought not to be. "If any man ſpeak any thing *amiſs* againſt the God of Shadrach." *Dan*. iii. 20. Improperly; without the neceſſary preparations; without attending to the conſequences; without any reſpect to the nature of things. Uſed as a ſubſtantive, calamity; miſchance, or ſin. "Each toy ſeems prologue to ſome great *amiſs*." *Hamlet*. This ſignification is very unuſual.

A'MITY, S. [*amitié*, Fr.] a ſtate, harmony, or a mutual intercourſe between two or more perſons. Applied to nations; peace, wherein ſtates are employed in promoting the good of each other. "Great Britain was in league and *amity* with the whole world." *Davis*. Applied to a ſingle nation, agreement, mutual love, concord, in oppoſition to civil commotions, or diſcord. "Ties them in a league of inviolable *amity*." *Hooker*. Applied to private perſons, a mutual affection for each other; friendſhip. "You have a noble and a true conceit of godlike *amity*." *Shak*. This word is very ſeldom uſed by modern writers.

A'MMI, S. [αμμι, Gr.] in Botany, Biſhop's-Weed, an umbelliferous plant, the great umble of which conſiſts of many ſmaller ones, growing like ſo many rays. The ſeed of this name, which enters into the Venice Treacle, comes from Candia, and is of an aromatic ſcent and taſte, reſembling thyme. It is eſteemed aperient, hyſteric, carminative, cephalic; is thought to reſiſt poiſon, and to be an excellent remedy againſt the bite of ſerpents.

A'MMON, [Gr. from αμμος, Gr.] one of the titles given to Jupiter, among the Scythians; by methologiſts imagined to be the hieroglyphic of the Sun, and that the horns which he is repreſented with, are its beams.

AMMO'NIAC, S. [*ammoniacum*, Lat.] a medicinal gum which diſtils from a ferulaceous plant, on the plains of Lybia.

AMMO'NIAC, SAL, a volatile ſalt, of which there are natural and artificial. The natural was found near the ſame place as the plant. It is ſuppoſed to be generated by the urine of camels, mixing with the common ſalt of the ſands, and, fermented by the intenſe heat of the ſun, forms this ſubſtance. M. Lomery ſays, that a ſalt of this kind has been taken from Mount Veſuvius, endued with all the properties of the former; ſuch as cooling water forming an aqua regia, when mixed with nitre, &c. The artificial ſal ammoniac is brought from Egypt, and is made from the ſoot of tufts, or dung of animals fed with ſtraw, ſublimed in glaſs bottles ſhaped like bombs. According to Boerhaave, it preſerves all animal ſubſtances from putrefaction, its brine penetrates into the moſt minute parts, and it is a noble aperient, attenuant, reſolvent, ſtimulant, errhine, ſternutatory, diophoretic, ſudorific, antiſeptic, and diuretic. This is imitated by our chemiſts by ſubliming it with ſalt of Tartar, and is of great uſe for ſmelling bottles. Yet it would not be at all improper to acquaint the ladies, who uſe it in this manner, that this habit, is, by the great Boerhaave, condemned, as highly pernicious.

AMMONI'ACAL, Adj. having the properties of ammoniac.

AMMUNI'TION, S. [from *munitio*, Lat.] arms, inſtruments, ſtores. "The colonel ſtaid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him." *Dryd.*

A'MNESTY, S. [αμνηστια, Gr.] an act of pardon or oblivion.

A'MNION, or A'MNIOS, S. [from αμνος, Gr.] in Anatomy, a white tranſparent, membrane, immediately covering the fœtus.

AMO'MUM, [Lat.] a medicinal fruit, which grows in bunches, and is brought from the Eaſt-Indies.

AMO'NG, or AMONGST, Prep. [*onmang*, *gemang*, Sax.] preſent, mingled with. "*Amongſt* ſtrawberries, ſow here and there ſome borage ſeed." *Bac.* "*Among* my people are found wicked men." *Jer.* v. 26. Sometimes applied particularly, for a part or member of a ſociety, company or nation. "There were, *among* the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus." *Addiſ.* According to the idiom of the Hebrew language, it implies the ſuperlative degree, as, "Bleſſed art thou *among* women" *Luke*, i. 28. *i. e.* "Thou art the happieſt or moſt bleſſed of all the women that ever lived." *Macknight's Harmony.*

A'MORIST, S. [from *amor*, Lat.] one who is in love; a lover. "Neceſſary to the *amoriſt's* joys and quiet." *Boyle.*

AMORO'SO, S. [Ital.] a lover.

A'MOROUS, Adj. [*amoureux*, Fr.] fond; uſed with the particle *of* before the object. "So *amorous* is nature of whatſoever ſhe produces." *Dryd.* Figuratively, that which is the cauſe of love, or that which is uſed by lovers. "Not made to court an *amorous* looking glaſs." *Shakeſp. Rich.* III. "With *amorous* airs my fancy entertain." *Waller.* Shakeſpear has uſed it with the particle *on*, before the object. "My brother is *amorous on* Hero." *Shakeſp.* Much-Adoe, *i. e.* Has fixed his affections, or doats *on*. But this has met with no authority to recommend it.

A'MOROUSLY, Adv. in a fond or loving manner. "Will *amorouſly* to thee ſwim." *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS, S. the quality of being eaſily ſuſceptible of love; fondneſs. "I can perceive that Lindamour has wit, and *amorouſneſs* enough." *Boyle.*

AMO'RT, Adv. [*amortir*, Fr.] immerſed in thought, ſtupified, ſpiritleſs.

AMORTIZA'TION, or AMO'RTISEMENT, S. [*amortiſement*, Fr.] in Law, an alienation of lands and tenements in mortmain.

To AMORTIZE, V. A. [*amortir*, Fr.] to transfer lands, to any corporation, or fraternity for ever.

To AM'OVE, V. A. [*amoveo*, Lat.] in Law, to remove a perſon from his poſt, uſed with the particle *from*. To alter or change. "*Amoved* from his ſober moods." *Fairy Queen.*

To AMOU'NT, V. N. [*amonter*, Fr.] to make up, to come to, when all the ſeparate figures are added together. To compoſe, uſed with the particle *to*. "How much this will *amount to*." *Burn. Theor.* Figuratively, to ariſe, or flow from. "The errors of old men *amount* but *to* this." *Bacon.*

AMOU'NT, S. the ſum produced by the addition of ſeveral quantities. Figuratively, the conſequence, reſult; or value.

AMO'UR, S. [pronounced *amóor*, like the French, from whence it is borrowed] a vicious love intrigue; including the ſecondary idea of ſomething vicious. "No man is of ſo general and diffuſive a luſt, as to purſecute *amours* all the world over." *South.*

AMPELI'TES, or AMPELI'TIS, [*terre ampelite*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a black earth, found in a quarry at Alençon, of which there are two ſorts, one hard and the other ſoft; it contains a great deal of ſulphur and ſalt, and ſalt-petre is extracted from it.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, S. [from αμφι Gr. and αρθρωσις, Gr.] in Anatomy, a dubious, or neutral articulation.

AMPHI'BIOUS, Adj. [Gr. from αμφι and βιος,] that which can live both upon the earth, and in the water. The beaver, frog, otter, tortoiſe, ſea calf, crocodile, &c. are of this ſpecies; and moſt of them have particular proviſions in their ſtructure to fit them

for ſo various a ſtate of exiſtence; particularly in the heart, lungs, foramen, ovale, &c.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES, S. [Gr. from αμφιβλησεον, Gr. and ειδος] in anatomy, a coat of the eye.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, S. [from αμφιβολος, Gr. and λογος] in rhetoric, an abuſe of language, wherein words are ſo placed, as to admit of a different ſenſe, according to the different manner of combining them.

AMPHI'BOLOUS, S. [from αμφι, Gr. and βαλλω] toſſed between two parties from one to the other; agitated by oppoſite or different parties. "Never was there ſuch an *amphibolous* quarrel." *Howell.*

AMPHI'BRACHYS, S. [Gr. from αμφι, βραχυς,] the name of a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are ſhort, and the middle long.

AMPHIDRO'MIA, S. [Gr. from αμφι Gr. and δρομος, Gr.] a feaſt celebrated by the antients the fifth day after the birth of a child.

AMPHI'MACER, S. [Lat. from αμφι, on each ſide, μακρος, Gr. long] a foot in Greek or Latin poetry, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are long, and the middle ſhort; this is the converſe of the amphibrachys; thus, in the word *omnium*, the firſt and laſt ſyllables *om* and *um* are long, and *ni* ſhort.

AMPHIPRO'STYLE, [from αμφι, προ, and στυλη Gr.] in architecture, an ancient temple, which had four columns in front, and as many behind.

AMPHISBÆ'NA, S. [Gr. αμφισβαινη] a ſerpent, ſuppoſed to have two heads. Don John d'Ulloa, in his voyage to Peru, gives an account of one of this ſpecies in thoſe parts, whoſe exiſtence was ſtrongly aſſerted by perſons of very great credit; but he is ſo ingenuous as to add, that he never met with an occular evidence.

AMPHI'SCII, S. [from αμφισκιοι, Gr.] in geography the inhabitants of the torrid zone, whoſe ſhadows fall north in one part of the year, and ſouth in the other, according to the ſun's place in the ecliptic.

AMPHI'SMILA, S. [Gr. αμφι, and σμιλη] a diſſecting knife.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, S. [αμφιθεατρον, Gr.] an antient building of an oval form, with ſeats one above another in the inſide, for ſpectators to ſee the combats of gladiators, wild beaſts, &c. They were of prodigious dimenſions, as may be gathered from that of Titus, which is ſuppoſed to have contained 85,000, and that of Verona, ſtill ſubſiſting, which, at a moderate computation, would hold 23,000 perſons.

A'MPHORA, S. [Lat. from αμφιφορευς, Gr.] in antiquity, a liquid meaſure among the Romans, and contained ſeven gallons and a pint Engliſh. Likewiſe a meaſure now made uſe of at Venice, containing ſixteen quarts retail, and twelve wholeſale.

AMPLE, Adj. [*amplus*, Lat.] wide, ſpacious, large, great; full; without reſtraint, "Land where, and when you pleaſe with *ample* leave." *Dryd.* Large, liberal; oppoſed to parſimonious. Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumſtances, in oppoſition to an abridgment, or a ſuperficial and defective account. "An *ample* narrative."

AM'PLENESS, S. that which denotes a thing large, extenſive, copious; ſufficient, applied to power; numerous and capacious, applied to veſſels, largeneſs. "Any thing in proportion either to the *ampleneſs* of the body you repreſent, or of the places you bear." *South.*

To A'MPLIATE, S. [*amplio*, Lat.] to enlarge, extend, to add to. "To add and *ampliate*." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'MPLIATION, S. [from *ampliatio*, Lat] increaſing by additional circumſtances; an exaggeration, or enlargement. "Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*." *Ayliffe's Parerg.* Enlargement, diffuſiveneſs, or dwelling long upon a ſubject. The obſcurity of the ſubject—May plead excuſe for any *ampliations* or repetitions." *Holdern.*

To AMPLI'FICATE, V. A. [*amplificio*, Lat.] to enlarge, to dwell upon.

AMPLIFICA'TION, S. [*amplification*, Fr.] increaſe of dimenſions, it is generally uſed for a figure of rhetoric, which conſiſts in a heightening of a deſcription, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing by ſuch an enumeration of particulars, as muſt forcibly affect the paſſions. This is performed either by an enumeration of things, or words. The amplification by things conſiſts in a ſeries of definitions of the ſame things, of which kind is Cicero's deſcription of hiſtory; in a multitude of concurrent circumſtances; a detail of cauſes and effects; an enumeration of conſequences; compariſons; ſimilitudes; examples, contraſt of epithets, and rational inference. Amplification by words, conſiſts in uſing metaphors, hyperboles, ſynonimous, ſplendid and magnificent terms; circumlocutions, repetitions and gradations. To illuſtrate what has been ſaid, take the following example of an *amplification*. "It is pleaſant and virtuous to be good, becauſe that is to excel many others; it is pleaſant to grow better, becauſe that is to excel ourſelves; nay, it is pleaſant, even to mortify and ſubdue our luſts, becauſe that is victory; it is pleaſant to command our appetites and paſſions, and reſtrain them within the bounds of reaſon and religion, becauſe that is empire." In alluſion to this uſe of the term, it ſignifies a very minute, and circumſtantial account, in oppoſition to a ſummary relation. "I ſhall ſummarily, without any

ampli-

amplification at all, ſhow, &c." *Davies.* Heightening, or exaggerating circumſtances. "With *amplifications* above their nature." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

AMPLIFIER, S. one who enlarges, heightens, or repreſents a thing, in ſuch a manner as to make a moſt vigorous impreſſion upon the mind.

To A'MPLIFY, V. A. [*amplifier*, Fr.] to increaſe the dimenſions, or number of parts. "A way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it." *Bacon.* To increaſe, or heighten. To extend, or enlarge. To render compleat, or encreaſe by additions, applied to writings. Uſed neuterly, with the particle *on*, it ſignifies to expatiate, to treat fully, to enlarge upon. "When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a diſcourſe." To repreſent in a pompous, heightened, and hyperbolical manner.

A'MPLITUDE, S. [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.] compaſs, extent. "Within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth." *Granv. Sceptſis.* Greatneſs, or largeneſs. Capacity. Copiouſneſs; abundance. "Always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fullneſs of your diſcourſe to your great deſign." *Watts's Log.* Amplitude, in aſtronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the eaſt and weſt part thereof, and the center of the ſun, ſtar, or planet at its riſing or ſetting.

A'MPTHILL, S. a conſiderable market town in Bedfordſhire, ſituated between two hills. Here is a noble ſeat built by John Cornwale, baron of Fanhop, out of the French ſpoils, in the reign of Henry VI. but afterwards being confiſcated to the crown, was famous for the retirement of queen Catherine, during the proceſs of her divorce. In a pleaſant park near this place, is a ſeat belonging to the earl of Ailesbury, built by the counteſs of Pembroke, from a model in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia Ampthill has fairs for cattle on the 4th of May, and the 11th of December, and is forty-three miles north of London.

To A'MPUTATE, V. A. [*amputo*, Lat.] in Surgery, to cut off a limb. "Their ſurgeons were too active in *amputating* thoſe fractured members." *Wiſem.*

AMPUTA'TION, S. [*amputátio*, Lat.] in Surgery, the cutting off a limb. The method of preparing the patient, and the whole proceſs of this operation, is minutely deſcribed by Mr. Sharp, a gentleman, whoſe fame is not circumſcribed within the narrow limits of this iſland, but diffuſed all over the continent. In a ſecondary ſenſe, this word is applied to cutting off branches, or ſhoots in Gardening; and ſtriking out unneceſſary and ſuperfluous paſſiges in writings.

AMSTERDA'M, S. the capital of the United Provinces, ſituated in North Holland, one of the moſt beautiful and richeſt cities in Europe for its ſize; its foundation is laid upon large piles, driven into the Moraſs, over which it ſtands, the Stadthouſe alone being ſupported by 13,600 of them; it was owing to this circumſtance that few coaches were formerly to be ſeen here; but experience having taught them that their apprehenſions were groundleſs, there are as many to be ſeen here, as in any other city of the Netherlands It is about one third as populous as London or Paris, has about 26,500 houſes within its walls, and 240,000 inhabitants, excluding thoſe in the ſuburbs. It poſſeſſes half the Eaſt India trade, carries on an immenſe commerce with Spain, the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, the Levant, Italy, Portugal, engroſſes almoſt all the Dutch trade to Norway, and countries ſituated on the Baltic; carries on a great correſpondence by way of remittances to London, and is ſituated in Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. Long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

A'MULET, S. [*amulette*, Fr.] a medicine hung round the neck, or elſewhere, to prevent, or cure any diſorder. This practice is very much controverted, and while ſneered at by ſome, as idolatrous, inſignificant, and impious, is, on the other hand, patronized by ſeveral very great names, if thoſe of Boyle, Zwelfer, Bellini, Wainwright and Keil, &c. may be reckoned ſuch. The former of theſe gentlemen aſſerts the efficacy of ſuch a remedy, in curing him of a bleeding at the noſe, and Zwelfer gives an inſtance of Helmont's troches of toads, worn as amulets, having preſerved the chief phyſician to the ſtates of Moravia, and his domeſtics from the plague; and Belini, not to mention the other two, has demonſtrated the poſſibility of their efficacy in his laſt propoſitions. But, we would not be thought hereby to patronize the extravagancies, to which this practice is carried by ſome, or to revive the touching or wearing a piece of gold about the neck, for the cure of the ſchrophula or king's evil.

AMU'RCA, S. [Lat. lees] a medicine made of the dregs of preſſed olives, boiled to the conſiſtency of honey.

To AMU'SE, V. A. [*amuſer*, Fr.] to employ a perſon's thoughts on ſome object. "He *amuſed* his followers with idle promiſes." To entertain with ſomething agreeable, but not diverting.

AMU'SEMENT, S. an employment. Any thing which engages the mind; an entertainment. "No unpleaſant *amuſement* to look on with ſafety." *Swift.*

AMU'SER, S. one who engages the attention, by ſpecious promiſes.

AMU'SIVE, Adj. that engages the attention to ſomething trifling.

A'MY,

A'MY, S. [*ami*, Fr.] in Law, ſtiled likewiſe, *prochein amy*, the neareſt friend, or relation to an infant or orphan.

AN, *article*, [*ane*, Sax. *ain*, Goth.] an indefinite article before nouns of the ſingular number, which begin with a vowel or an *h*, when not ſounded. Applied to number, it ſignifies one, *an* hour. Applied to a ſingle thing, it ſignifies any, or ſome. "*An* honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God." *Pope.* When prefixed before a verb, it implies a particular ſtate, circumſtance, or condition. "He was afterward *an* hungred." *Matt.* iv. 2. Sometimes uſed as a contraction of *and if*; providing. "*An* they will take it." *Shak. Lear.* Coming before *if*, is uſed inſtead of *and*. "*An' if* he live to be a man." *Shak. Mer. of Ven.* Sometimes it implies like, and is then uſed inſtead of *as if*. "Roars *an'* it were any nightingale." *Guard.* No. 121.

ANA, Adv. [*ava*, Gr.] a word uſed in phyſical preſcriptions, to ſignify equal quantities.

ANABA'PTISTS, S. [from *ava*, Gr. and *βαπτιζω*] a religious ſect, who hold, that perſons are not to be baptized before they come to years of diſcretion, and are able to give an account of the principles of their profeſſion. The firſt founders of this ſect were diſciples of Martin Luther, whoſe names were Nicholas Storch, Mark Stubner, and Thomas Munzer; they firſt broached their principles in 1521. The characters of the three, given by Bayle, are as follows: Each of theſe principles exerted himſelf according to his peculiar talent: Storch, being a perſon of no learning, boaſted of inſpiration; Stubner, who had both learning and parts, ſtruck into ſubtile explications of ſcripture; and Munzer, who was a man of a ſanguine conſtitution, and undaunted courage, gave a full ſcope to his paſſions. Munzer, carrying his zeal ſo high as to exhort the people to oppoſe the magiſtrates, and force ſovereigns to lay down their authority, was apprehended and beheaded in 1525. In Moravia, the ſect made ſuch a progreſs, that John of Leyden, one of their leaders, was attended by no leſs than 40,000, committed ſeveral outrages, ſeized on Munſter, and ſuſtained a ſiege there in 1586, when, the town being carried, he was taken and beheaded. The firſt time they landed in England, was in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, anno 1560, who iſſued out a proclamation, ordering them to depart the kingdom immediately. They afterwards divided into ſeveral ſects, moſt of which are now extinct. They who at preſent ſubſiſts in theſe kingdoms, are free from the groſs errors of their firſt founders, reckoned a quiet, well-behaved, and innocent ſociety, have ſome men of learning among their teachers; and are ſingular in nothing but their practice of baptiſing.

ANABA'SIS, S. [*αναβασις*, Gr.] in Phyſic, the augmentation, or ſtate of a diſeaſe, fever, or fit in its growth.

ANABIBA'ZON, S. [Arab.] in Aſtronomy, the node of the moon, where ſhe paſſes the ecliptic from N. to S.

ANABROCHI'SMOS, S. [from *ava*, Gr.] and *βροχος*, in Surgery, an operation performed upon the hair of the eyelids, when offenſive to the eye.

ANACA'MPTIC, Adj [from *αναχαμπτω*, Gr.] that which is beat back again; reflected. *Anacamptics*, is a term applied to that part of philoſophy, which treats of the reflection of the rays of light, called likewiſe, *Catoptrics*.

ANACATHA'RTIC, Adj. [from *ava*, and *καθαιρω*] in Medicine, a vomit.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS, S. [*αναϰεφαλαιωσις*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a recapitulation.

ANA'CHORET, or ANA'CHORITE, S. [ſometimes falſly written ANCHORITE, from *αναχωρητης*, Gr.] a monk, who retires, with the permiſſion of his ſuperior, to ſome deſert and unfrequented place, in order to live a life of greater auſterity and ſolitude. We read of this ſpecies of religious, under the name of hermits, ſeveral of which may now be met with in the eaſt, who chooſe the dens and caves of rocks for their manſions, uſe the hard ground for their beds, eat the ſpontaneous productions of the earth for food, and make uſe of the ſtreams of ſome river for their drink. But ſay ye, who thus cuts yourſelves off from human ſociety, does not humanity conſtitute the very eſſence of our nature, are not the ſocial affections implanted in our breaſts to teach us to mix with, not to ſhun, the company of our fellow creatures; is not virtue propagated more by examples than diſcourſe; is it not better illuſtrated by reſiſting, than avoiding, dangers; and did the founder of your religion leave the ſkies to dwell among men, to countenance you in your inconſiderate reſolution of quitting the ſociety of rational creatures, to dwell among brutes?

A'NACRONISM, S. [*ava*, Gr. and *χρονος*] in Chronology, a miſtake in computing the time when an event happened; it very often implies, that the date of an event is too early. "This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachroniſm*, in making Eneas and Dido cotemporaries." *Dryd.*

ANACREO'NTIC, Adj. written in the taſte of Anacreon.

ANADIPLO'SIS, S. [*αναδιπλωσις*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the word, which ends one ſentence or verſe, begins another, as in the following ſentence. "If children then *heirs*, *heirs* of God." *Rom.* viii.

viii. 17. In Phyſic, a reduplication, or doubling of a fit in a ſemitertian ague; or a renewal of the cold fit, before the preceding is entirely ended.

ANAGO'GICAL, Adj. [from ανω, and αγω, Gr.] applied to ſcripture, thoſe parts which relate to the life to come; and tranſport the ſoul above all the allurements of this vain, tranſitory ſtate.

A'NAGRAM, S. [of ανα, and γραμμα, Gr.] the tranſpoſing of the letters of a name, ſo as to compoſe ſome other word or ſentence; this in the days of Monkiſh ignorance was a ſpecies of wit very much in vogue, but expired, together with rebuſes, acroſtics, and other triflings of narrow minds, on the revival of learning.

ANAGRA'MMATISM, S. the act of forming an anagram.

ANAGRA'MMATIST, S. a maker of anagrams.

ANALE'CTA, S. [from ανα, Gr. and λεγω] a miſcellany.

ANALE'MMA, S. [Gr. αναλημμα,] an orthographic projection of the ſphere on the plane of the meridian, by ſtrait lines and ellipſes.

ANALE'PTIC, Adj. [αναληπτικος, Gr.] in Phyſic, medicines to reſtore the body when emaciated.

ANALO'GICAL, a term, which ſignifies any particular idea is attributed to ſeveral others. That which has a reſemblance in ſome reſpects, though different in others. "Placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating *ſomething analogical* to either." *Hales.*

ANALO'GICALLY, Adv. in a manner wherein there is ſome kind of reſemblance to the thing compared.

ANA'LOGISM, S. [αναλογισμος, Gr.] in Logic. an argument drawn from the cauſe to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE, V. A. [from *analogy*] to form a kind of reſemblance; to interpret a thing as if he had a reference to ſomething elſe. They repreſent the object of the deſire, which is *analogized* by attraction and gravitation." *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS, Adj. that which bears a reſemblance to a thing, only in ſome particulars. "There is ſomething *analogous* in the exerciſe of the mind *to* that of the body." *L'Eſtrange.* Uſed with the particle *to* before the thing compared.

ANA'LOGY, S. [from αναλογια, Gr.] a likeneſs between things, with reſpect to ſome of their qualities, but a difference in others. "Although not in all things, every where the ſame, yet for the moſt part retaining the ſame *analogy*." *Hooker.* Uſed with the particles *to*, *with*, *between* or *betwixt*, before the thing compared. "By *analogy* with all other liquors." *Burnet's Theory.* "If the body politic have no *analogy to* the natural." *Dryd.* There was ſome *analogy betwixt* the cuſtoms. *Dryd.* In Grammar, it implies the agreement which ſeveral words have to each other, with reſpect to their mode, or meaning, though they differ in others, ſuch as time and circumſtance. "As the words *grieve* and *grieved*; which agree together with reſpect to the uneaſy ſenſation cauſed by ſome object; but differ with reſpect to time, as *grieve* implies the preſent time, and *grieved* a time paſt, or elapſed. In Mathematics, it implies a reſemblance of *ratio's*.

ANALY'SIS, S. [αναλυσις, Gr.] a ſeparation, ſolution, of a body into the parts of which it conſiſts. In Philoſophy, the conſidering the different parts of a thing ſeparately. The reſolving any thing into its conſtituent parts. "We cannot know any thing of nature but by an *analyſis* of its true initial cauſes." *Glanv. Scep.* In Mathematicks, it implies the diſcovering of the truth or falſhood of a propoſition by ſuppoſing it true, and examining its conſequences, till we arrive to ſome evident truth, or impoſſibility, the neceſſary conſequence of the firſt propoſition, and conclude from thence the truth or impoſſibility of that propoſition, which may afterwards be demonſtrated by reſuming the reaſons, whereby it was diſcovered. *Analyſis* in chemiſtry, is the reſolution of any ſubſtance into its firſt principles, to diſcover what it conſiſts of. Theſe principles have given grounds for great altercation, which the reader may find managed with accuracy and preciſion, by Mr. Boyle, in his ſceptical Chymiſt, and by Dr. Shaw, a man univerſally applauded for his knowledge of every branch of the medical art.

ANALY'TICAL, Adj. that which reſolves things into their firſt principles. "The *inaccurateneſs* of the *analytical* experiments ſo called." *Boyle.* That which conſiders and ſeparates a thing into all the parts, of which it is compounded.

ANALY'TICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to reſolve a ſubſtance in its firſt principles.

ANALY'TIC, Adj. [αναλυτικος, Gr.] the reſolving a thing in its primary, or conſtituent parts; the arguing on the principles or conceſſions of an opponent, till he is reduced to a dilemma. "He was in logic a great critic,—Profoundly ſkill'd in *analytick*." *Hudib.* "The *analytick* method takes the whole compound as it finds it, and leads us to the knowledge of it, by reſolving it into its firſt principles or parts, and is therefore called reſolution." *Watts.*

To ANALY'ZE, V. A. [αναλυω, Gr.] to reſolve into its firſt principles. To trace a thing into its firſt principles, or motives. "To *analyze* the immortality of any notion in its laſt principles." *Norris.* To re-

olve a propoſition into its object, ſubject, redicate, argument, &c. "This laſt is hat is meant in the logical ſchools, when ney talk of *analyzing* a text of ſcripture." *Watts's Logic.*

ANALY'ZER, S. that which reduces a hing into its firſt principles. "Whether he fire be a true and univerſal *analyzer* of nixt bodies." *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS, S. [from ανα, Gr. nd μορφωσις,] in Perſpective, the deſcribng a figure, which in one point of view, hall appear to be deformed, but in another, egular.

ANA'NAS, S. in Botany, the pine-apple. s for the fruit itſelf, nothing can be more agnificent, than the colours with which it s embelliſhed. Its ſcales are green, bor-ered with a carnation colour; its ground is ellow, and from each ſcale ariſes a purple ower, which falls off as the fruit ripens, nd on the top is a crown. The pulp of the uit is agreeable to the ſight, and of ſo exuiſite a taſte, that, in order to conceive any lea of it, we muſt blend in our imagination, hat of the peach, the ſtrawberry, muſcaine grape, and rennet-apple.

ANA'PHORA, S. [Gr. αναφορα] a figure n Rhetoric, in which ſeveral ſentences begin with the ſame word.

ANAPLERO'TIC, S. [αναπληροω, Gr.] n Medicine, that which fills up any wound with fleſh.

AN'ARCH, S. the author, or promoter f confuſion; a rebel.

ANA'RCHICAL, Adj. not ſubject to ule, or laws; rebellious; ſeditious.

A'NARCHY, S. [αναρχια, Gr.] a ſtate herein people are without the enforcement f laws, and will not ſubmit to them; reellion; ſedition; and confuſion. "Arbirary power is but the firſt natural ſtep from *narchy*, or a ſavage life." *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA, S. [from ανα Gr. and σαρξ,] in Phyſic, a kind of univerſal dropſy. At the beginning, the legs ſwell, eſpecially owards night, when they pit remarkably; he urine is pale, the appetite decays, and at aſt the ſwelling riſes higher, and appears in he thighs, belly, breaſt and arms. "When he lymph ſtagnates, or is extravaſated under he ſkin, it is called an *anaſarca.*" *Arbuth.*

ANASA'RCOUS, Adj. having the properties of an anaſarca. "A gentlewoman aboured of an aſcites, with an *anaſarcous* welling." *Wiſem.*

ANASTOMA'TIC, that which opens the eſſels, or removes obſtructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS, S. [Gr. ανα, and στομα] n Anatomy, the union of the mouths f two veſſels, whereby they communicate ith each other the inoſculations, or joinng of the nerves.

ANA'STROPHE, S. [from ανα, and στρεφω, Gr.] in Rhetoric, diſpoſition, or placing of words, not agreeable to the grammatical conſtruction.

ANA'THEMA, S. [from ανα, and τιθημι,] among the Jews it ſignified, firſt, ſomething dedicated to the ſervice of God; ſecondly, ſomething devoted to deſtruction; thirdly, one who was the object of univerſal averſion; and fourthly, one who was baniſhed from the ſynagogue. From hence we may be able to determine the preciſe meaning of St. Paul, when he wiſhes himſelf to be the *anathema* for his brethren, *Rom.* ix. 3. It is certain that he muſt expreſs a readineſs to undergo ſome eminent calamity, but to ſuppoſe that he would wiſh himſelf *accurſed*, as ſome imagine, is to brand him with a degree of impiety inconſiſtent with his character; to ſuppoſe him to mean only a bare ſeparation from the church, though indeed a heavy calamity, ſeems not conſiſtent to that degree of ardour he expreſſes for the converſion of his nation: It remains then, that his meaning muſt include, that he was not only ready to be cut off from the ſociety of Chriſtians, as an acknowledged member of their community, but likewiſe was willing to become the object of public ſcorn, deriſion, and averſion, to bear all outrages, calamities, and tortures, and to lay down his life for the converſion of his country. The term implies not only the curſe of excommunication, but alſo, the perſon excommunicated.

ANATHEMA'TICAL, Adj. that which is in the form of an anathema or curſe.

To ANATHE'MATIZE, V. A. to pronounce excommunication againſt any perſon, whereby he is deprived of all the privileges of ſociety. "They were therefore to be *anathematized* after this manner." *Ham. Fund.*

ANA'TOCISM, S. [*anatociſmus*, Lat.] a ſpecies of uſury wherein the lenders exact compound intereſt of the borrower.

ANATO'MICAL, Adj. that which is uſed in Anatomy. "It has the uſe of an *anatomical* knife." *Watts's Log.* That which is diſcovered by anatomy, or in the diſſection of a body. "There is a natural involuntary diſtortion of the muſcles, which is the *anatomical* cauſe of laughter." *Swift.*

ANA'TOMIST, S. [*anatomiſte*, Fr.] a perſon who diſſects bodies, or plants; dividing every one of the parts from each other; enquiring into the wonder of their ſtructure, drawing from thence ſuch lights, as muſt contribute to the knowledge both of the cauſe and ſeat of diſeaſes, the various methods of reinſtating the morbid parts in their former ſoundneſs; and diſcovering the finger of divine wiſdom viſibly impreſſed on a ſtructure conſiſting of ſuch a variety of parts, harmonizing with each other, and univerſally promoting the good of the whole.

To ANA'TOMISE, V. A. [from ανα, Gr. and τεμνω] to diſſect or ſeparate every

part of the body; to discover all the properties of a thing; to lay open the secret motives or disposition of a person's mind.

ANA'TOMY, S. [*ανατομια*, Gr.] the dissecting the parts of an animal or vegetable body, to discover the different uses of its several parts. It is divided into human and comparative: the comparative considers brutes and vegetables, in order to illustrate the human fabric; the human is that which is employed in separating and considering the parts of a human body. After a long disuse, this art revived in the sixteenth century; prior to which, the dissection of a human body was looked upon as sacrilege: and so low as the time of the emperor Charles V. an assembly of divines was convened, to determine whether it was consistent with the dictates of conscience, to dissect a human body; and to this very day it is forbidden in Muscovy. But what advantages, with respect to the improvement of physic, not to mention the consequences of such an improvement, the mitigation of pain, the eradication of disorders, and the prolonging of human life, does this injunction preclude. In a secondary sense, this word implies the art itself. "According to the knowledge which is communicated to us by *anatomy*." *Dryd.* The dividing or separating the parts of any thing, applied both to mental and external operations. "A way to amplify any thing is to break it, and to make an *anatomy* of its several parts." *Bacon.* The bones or body which has been robbed of its integuments of flesh, &c. "Rouse from sleep this fell *anatomy*." *Shakesp. K. John.*

A'NATRON, S. a native salt extracted from the waters of the Nile. The artificial Anatron is composed of ten parts of saltpetre, four of quicklime, three of common salt, two of roach allum, and two of vitriol, dissolved in wine, boiled, strained, and evaporated to the consistence of a salt. This is used to purify metals.

A'NCESTOR, S. [*ancestre*, Fr.] the person from whom one is descended. "Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Ninus." *Raleigh.*

A'NCESTRAL, Adv. that may be claimed in right of our ancestors.

AN'CESTRY, S. those from whom a person is descended; family; lineage; progenitors; pedigree. "Say, from what sceptred *ancestry* ye claim." *Pope.* Descent, or birth.

A'NCHENTRY, S. applied to a family, or descent, antiquity: in a secondary sense, dignity, pomp, and solemnity. "A measure full of state and *anchentry*." *Shakesp.*

AN'CHILOPS, S. [from *αγκη* and *οψ*] in Surgery, a swelling at the innermost corner of the eye.

AN'CHOR, S. [*anchora*, Lat. from *αγκυρα*, Gr.] an instrument formed of an heavy strong piece of iron, &c. It consists of a ring, to which the cable is fastened; the beam or shank, which is the longest part of the anchor; the arm, which runs into the ground; the flouke, fluke, or palm, the broad parts ending in a point, with barbs resembling the head of an arrow, which fastens it into the ground; and the stock, which is a piece of wood fastened to the beam, near the ring, which guides the fluke in its descent, so as it may fall right, and fix in the ground. There are several sorts on board a ship, which are called by different names; the first and largest is called the sheet anchor, and never used but in violent storms; the second the bowers, which are less, and used when the vessel rides in a road or harbour, and are named the first and second, or best and small bower; the third, when a vessel is to be brought up and down the river by winds, though the tide be contrary, which is a small anchor, called the rodger or redgo anchor, by means of which they wind her head about when she approaches too near to shore; the fourth, the stream anchor, is a small one, made fast to the stream cable, by means of which the ship rides in gentle streams and fair weather; the fifth, the grapnell, is a small anchor for a ship or boat. The dimensions of anchors, with respect to the length of the beam and their weight, should be in proportion to the breadth of the ship within; but as the tables calculated for this purpose, would swell this work beyond its destined limits, we refer those who are desirous of farther information, to Bernouille's discourse on this subject, which carried the prize at the academy of sciences. It is used with the following verbs, *to drop* or *cast*, which imply the letting down, and *to weigh*, which signifies the pulling up the anchor. Figuratively, Any thing which keeps from motion or fluctuation. Shakespeare seems to have substituted this word instead of ancorite. "As *anchor*'s cheer." *Hamlet.*

To AN'CHOR, V. N. to be secured or stopped; to be kept from driving. "Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*." *Bacon.* Figuratively, to fasten; to stop. *Anchor-hold.* The fastness or security procured by an anchor; a security against any calamity. *Anchor-smith* is a maker or forger of anchors. "From the *anchor-smith* to the watch-maker." *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE, S. the power or effect which an anchor has to keep a ship from driving; the duty paid for anchoring.

A'NCHORET, or A'NCHORITE, S. one who retires into unfrequented places, to practise austerities.

ANCHO'VY, S. [*anchois*, Fr. *anchoa*, Span.] a small fish, used for sauce. They should be chosen with round backs, small

hite on the red ſide, and white within, beuſe the large and flat are ſeldom any thing ſe but ſardines.

A'NCIENT, Adj. [*ancien*, Fr.] having ndured for ſome time; that which has been me time ago; applied to the Deity, it deotes exiſtence before any other being; paſt, former. "We ſhall begin our *ancient* ckerings." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. Uſed as a bſtantive, it implies one who lived at ſome me diſtant from the preſent period, oppoſed to modern. "Though the *ancients* us their rules invade." *Pope.* The flag ſtreamer of a ſhip; formerly that of a giment, and from thence the bearer of it, which ſenſe, Piſtol is called *ancient* Piſtol.

A'NCIENTLY, Adv. in times long paſt, before the preſent inſtant. "Which, with e territory about it, *anciently* pertained to is crown." *Sidney.*

A'NCIENTNESS, S. length of time; tiquity. "They were called Saturnian om their *ancientneſs*." *Dryd.*

A'NCIENTRY, S. a long pedigree; a mily which has been noted for a long courſe years.

A'ND, Conjunct. [from *and*, Sax. *ende*, lg.] a particle, by which words or ſences are joined. "To make diſcoveries in man life, *and* to ſettle the proper diſtincns." *Tatler.* Before *it*, it ſignifies tho'. They will ſet an houſe on fire, *and it* were to roaſt this egg." *Bac.* Moderns drop *and*, and uſe the particle *if* by itſelf.

ANDI'RONS, S. [a corruption of *handi*, that is ſuch as may be eaſily moved by hands] irons at each end of a grate, in ich a ſpit turns; or irons on which wood aid to burn.

ANDOVER, a market town in Hampe, with a market on Saturdays, and three s, on Midlent Saturday, for cheeſe, horſes leather; on May 12, for leather and linery goods; and on November 16, for p, horſes, leather, and cheeſe. It is a e town, which ſends two members to liament, and is a great thoroughfare on weſtern road. It is 10 miles N. by W. Wincheſter, and 62 W. by S. of Lon. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 20. Near this n is held an annual fair, on October 10, ed Weyhill, for ſheep, leather, hops, cheeſe. It is one of the largeſt in all gland, and has booths ſet up, wherein all ds of goods are ſold.

ANDRO'GYNAL, Adj. [from ανδρ@-] which partakes of both ſexes, male and ale; that which has the properties of an maphrodite.

ANDRO'GYNUS, S. a perſon who unites h the male and female ſex in his ſtructure. hermaphrodite.

ANE'CDOTE, S. [ανεκδοτον, Gr.] a piece ecret hiſtory.

ANEMO'GRAPHY, S. [from ανεμ@-, Gr. and γραφω] a deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER, S. [from ανεμ@-, Gr. and μετρον] an inſtrument to meaſure the force of the wind.

ANE'MONE, S. [from ανεμωνη, Gr.] in Botany, the wind-flower. It is uſed moſtly externally in medicine, in errhines and collyriums, for ulcers in the eyes.

ANEMO'SCOPE, S. [from ανεμ@-, Gr. and σκοπ@-] an inſtrument which foretels the changes of the wind.

ANE'NT, Prep. [from *a* redundant, and *nean*, Sax. near] concerning, about, or touching. "He ſaid nothing *anent* this particular." Near; oppoſite to.

ANEU'RISM, S. [from ανευρυνω, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumour cauſed by the weakneſs of an artery.

ANE'W, Adv. [from *nieuw* or *new*, Belg.] again; once more; a ſecond time. "He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul." *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE, or ANFRA'CTUOUS, Adj. [from *anfractus*, Lat.] full of winding paſſages, like a maze or labyrinth. Peculiar to medical or anatomical writers

A'NGEL, S. [*angelus*, Lat. αγγελ@-, Gr.] a relative term, a perſon ſent or commiſſioned by another. In its primitive ſenſe, being a denomination of office, not of nature, it is applied to prieſts, *Malach.* ii. 7. To John Baptiſt, *Matth.* xi. 10. And to Chriſt himſelf, *Iſai.* ix. 6. *Gen.* xlviii. 6. *Exod.* xxiii. 10. *Dan.* x. 13. *Rev.* xii. 7. A ſpecies of incorporeal beings ſuperior to mankind, and of different degrees of dignity, power, and perfection. A gold coin, having the figure of an angel upon it. Figuratively, a perſon of great beauty. Uſed as an adjective, it implies ſomething more than human; one of the order of angels. "Virgins viſited by *angel* powers."

ANGE'LIC, Adj. reſembling or partaking of the nature of angels.

ANGE'LICA, S. in Botany, the greateſt of the umbelliferous plants. It is ſtomachic, cordial, and alexipharmic.

ANGE'LICAL, reſembling angels; that which partakes of the properties of angels. "*Angelical* contentment." *Wilkins.*

ANGE'LICK, Adj. See ANGELIC.

A'NGELOT, a ſort of ſmall cheeſe made in Normandy. Alſo a muſical inſtrument reſembling a lute.

AN'GER, S. [from *ange*, Sax.] a paſſionate deſire of thwarting the happineſs of another. Figuratively, the pain or ſmart of a ſore or wound, in alluſion to the uneaſineſs and the reddening countenance of thoſe who are affected with this paſſion. "The greateſt *anger* and ſoreneſs ſtill continued." *Temple.*

To AN'GER, V. A. to offend a perſon, to provoke him.

A'NGERLY, Adv. like a perſon who reſents an injury. "You look *angerly*." *Shakeſp.* Inſtead of this word we uſe *angrily* at preſent.

ANGI'NA, S. [from *ango*, Lat.] a quinſey. See QUINSEY.

ANGIO'GRAPHY, S. [from ἀγγειον, Gr. and γραφω] a deſcription of the veſſels of the human body.

ANGIO'LOGY, S. [from ἀγγειον, Gr. and λογος] a diſcourſe of the veſſels of the human body.

AN'GLE, S. [*angulus*, Lat.] the meeting of two lines in a point, which incline to each other.

A'NGLE, S. [from *angel*, Sax.] an inſtrument to catch fiſh with. "His *angle* trembling in his hand."

To AN'GLE, V. N. to fiſh with a line; to entice by ſome allurements. "The hearts of all that he did *angle* for." *Shakeſp.*

AN'GLE-ROD, [*angel-roede*, Belg. *angel*, Port. *anxuelo*, Span.] the rod to which the line is faſtened in angling. "Uſed for *angle-rods*." *Bac.*

AN'GLER, S. one who angles. "Like a patient *angler*."

ANGLESEY, [the Iſle of] is the moſt weſtern county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and ſends one member to parliament. It is ſeparated from the continent by the river Meni, which divides it from Carnarvonſhire, and on every other ſide it is ſurrounded by the ſea. It is a fertile ſpot, and abounds in corn, cattle, fleſh, fiſh, and fowls, with very good mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones. The chief town is Beaumaris. Near Kemlyn Harbour there is a quarry of ſtone, called Aſbeſtos, which is a beautiful marble, out of which may be got the Linum Aſbeſtinum, called here Salamander's Wool. It is a ſubſtance like flax, and will bear a common fire. And not far from this there is a yellow ſulphureous copper ore, which has never been worked. At Llahbadrig, about three miles eaſtward from hence, there is a great body or vein of ſtony oker, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white clay, of the Cimolia kind. Theſe might be of great ſervice to painters, potters, and ſtone-cutters.

AN'GLICISM, S. a manner of expreſſion peculiar to the Engliſh.

AN'GRED, Part. provoked, enraged.

AN'GRILY, Adj. ſo as to expreſs reſentment.

AN'GRY, Adj highly diſpleaſed or enraged. "Whoſoever is *angry* with his brother." *Mark* v. 22. Eaſily provoked. "An *angry* man ſtirreth up ſtrife." *Prov.* xxix. 22. That which hath the appearance, marks, or ſigns of anger. "An *angry* countenance." *Prov.* xxv. 23. Applied to wounds; inflamed, painful, or ſore.

A'NGUISH, S. [*angoiſſe*, Fr.] exceſſive pain; immoderate ſorrow, anxiety and torture. "Tribulation and *anguiſh* upon every ſoul of man." *Rom.* ii. 9.

AN'GUISHED, Adj. affected with great anxiety, torture, and ſorrow.

AN'GULAR, Adj. [*angulus*, Lat.] having corners or angles.

ANGULA'RITY, S. the quality of having angles.

AN'GULARLY, Adv. like an angle.

AN'GULATED, Adj. [*angulus*, Lat.] having angles or corners.

A'NGULOUS, Adj. [from *angulus*] having corners or angles.

ANGU'ST, Adj. [*anguſtus*, Lat.] narrow, confined.

ANGUSTA'TION, S. [*anguſtus*, Lat.] the act of leſſening the diſtance between two oppoſite objects.

ANHE'LITUS, S. [from *anhelo*, Lat.] a quickneſs of breathing, occaſioned by running, or aſcending any ſteep place.

ANI'GHTS, Adv. during the night; on every night.

A'NIL, S. in Botany, the indigo plant. Linnæus ranges it in his ſeventeenth claſs, becauſe the flowers have ten ſtamina in two bodies.

ANI'LITY, S. [*anilitas*, Lat.] old age conſidered only as it reſpects a woman.

A'NIMA MUNDI, S. a pure etherial ſubſtance or ſpirit, according to Plato and other antient philoſophers, diffuſed through the maſs of the world, informing, actuating and uniting its ſeveral parts into one great body or animal. Chriſtians object to this opinion, that it confounds the Maker with his work, and takes away the ſtrongeſt barrier againſt vice, the poſſibility of a ſtate of future rewards and puniſhments. But those who chooſe to ſee this doctrine cleared of its abſurdities, and embelliſhed with all the charms of harmony and eloquence, muſt have recourſe to the Eſſay on Man, by Pope.

ANIMADVE'RSION, S. [*animadverſio*, Lat.] a remarking of a fault, with anger, ſeverity, or reproach; puniſhment, cenſure, or the execution of the laws; uſed with *on* or *upon* before the object. "Handled by pamphlets on both ſides, without the leaſt *animadverſion upon* the authors." *Swift.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, Adj. [from *animadvérſum*, Lat.] having power to make the mind attend to any particular object; that which has the power of judging.

To ANIMADVE'RT, V. N. [*animadvérto*, Lat.] to cenſure, to blame. "I ſhould not *animadvert on* him." *Dryd.* To take notice of a fault, ſo as to puniſh it. "

the author of the univerſe *animadverts upon* men here below." *Grew's Coſmol.* Uſed with the particles *on* or *upon*.

ANIMADVE'RTER, S. one who inflicts puniſhment, or paſſes cenſure.

A'NIMAL, S. [*animal*, Lat.] a being, conſiſting of a body and ſoul. In a ſecondary ſenſe, it is uſed as a perſon beneath our notice, a mean, deſpicable, or contemptible creature. "A deſpicable *animal*." *Johnſon.* We would aſk, whether the idea of contempt is conveyed by the word *deſpicable* or the word *animal?* If by the former, Mr. Johnſon's obſervation is too nice; if by the latter, what need is there for joining the word deſpicable to it. *Animal*, uſed as an adjective, implies ſomething relating to animals. *Animal ſecretion*, is the act whereby the juices of the body are ſeparated and ſecreted from the common maſs of the blood. *Animal ſpirits*, are a fine ſubtile juice, ſuppoſed to be the great inſtrument of muſcular motion and ſenſation; but its exiſtence is ſo much controverted, that it affords the candidates in phyſic, at our univerſities, no barren ſubject for the exerciſes which they perform for their degrees.

ANIMA'LCULE, S. [*animalculum*, Lat.] a very ſmall animal, generally applied to ſuch as cannot be diſcerned by the naked eye.

ANIMA'LITY, S. [*animal*, Lat.] that which has the property of an animal.

To A'NIMATE, V. A. [*animo*, Lat.] to give life to; to quicken; to join, or unite, a ſoul to a body. "Man muſt have been *animated* by a higher power." Figuratively, to enliven, to make vocal, to inſpire with the charms of ſound. "None can *animate* the lyre." *Dryd.* To communicate bravery to; to encourage, hearten, or excite. "The more to *animate* the people." *Knolles.*

A'NIMATE, Adj. [*animatus*, Lat.] indued with a ſoul; that which has life.

A'NIMATED, Part. vigorous; ſpirited; bold.

ANIMA'TION, S. the act of bringing into exiſtence. "Plants are the firſt producat, which is the world of *animation*." *Bac.* The ſtate wherein the ſoul and body are united; the enjoyment of life.

A'NIMATIVE, Adj. having the power of communicating life; enlivening; encouraging; making vigorous.

ANIMA'TOR, S. [from *animatum*, Lat.] that which enlivens. "They beſt unite to their *animator*." *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

ANIMO'SE, Adj. [*animoſus*, Lat.] violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMO'SITY, S. [*animoſitas*, Lat.] a diſpoſition wherein a perſon is inclined to hinder the ſucceſs, or diſturb the tranquillity of another.

A'NISE, S. [*anuſam*, Lat.] in Botany, a ſpecies of opium or parſley, of an aromatic ſcent and taſte, reputed an aromatic.

A'NKER, S. [*oncker*, Belg.] a liquid meaſure of Amſterdam, containing about ſixty-four pints of Paris, or thirty-two gallons Engliſh meaſure.

A'NKLE, S. the joint which unites the leg to the foot. Ankle-bone, the protuberant bone at the ankle.

AN'NALIST, S. one who writes annals.

A'NNALS, S. [from *annales*, Lat.] a narrative, wherein the tranſactions are digeſted into periods, conſiſting each of one year.

ANNA'TES, or A'NNATS, S. in Law, the firſt-fruits.

To ANNE'AL, V. A. [pronounced as if written with *ee*, from *on-ælan*, Sax.] to heat glaſs to make it retain the colours laid on it; to heat glaſs after it is blown, to prevent its breaking; to heat any thing ſo as to give it its temper.

To ANNE'X, V. A. [*annexum*, Lat.] to join, or ſubjoin. "He *annexed* a codicil." To connect; to unite with; to belong to. "The authority which is *annexed* to your office." *Dryd.* Uſed as a ſubſtantive; properties or attributes. "Aſſumed the *annexes* of divinity." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANNEXA'TION, S. conjunction; coalition; union. "Theſe *annexations* of benefices." *Ayliff.*

ANNE'XION, S. the adding of ſomething as a ſupplement or aid; addition.

ANNE'XMENT, S. ſomething joined to another.

To ANNI'HILATE, V. A. [*annihilo*, Lat.] to reduce to nothing; to put a period to; to extinguiſh; to deſtroy. "To *annihilate* the friendſhip of puny minds." *South.* To deſtroy all the properties of a thing. "The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated* this place. Applied to the different forms of government; to annul, to take away, extirpate, or put an end to.

ANNIHILA'TION, S. the act by which the exiſtence of a thing is deſtroyed. Applied to the funds, or other national ſecurities; the loſs of ſo much of the principal.

AN'NI NU'BILES, [Lat.] in Law, that age wherein a female becomes marriageable, which, according to law, is at twelve years of age.

ANNIVER'SARY, S. [*anniverſárius*, Lat.] the return of any remarkable day in the calendar; ſome public rejoicing in honour of the anniverſary day. In the Romiſh church, it ſignifies an office, which is not only to be ſaid once a year, but every day, for the ſoul of the deceaſed.

ANNIVE'RSARY, Adj. [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] that which happens once in the year; annual or yearly.

A'NNO DO'MINI, [Lat.] expreſſed by abbreviature, A. D. 1772, i. e. in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two.

ANNO-

ANNOTA'TION, S. [*annotatio*, Lat.] an explanation of the difficult paſſages of an author by way of notes.

ANNOTA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who explains the difficult paſſages of another; a commentator. "I have not that reſpect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with." *Felton.*

To ANNOU'NCE, V. A. [*annoncer*, Fr.] to proclaim; to give notice; to pronounce; to ſentence in a judicial ſenſe; to condemn. "*Announce*—Or life or death." *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y, V. A. [*annoyer*, Fr.] to diſturb, vex, or make a perſon uneaſy; to ſpoil; to diminiſh. "Nor vile jealouſy—His dear delights were able to *annoy*." *Fairy Q.* To be a nuiſance to; to corrupt; to make unwholſome. "Where houſes thick, and ſewers, *annoy* the air." *Milton.* To diſturb, or provoke. "Let them alone, and *annoy* them not." *Ray.*

ANNO'Y, S. an attack; trouble; the things we fear bring leſs *annoy*—Than fear." *Donne.* Misfortune. "After paſt *annoy*—To take the good viciſſitude of joy." *Dryd.*

ANNO'YANCE, S. that which occaſions trouble, diſlike, injury, or hurt. "Rooks and magpies are great *annoyances*." *Mortimer.*

ANNO'YER, S. one who cauſes any annoyance.

AN'NUAL, Adj. [*annuel*, Fr.] for the duration of a year. "A thouſand pounds a year, *annual* ſupport." *Shakeſp.* That which laſts only one year. "The roots of plants that are *annual*." *Bac.*

ANN'UALLY, Adv. yearly.

ANNUI'TANT, S. [*annus*, Lat.] one who receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY, S. [*annuité*, Fr.] a yearly revenue; a yearly allowance.

To ANNU'L, V. A. [from *nullus*, Lat.] to abrogate; to aboliſh; made imperceptible, or as if annihilated. "And all her various objects of delight—*Annull'd*." *Milt. Sampſon.*

ANNU'LAR, Adj. [from *annulus*, Lat.] reſembling a ring. "Tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments." *Cheyne.*

AN'NULARY, Adj. [from *annulus*, Lat.] in the form of rings.

AN'NULET, S. [a diminutive for *annulus*, Lat.] a ſmall ring. In Heraldry, uſed for a mark that the perſon is the fifth brother: ſometimes, indeed, a part of the coat of ſeveral families, reputed a mark of dignity. In Architecture, the ſmall ſquare number in the Doric capital, under the quarter round. Likewiſe a flat moulding, common to the other parts of the column.

ANNU'LLING, Part. Noun, the revoking or repealing of an act, &c.

To ANNU'MERATE, V. A. [*annúmero*, Lat.] to reckon a perſon or thing as belonging to a liſt, or being one of a number.

To ANNU'NCIATE, V. A. [*annuncio*, Lat.] to inform a perſon of ſome particular he is a ſtranger to; to bring a meſſage to a perſon; to diſcover a piece of news. Wants both authority and uſe to eſtabliſh it.

ANNU'NCIA'TION-DAY, S. the day celebrated in commemoration of the angel's viſitation of the bleſſed Virgin, on the 25th of March.

A'NODYNE, S. [from α, Gr. and ὀδυνη,] a remedy which abates pain.

To ANOI'NT, V. A. [pronounced as if the *o* was dropped, and an *e* final was at the end, in order to lengthen the ſound of the *i*, from *oint*, *enoint*, Fr. to rub with ſome thing greaſy. "Thou ſhalt not *anoint* thyſelf with oil." *Deut.* xxviii. To conſecrate, in alluſion to the method of pouring oil on the heads of ſuch, as were dedicated to the diſcharge of ſome important poſt. "In his *anointed* fleſh." *Shakeſp. Lear.*

ANOI'NTER, S. one who anoints.

ANO'LIS, S. an American animal like a lizard.

ANO'MALISM, S. that which is inconſiſtent with the common rules; irregularity.

ANOMALI'STICAL, irregular, Anomaliſtical year, in Aſtronomy, the ſpace of time wherein the earth paſſes through her orbit.

ANO'MALOUS, Adj. [ανωμαλος, Gr.] in grammar, thoſe words that are not conſiſtent with the rules of declining, &c. In Aſtronomy, that which ſeemingly deviates from its regular motion. Applied to irregularity of any kind; in a political ſenſe, ſeditious: "There will ariſe *anomalous* diſturbances, not only in civil and artificial, but alſo in military officers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANO'MALOUSLY, Adv. inconſiſtently, irregularly, uncommonly.

ANO'MALY, S. [*anomalie*, Fr.] a deviation from eſtabliſhed rules and laws. "Moſt of theſe *anomalies* in writing might be avoided." *Holder.* In Aſtronomy, applied to a planet, is that whereby it differs from the aphelion, or apogee: This is diſtinguiſhed into mean, eccentric and true; mean anomaly, is the diſtance of a planet's mean motion from the apogee, or in modern aſtronomy, the time wherein it moves from its aphelion, to the mean place or point of its orbit. Eccentric anomaly, is an arch of an eccentric circle, included between the aphelion, and a right line drawn through the center of the planet, perpendicular to the line of the apſides. Among the ancients it implied an arch of the zodiac, terminated by a line of the apſides, and the line of mean motion of the center.

A'NOMY, S. [from α, Gr. and νομος, Gr.] a breach of law, violation, or tranſgreſſion.

ANO'N, Adj. [from *a* and *nubn*, Belg.]

ſoon,

ſoon, preſently; quickly. When applied to viciſſitude, revolution, or change of action; it ſignifies then, afterwards, or ſometimes.

ANO'NYMOUS, Adj. [from *a*, Gr. and *ὄνυμα*, Gr.] not having yet received a name. "Another *anonymous* inſect of the waters." *Ray*. Applied to books, that which is without a name.

ANO'NYMOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to be without a name. "The edition is to come out *anonymouſly*." *Swift*.

A'NOREXY, S. [*ανοεξια*, Gr.] a want of appetite; uſed by medical writers, but not very common.

ANO'THER, *pronoun*, [from *an*, Sax. and *other*, Sax.] not like that which is mentioned; different. "*Another* Jeſus, *another* ſpirit, *another* Goſpel." 2 *Cor.* xi. 4. One more; an addition; beſides: "Have ye *another* brother." *Gen.* xliii. 7. Applied to identity, not the ſame. "Then ſaid he to *another*, how much oweſt thou?" *Luke* xvi. 7. Any other, oppoſed to one's ſelf. "Let *another* praiſe thee, and not thy own mouth." *Prov.* xxvii. 2. Joined with *one*, it implies a thing mutually performed; ſomething reciprocal.

ANSPE'SSADES, or LANSPE'SSADES, S. [from *lanciaſpezzata*, Ital.] a kind of inferior officers of foot, between the corporal and common centinel.

To A'NSWER, V. A. [*anſwérian*, Sax.] to give that information, or ſatisfaction, required by a queſtion. To reply to an objection. "If it be ſaid, &c. I *anſwer* it is not neceſſary." *Boyle*. To aſſign reaſons; to be accountable for; with the particle *for* before a thing, and *to* before the perſon. "Our author muſt *anſwer for* it." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* "Let thoſe *anſwer* either *to* God or man." *Temple*. To equal, or ſatisfy any claim or debt; to pay. "Who ſtudies day and night—To *anſwer* all the debt he owes." *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. To act upon again; mutually, or reciprocally to act upon. "Do the ſtrings *anſwer* to thy noble hand?" *Dryd.* To bear a proportion; to be proportionate to. "*Anſwered* the bulk of ſo prodigious a perſon." *Gulliv. Trav.* To ſuit, or promote. "The moſt deſerving object, and the moſt likely to "*anſwer* the ends of our charity." *Atterb.* Among the Jews, it ſignifies the obviating any objection which is not expreſſed; and ſometimes is a mere expletive, or at moſt, ſerves to introduce a narrative. "The king *anſwered* and ſaid to Daniel." *Dan.* ii. 26. Peter *anſwered* and ſaid to her." *Acts* v. 8. To vindicate, or be received as a witneſs, teſtimony or voucher in a perſon's behalf. "So ſhall my righteouſneſs *anſwer* for me." *Gen.* xxx. 33. Applied to God, it ſignifies his hearing, or ſhowing that he has heard a requeſt, by granting it. "The Lord *anſwered* me, and ſet me in a large place." *Pſal.* cxviii.

A'NSWER, S. [*anſware*, Sax.] a reply to a queſtion; a ſolution of any objection. "Jeſus gave him no *anſwer*." *John* xix. 9. "Be ready to give an *anſwer* to every man." 1 *Pet.* 3. 15.

A'NSWERABLE, Adj. that which will admit of an *anſwer* or reply. Obliged to aſſign reaſons for, or give an account of. Anſwerable to God only." *Swift*. That which matches or ſuits; applied to colour, or the fabric of moveables. "*Anſwerable* to the hangings of the court." *Exod.* xxxviii. 18. Worthy of, fit, or ſuitable. "Bring forth fruit *anſwerable*, to amendment." *Matt.* iii. 8. That which can ſatisfy, or is equal to. "Means *anſwerable* unto other men's deſires." *Raleigh*. Uſed with the particle *to*.

A'NSWERABLY, Adv. proportionably; in a manner ſuitably with the particle *to*. "If free from iſlands, they are *anſwerably* deeper." *Brerew.*

A'NSWERER, S. one who anſwers, ſolves, obviates, or clears up the objections of an adverſary.

A'NT, S. [from *æmt*, a contraction of *æmett*, Sax.] ſmall inſects called alſo piſmires, who herd together on hillocks, remarkable for their induſtry, tenderneſs, and œconomy. "Go to the *ant* thou ſluggard." *Prov.* v. 6. The common opinion of their hoarding up their proviſions for the winter, though aſſerted in ſcripture and confirmed from *Horace*, is denied by *Swammerdam*, *Raumur*, and other modern naturaliſts; but thoſe who are willing to entertain themſelves with this curious republic, will meet abundant ſatisfaction from *Swammerdam's Book of Nature*, the *Spectacle de la Nature*, and the *Guardian*.

A'NTA, S. [from *ante*, Lat.] in Architecture, a pilaſter at the corners of the walls of temples.

ANTA'GONIST, S. [from *αντι*, Gr. and *αγωνιζω*] one who contends with another. Applied to writers, he who oppoſes the opinion, or ſentiments of another. "Our *antagoniſts* in theſe controverſies." *Hooker*. An oppoſite. "The two extremes, and *antagoniſts* of the ſpecies." *Guard.* No. 108. In Anatomy, that which is ſituated oppoſite to, and counterects another; thus the flexor, or the muſcle which bends, and the extenſor, or muſcle, which extends a limb, are called Antagoniſts.

To ANTAGONI'ZE, V. A. [of *αντι*, Gr. and *αγωνιζω*, Gr.] to ſtrive againſt another.

ANTANACLA'SIS, S. [of *αντανλασις* Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a word is repeated in a different ſenſe. "As let the *dead* bury their *dead*; the word *dead*, in the firſt place, ſignifying thoſe who are immerſed in voluptuouſneſs, and no ways ſenſible either

ther to the calls of grace, or their own danger; and in the ſecond, one whoſe ſoul is ſeparated from his body. It is likewiſe the reſuming of the ſame ſentence, after the intervention of ſeveral others.

ANTANA'GOGE, S. [from αντι, Gr. αναλω] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein, being unable to deny the crimes with which we are charged, we endeavour to load him with the ſame, or others.

ANTAPODO'SIS, S. [from αντι, Gr. αποδω and δοσις, Gr.] a retreat or returning. In Rhetoric, a figure containing the counterpart of a ſimile. "Thus, as the huſbandman weeds his ground, *ſo ſhould we weed and clear our minds*:" the words in Italics are the Antapodoſis.

ANTA'RES, S. in Aſtronomy, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Scorpio.

ANTA'RCTIC, Adj. [from αντι, Gr. and αρκτος] oppoſite to the *arctic*, applied in Aſtronomy to the ſouthern pole, and circle. The *antarctic* pole, is the ſouth pole. The antarctic circle, is one of the leſſer circles of the ſphere, parallel to the equator and 23 deg. 30 min. diſtant from the ſouth pole. The *antarctic* pole, in Geography is the ſouthern extremity of the earths axis.

To ANTECE'DE, V. A. [from *ante* and *cedo*, Lat.] to precede, or go before another in time, very ſeldom applied to *place*. "The fabric of the world did not long *antecede* its motion."

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, Adj. that which is before another.

ANTECE'DENCE, S. priority of exiſtence; exiſtence before. "*Antecedence* of their conſtitution preceding the exiſtence." *Hales Orig.*

ANTECE'DENT, Adj. [*antecedence*, Lat.] prior; former; before; or exiſting before. Uſed with the particle *to*. "Exiſtence muſt be *antecedent* to merit." *Collier*. Uſed ſubſtantively, it implies the thing which muſt have gone before. "It is indeed the neceſſary *antecedent*." *South*. In grammar, the noun, which in the order of conſtruction goes before a relative. In Logic, the firſt part of an enthymeme, or ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of two propoſitions only.

ANTECE'DENTLY, Adv. previouſly; prior to. "Conſider him *antecedently* to his creation." *South*.

ANTECE'SSOR, S. [Lat. from *antecedo*] one who precedes, in the order of time.

ANTE-CHA'MBER, S. a chamber leading to a chief apartment.

ANTE-CU'RSOR, S. [Lat. from *antecurro*, Lat.] one who runs before; a harbinger; by divines applied to John the Baptiſt.

To A'NTEDATE, V. A. [from *ante*, and *datum*,] to place before its real period. To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exiſts. "*Antedate* the bliſs above." *Pope*.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, Adv. [from *ante* and *diluvium*,] that which exiſted before the flood. "All the ſtone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth." *Woodw.* That which relates or belongs to things before the flood. "*Antediluvian* chronology." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Uſed ſubſtantively for thoſe who lived before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, S. [from αντι, Gr. and λοφος,] in natural hiſtory, a ſort of goat with wreathed horns.

ANTEMERI'DIAN, Adj. [from *ante*, and *meridies*, before noon.

ANTEMU'NDANE, Adj. [from *ante*, and *mundanus*] before the creation of the world.

A'NTEPAST, S. [from *ante*, and *paſtum*] a foretaſte, or earneſt, of ſomething future. "*Antepaſt*, to excite our guſt." *Decay of Piety*.

ANTEPENU'LT, or ANTEPENU'LTIMA, S. [Lat. from *ante*, *pene*, and *ultima*,] in grammar the laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTIC, Adj. [from αντι, Gr. επιλημψις, Gr. a convulſion fit] in Medicine, remedies againſt convulſions.

ANTEPRE'DICAMENT, S. [*antepredicamenta*, Lat.] in Logic, ſomething requiſite to be known in order to render the knowledge of the predicaments more eaſy.

ANTERI'ORITY, S. [*anterior*, Lat.] the ſtate of being before another.

ANTE'RIOR, Adj. [Lat.] before another with regard to time or place.

A'NTES, S. [from *ante*, Lat.] in Architecture, pillars ſupporting the front of a building.

ANTESTA'TURE, S. [*antiſto*, Lat.] in Fortification, an intrenchment of palliſadoes or ſacks of earth, thrown up in order to diſpute the remainder of a piece of ground.

A'NTESTOMACH, S. a cavity which leads to the ſtomach; the crop in birds.

ANTHE'LIX, S. [from αντι Gr. and ελιξ, Gr.] the inward protuberance of the outward ear.

ANTHELMI'NTHIC, Adj. [from αντι and ελμινθος, Gr.] in Medicine, that which kills worms; "*Athelmintbicks*, or contrary to worms." *Arbuth.*

A'NTHEM, S. [*anthema*, Ital. ανθυμνος, from αντι, Gr. oppoſite or reciprocal, and υμνος, a hymn or ſong. Johnſon contends for its being ſpelt *anthymn*, as derived from the Greek; but as we may plainly ſee that it is borrowed from the Italian, there is no need of any alteration] a *hymn* performed in two parts by the oppoſite members of a choir.

ANTHE'RÆ, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the ſummits, tuffts, knots, or little heads in the middle flowers, on the tops of the ſtamina.

ANTHO'LOGY, S. [from ανθος, Gr. and λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe of flowers.

ANTHRA-

ANTHRACO'SIS, S. in Medicine, a diſeaſe in the bulb of the eye, or eyelids.

ANTHROPO'LOGY, S. [from ανθρωπος, Gr. and λογος, Gr.] a treatiſe upon man, conſidered as in a ſtate of health, including the conſideration both of the body and ſoul, with the laws of their motion. In Divinity, the applying the parts of a human body to God, ſuch as eyes, ears, &c.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITES, S. [from ανθρωπος, and μορφη, Gr.] one who attributes the ſhape of man to God. Applied to a ſect, who took all the figurative and analogical expreſſions, of hands, eyes, ears, &c. applied to God, in a litteral ſenſe; grounding their opinion on the ſcripture expreſſions. "That God made man after his own image."

ANTHROPHAGI'NEAN, Adj. in a terrifying, terrible, or ſavage manner.

ANTROPO'PHAGY, S. the cuſtom of eating of human fleſh

ANTHYPO'PHORA, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, whereby objections are obviated, and anſwered.

A'NTI, [Gr.] a particle, which ſignifies contrary or oppoſite.

A'NTIACID, Adj. of a nature contrary to acid, an alkali.

ANTI-ARTHRI'TICS, S. [Gr.] remedies againſt the gout.

ANTI-BA'CCHIUS, S. [*anti* and *Bacchius*] in antient poetry, a foot conſiſting of three ſyllables, the two firſt of which are long, and the third ſhort.

ANTI-CHA'MBER, S. See ANTE-CHAMBER.

ANTICHE'SIS, S. See MORTGAGE.

A'NTI-CHRIST, S. one who oppoſes the doctrine and miſſion of Chriſt. In a more confined ſenſe, a tyrant, who at the latter end of the world is to make himſelf very conſpicuous in his oppoſition to Chriſtianity, in the opinion of the papiſts, but the proteſtants aſſert, that anti-chriſt is already come; that he is the pope; and the council of Gap, carried things ſo far in 1603, as to inſert it as an article in their creed, that the pope was Anti-chriſt. No one, who would ſatisfy himſelf in this point, will repent his trouble in reading what Dr. Newton has ſaid on this head in his Diſcourſes on Scripture Prophecies.

ANTI-CHRI'STIAN, Adj. contrary, or oppoſite to Chriſtianity.

ANTI-CHRI'STIANISM, S. any doctrine contrary to Chriſtiany.

ANTI-CHRO'NISM, S. [from αντι, Gr. and χρονος, Gr.] that which is contrary to the order of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE, V. A. [from *ante* and *capio*, Lat.] to be beforehand with another. To do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period. To render the applications or advice of another uſeleſs, by giving it before him.

ANTICIPA'TION, S. the doing a thing before its due period. Enjoyment in imagination, before its real exiſtence; a fore taſte; an implanted or innate opinion, ſuppoſed to be in the mind, before it is capable of diſcovering the reaſons on which it is founded.

A'NTIC, S. [*a l'antique*, Fr.] one who plays tricks; and makes uſe of odd and uncommon geſtures; a Merry Andrew; a Buffoon.

To A'NTICK, V. A. to make ridiculous, or deſpicable, in alluſion to the geſticulations of buffoons and antic dancers.

A'NTICKLY, Adv. with odd geſticulations and ridiculous grimaces.

ANTICLI'MAX, S. [from *anti*, and κλιμαξ, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the laſt ſentence is weaker in its ſignification than the firſt.

A'NTICOR, S. [from *anti*, and *cor*] in Farriery, a ſwelling in a horſes breaſt oppoſite to his heart.

ANTI-COU'RTIER, S. one who oppoſes the court.

AMTIDO'TAL, Adj. having the quality of preventing the effects of contagion, or poiſon.

A'NTIDOTE, S. [*antidotus*, Lat.] a medicine to expel poiſon and to guard from contaglon.

ANTILO'GARITHM, S. the compliment of a logarithm, or its difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTI'LOGY, S. [Gr. of αντι and λογος] contradiction, applied to thoſe paſſages of an author, wherein there ſeems to be, or really is, a manifeſt contradiction.

ANTI'LOQUIST, S. [from *anti*, and *loquor*, Lat.] one who ſpeaks againſt the ſentiments of another; a contradicter.

ANTI-MONA'RCHICAL, Adj. [from αντι and μοναρχια] contrary to *monarchy*, or government by one perſon.

ANTIMO'NIAL, Adj. conſiſting of antimony.

A'NTIMONY, S. [the *ſtibium* of the ancients, and στιμμι of the Greeks. It is ſuppoſed to have owed its preſent name to the following incident: Baſil Valentine, a monk, obſerving it purge ſome hogs he had thrown it to, and fattening them afterwards, he preſcribed a like doſe to his brother monks. but they all dying, the medicine was called from thence *antimoine*, in French, from *anti* againſt, and *moine*, Fr. a monk.] It is a mineral ſubſtance, poſſeſſing all the properties of a metal, excepting malleability and ductility; is found in moſt mines, but eſpecially thoſe of ſilver and lead; and is diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, crude and prepared. Crude *antimony* implies, that it is in the ſame ſtate as it comes from the mines: Prepared *antimony* is that which is purified by chemiſtry. As its operations are violent and precarious,

rious, it ſhould be truſted only in the hands of diſcretion; though indeed it enters into moſt of the noſtrums of empirics. It is not confined to medicine, but employed in caſting of cannon-balls, and bells, in metalline ſpecula, and types for printing; in melting of iron, and in refining gold; becauſe when melted with the latter, it turns all other metals, not even ſilver excepted, into droſs.

ANTINEPHR'ITICS, [from *αντι* and *νεφριτικος*,] remedies in diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINO'MIANS, [from *αντι* and *νομος*, Gr.] a ſect who look upon the performance of moral duties as uſeleſs and inſignificant.

ANTI-PARALY'TIC, Adj. [from *αντι*, Gr. and *παραλυτις*] remedies for the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL, having an averſion to a thing; "*Antipathetical* to all venomous creatures." *Howell.*

ANTI'PATHY, S. [from *antipathie*, Fr.] a fixed averſion to any object; which operates ſo ſtrongly, as not to be controuled: uſed with the particles *againſt*, *to*, and formerly *with*: "A mortal *antipathy againſt* ſtanding armies." *Swift.* "The ſtrong *antipathy* of good to bad." *Pope.*

ANTIPERI'STASIS, S. [from *αντι* and *περιϛαμαι*] the action of two contrary qualities.

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, Adj. in Phyſic, that which prevents or removes the effects of the plague

ANTI'PHRASIS, S. [ſtom *αντι* Gr. and *φρασις*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, an ironical kind of expreſſion, wherein we deny a thing to be what we ought to affirm it to be; as when we ſay, "The thing did not diſpleaſe me," inſtead of, "The thing did not pleaſe me."

ANTI'PODAL, Adj. the being antipodes with reſpect to their ſituation.

ANTI'PODES, S. [from *αντι* and *ποδες*] thoſe who live on the oppoſite ſide of the globe, with their feet directly oppoſite to ours. The ſummer, winter, day, and night of the one, are contrary to thoſe of the other; that is, when it is ſummer with the one, it is winter with the other, &c.

A'NTIQUARY, S. [*antiquarius*, Lat.] one who applies himſelf to the ſtudy of antiquities. It is uſed as an adjective by Shakeſpeare, to imply old, antient, or former, alluding to the ſtudies and reſearches of antiquaries. "Inſtructed by the *antiquary* times." *Troil.* and *Creſſ.* This is a very unuſual, if not an improper acceptation.

To A'NTIQUATE, V. A. [*antiquo*, Lat.] to render uſeleſs. "Without defending his *antiquated* words." *Dryd.*

ANTI'QUE, Adj. [*antique*, Fr. pronounced like the French, *anteck*] that which is not in vogue. "The old and *antique* ſong" *Shakeſp.* That which is really old. "Being true *antique*." *Prior.* Old faſhioned. "Arrayed in *antique* robe." *Fairy Queen.* Antic, wild, old; out of the faſhion, uncouth, and ridiculous for its antiquity. "Not antient but *antique*." *Donne.* Uſed ſubſtantively for a relick of the antients. "Both very choice *antiques*." *Swift's Will.*

ANTI'QUITY, S. [from *antiquatas*, Lat.] that period which has long preceded the preſent. The relicks or productions of antient times. "To extinguiſh all heathen antiquities." *Bacon.* "A long period of exiſtence; long life; or old age.

ANTI'SCII, S. [from *αντι*, Gr. and *σκια*, Gr.] in Geography, thoſe who reſide on different ſides of the equator.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, ANTISCORBUTIC, Adj. remedies againſt the ſcurvey.

ANTISPA'SIS, S. [from *αντι*, Gr. and *σπαω*,] the drawing of humour from one part into another.

ANTISPASMO'DIC, Adj. [from *αντι*, Gr. and *σπασμος*,] remedies againſt the cramp, or any contractions of the muſcles.

ANTISPA'STIC, Adj. remedies which cauſe a removal of the humours.

ANTISPLE'NETIC, Adj. remedies againſt the ſpleen.

ANTI'STROPHE, S. [from *αντι*, Gr. and *ϛροφη*,] a dance among the antients, wherein they uſed to turn ſometimes to the right, and ſometimes to the left; in alluſion to which one part of a lyric ode is called by the ſame name; becauſe the perſon, who repeated it, uſed at that time to change his poſition; it is generally an eccho of the ſtrophe. In Grammar, a figure, wherein two terms that depend on each other are mutually converted.

ANTISTRUMA'TIC, Adj. [from *anti*, and *ſtruma*] in Medicine, remedies againſt a ſcrophulous humour.

ANTI'THESIS, S. [Gr. in the plural *antitheſes*, from *αντι*, Gr. and *τιθημι*,] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein oppoſite qualities are compared with each other, to illuſtrate, amplify, and adorn the ſpeech of an orator, or piece of any author. In the uſe of it great care ſhould be taken not to carry it to exceſs, like Seneca, whoſe writings are, in ſome parts, a mere play upon words.

A'NTITYPE, S. a thing that is formed according to a model, or pattern; a general ſimilitude, or reſemblance. That which has been previouſly repreſented by ſome type, as the death of Chriſt for the ſins of the world by the ſacrifice of the paſchal lamb; the lamb being the type or hieroglyphic repreſentation of Chriſt's death, and his crucifixion, the completion, ſubſtance, reality, or antitype, ſhadowed out by it. See TYPE.

ANTITY'PICAL, Adj. anſwering to ſome type; conformable to ſome model or pattern; bears a reſemblance in its circumſtances to ſomething which preceded, and is to be explained on the footing of an antitype.

ANTI-

ANTIVENE'REAL, Adj. remedies againſt venereal injuries.

A'NTLER, S. [*andouiller*,] the firſt pearls growing about the bur of a deer's horns.

ANTÆ'CI. S. [has no ſingular, from αντι, Gr. and οικεω,] in Geography, thoſe who live under the ſame ſemicircle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one being as far diſtant from the equator S. as the others are N. their longitude is the ſame, as are likewiſe their noon, midnight, and all their days; but their ſeaſons are contrary, it being autumn with the one, when it is ſpring with the other, &c. The inhabitants of Peponneſus are the Antæci to thoſe of the Cape of Good-Hope.

ANTONOMA'SIA, S. [from αντι, Gr. and ονομα, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, or ſcience is put for a perſon's proper name.

A'NTER, S. [*antre*, Fr.] a cavern; a hole in a rock; a cave; a den. "Of *antres* vaſt." *Shakeſp.*

A'NVIL, S. [*ænfilt*, *anfit*, or *anfilte*, Sax.] a large maſs of iron, whereon handicrafts lay their work to forge. They are either forged or caſt; but the former are beſt; providing the upper part is ſteel. In a ſecondary ſenſe it implies any thing ſubject to blows. "The *anvil* of my ſword." *Shakeſp.* It alſo implies that a thing is in agitation, is in readineſs, or under conſideration.

A'NUS, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy the orifice of the inteſtines, through which the excrements are diſcharged. Alſo a ſmall hole in the third ventricle of the brain. In Botany, the back opening, of a flower which has but one petal.

ANXI'ETY, S. [*anxietas*, Lat.] an uneaſineſs of the mind, apprehending the conſequences of ſome future event. Among Phyſicians, it ſignifies any uneaſineſs occaſioned by the violence of a diſorder.

A'NXIOUS, Adj. [from *anxius*, Lat.] uneaſy on account of the conſequences of ſome event. Very ſollicitous to find out the ſenſe of an author; not bearing with an equal temper of mind, the impreſſions of any preſent evil: uſed with the particle *of* in the latter, and with *for* or *about* in the former ſenſes.

A'NY, Adj. [of *anig*, *enig*, Sax.] either of the parts of which a thing is compoſed. "*Any* time theſe four hours." *Shakeſp.* Every one, applied to a whole collective body. "*any* one who ſees it will own." *Pope.* Applied by way of diſtinction to the members of a company; a ſingle one, in preference to all the reſt; uſed with the particle *of*. "Affection towards *any* of theſe." *Shakeſp.*

AO'RTA, S. [αορτη, Gr.] the great artery riſing immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APA'CE, Adv. ſwiftly; quickly, or ſpeedily; applied to quantity, in great numbers, and applied to the tranſition from one ſtate to another, in haſte, with ſpeed.

APART, Adv. [*apart*, Fr.] ſeparate, at a diſtance. "In a way *apart* from the multitude." *Raleigh.* Aſide, or for a particular uſe, "Set *apart* for God." *Prior.* Separately, oppoſed to together, diſtinctly. "Afterwards nameth them *apart*." *Raleigh.* After the verb *put* it implies retirement, or quitting a former place. "*Put apart* your attendants." *Shakeſp.* At the end of a ſentence after the word compliment, &c. it implies abſtaining from, or laying aſide. "Compliments *apart*."

APA'RTMENT, S. [*apartement*, Fr.] part of a houſe; a room.

A'PATHY, S. [from α Gr. and παθος, Gr.] a freedom from paſſion, inſenſibility.

A'PE, S. [*ape*, Iſl. *aep*, Belg.] an animal reſembling the human form; the toes of their feet, are as long as their fingers; their hair is red inclining to a green; they live on the tops of trees; have pockets on each ſide their jays, which ſerve them as ſtore-places. They are remarkable for mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is uſed for one who affectedly imitates another.

To A'PE, V. A. to mimick or imitate, in alluſion to the characteriſtic of the ape mentioned above.

A'PER, S. an imitator; a mimic.

APE'RIENT, Part. [*aperiens*, that which gently purges.

APE'RTION, S. [*apertio*, Lat.] an opening; a paſſage; a gap; an aperture.

A'PERTNESS, S. [from *apertus*, Lat.] openneſs. "The *apertneſs* and vigour of pronouncing." *Holder.*

APE'RTURE, S. [*apertus*, Lat.] the act of opening. An open place. a gap; a paſſage. The unravelling a difficult point, or laying it open to the conſideration of others explanation, or enlargement.

APE'TALOUS, Adj. [from α, Gr. and πεταλον,] in Botany, without petala, or flower leaves.

A'PEX, S. [Lat.] the ſummit of any thing. In Geometry, the angular point of a cone, or any like figure.

APHÆ'RESIS, S. [αφαιρεω, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word or ſyllable is taken away from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION, S. in Aſtronomy, that point of a planet's orbit, in which it is at its greateſt diſtance from the ſun.

APHILA'NTROPY, S. [from α, Gr. and φιλανθρωπια,] want of benevolence, inhumanity.

APHO'NIA, S. [from α Gr. and φωνη, Gr.] loſs of ſpeech.

A'PHORISM, S. [from αφορίζω, Gr.] a maxim in any ſcience; a ſentence comprehending a conciſe account of all the properties of a thing.

APHORI'STICAL, Adj. compoſed in

ſentences unconnected, but containing important remarks.

APHRODI'SIAC, APHRODISI'ACAL. Adj. [from αφροδιτη,] relating to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PHRONITRE, S. [from αφρος, Gr. and νιτρον,] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of natural ſalt-petre gathering like froth on old walls, now called ſalt-petre of the rock.

A'PHTHÆ, S. [απθαι, Gr.] ulcers in the mouth, palate, and gums, &c. attended with an inflammation and difficulty of ſwallowing; when white or red, they are eaſily cured; when livid or black they ſometimes prove mortal.

A'PIARY, S. [*apiarum*, from *apis*, a bee] a place where bees are kept.

A'PICES, S. [the plural of *apex*, Lat.] in Botany, little knobs growing on the tops of the ſtamina, or chiefes of flowers, which have been diſcovered by the microſcope to be a kind of ſeed veſſels, containing ſmall globular or oval particles, which are a kind of male ſperm or ſeed, and falling down into the flower, impregnate, fecundicate, and ripen the ſeed.

APIE'CE, Adv. [pronounced as if wrote *apeece*,] each or ſeparately taken. "A farthing *a-piece*." *Swift.*

APIS, S. an ox or bull worſhipped by the Egyptians under that name. Its whole body was to be black, except a white ſquare ſpot on its forehead, &c. When a calf was found with theſe marks, it was carried to the temple of Oſiris, where it was worſhipped, as the repreſentative of that deity, while living; and lamented and buried, with great ſolemnity, when dead. So far could the bare light of nature go, in a land which was the mother of arts and the ſource of all the ſciences! Let infidels bluſh, at their boaſts of unaſſiſted reaſon, when they read this article; and when they compare the great truths revealed in the Moſaic and Chriſtian diſpenſations generouſly acknowledge the ſource from whence they muſt derive their moſt ſublime ideas, and be proſelytes to that Saviour, who lived to teach and ſet them an example, and died to redeem and ſave them!

A'PISH, Adj. mimicking, or imitative. Affected, foppiſh, ſilly, inſignificant, empty, ſpecious. "*Apiſh* ſophiſtry." *Glan.* Wanton, playful, and mimicking at the ſame time. "*Apiſh* folly." *Prior.*

A'PISHLY, Adv. after the manner of an ape; full of mimickry, and affected imitation.

APLU'STRE, S. [Lat.] an ancient enſign uſed by ſhips. "The other has an *apluſtre*."

APOCALY'PSE, S. [from αποκαλυπτω, Gr.] a revelation, or the diſcovery of ſomething by the Deity, before unknown to mankind. Applied peculiarly to ſignify the book of Revelation, written by St. John. Thoſe who are deſirous to ſee its myſteries explained with modeſty, and treated with profound learning, will meet with no ſmall ſatisfaction from Dr. Newton's diſcourſes on Prophecy, wherein he has given us ſuch a comment as—but I ſay no more, leſt I ſhould injure the performance, for want of giving it due praiſe.

APOCALY'PTICAL, Adj. containing the revelation of any thing myſterious.

APO'COPE, S. [from απο, Gr. and κοπτω,] in Grammar, a figure wherein the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is cut off.

APO'CRYPHA, S. [from απο, Gr. and κρυπτω,] ſomething not known; applied to books it denotes that their authors are not certainly known; and their genuineneſs uncertain. Divines uſe the word in this ſenſe when ſpeaking of thoſe books which the Jews did not receive in their canon of inſpired writing, and the church of England, though ſhe allows them to be read to her congregations, yet denies them to be of any authority in eſtabliſhing any doctrine.

APO'CRYPHAL, Adj. of doubtful authority; not inſerted in the ſcripture canon.

APO'CRYPHALLY, Adv. in a manner which is in want of authority, or has not the marks of authenticity.

APODIC'TICAL, Adj. [from αποδειξις, Gr.] demonſtrative, plain, and convincing.

APOLLINA'RIANS, S. [from *Apollinaris*, their founder] a ſect which aroſe in the fourth century, who denied, that Chriſt aſſumed true fleſh, or a rational ſoul, but that his divinity was inſtead of the latter, and that his fleſh exiſted with the ſun from all eternity, was ſent down from heaven, and conveyed through the virgin, as through a channel; that there were two ſons, one born of God, and the other of Mary; that the God was crucified; that Chriſt has now no body; and that the ſouls of men are propagated by other ſouls, in the ſame manner as bodies are by other bodies. How fruitful is error, and when the imagination is taken for a guide inſtead of reaſon aſſiſted by revelation, what a deſpicable light muſt men appear in to thoſe exalted beings, who can ſee remote truths by intuition!

APO'LLO, S. [Lat.] in Mythology, the ſon of Jupiter and Latona, who was born at Delos; to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of phyſic, and is the ſun. The fable of his feeding Admetus's ſheep, denotes that all creatures are ſuſtained by his genial warmth; and his killing the Cyclops for forging Jupiter's thunderbolts, his diſperſing thoſe peſtilential vapours which are fatal to mankind. He is called the Sun in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Appollo in the infernal regions, and repreſented with an harp in order to ſhew the harmoney of your ſyſtem, with a buckler, to denote his defending the earth, and with arrows, to ſignify his power of life and death.

APOLOGE'TICAL, Adj. [from απολο-

γω, that which is ſaid, or written in defence of any thing.

APOLOGE'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an anſwer, defence, or *apology*.

APO'LOGIST, S. one who vindicates the ſentiments of another; one who extenuates the faults of another.

To APOLOGI'ZE, V. A. to plead in favour; to defend, or excuſe.

APO'LOGUE, S. [from απο and λογος, Gr.] a ſtory, or fiction, formed to convey ſome moral truth to the mind, under the images of beaſts; a fable: it is diſtinguiſhed from parable, becauſe that might have happened, but this could not; and the actors in that are rational beings; but thoſe of the *apologue* are irrational.

APO'LOGY, S. [from απολογια, Gr.] a juridical word, implying a diſcourſe made by a defendant, to clear himſelf from a charge brought againſt him. Hence the defence of an opinion from the objections it is charged with, is generally called by the ſame name. At preſent the term is uſed to imply rather an excuſe than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence: being more commonly appropriated to the common concerns of men in their private characters, than to the proceedings at the bar.

APOMECO'METRY, S. [from απο μηκος, Gr. and μετρεω,] the art of meaſuring to know how far things at a diſtance are from us.

APONEURO'SIS, S. [of απο and νευρον, Gr.] in Anatomy, the expanſion, or ſpreading of a nerve.

APO'PHASIS, S. [from αποφασις, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the orator ſeems to wave, what he ironically mentions.

A'POPHLEGMA'TIC, S. [of απο and φλεγμα, Gr. phlegm] remedies to clear away ſuperfluous phlegm, and ſerous humours.

APOPHLE'GMATISM, S. [See APOPHLEGMATIC] a Medicine intended to diſcharge phlegm.

A'POPHTHEGM, S. [from απαφθεγμα,] a ſentence which contains ſome important truth, moral or divine.

APO'PHYGE, S. [from αποφευγω, Gr.] in Architecture, a ring of a column or pillar, whence it begins to ſpring: originally nothing but the ring at the baſe of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſpringing; but afterwards imitated in ſtone-work.

APO'PHYSIS, S. [from αποφυσις, Gr.] in Anatomy, the prominent parts of a bone.

APOPLE'CTIC, or APOPLE'CTICAL, Adj. of the nature of an *apoplexy*.

A'POPLEX, S. See APOPLEXY.

APOPLE'XED, Adj. affected with an *apoplexy*.

A'POPLEXY, S. [αποπληξις, Gr.] a diſeaſe that ſuddenly deprives a perſon of his ſenſes, attended with a ſuſpenſion of the principal faculties of the ſoul. Cauſed generally by repletion; the head's being naturally large, and the neck ſhort; the perſon's being corpulent, and redundant in pituitous humours. The indications of cure are an attenuation of the viſcidity of the humours, or deſivation and revulſion of them, by all manner of evacuations.

APO'RIA, S. [from απορια, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the ſpeaker expreſſes himſelf in doubt where to begin.

APOSIOPE'SIS, S. [from απο, Gr. and σιωπαω, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the ſpeaker, through ſome vehement affection leaves his period unfiniſhed; but in ſuch a manner as the ſenſe may be eaſily ſupplied by the audience, as "The talents of a Pitt—but he needs no encomium."

APO'STASY, S. [of απο, and ιστημι, Gr.] the renouncing a religion; uſed always in a bad ſenſe, and joined with the particle *from*.

APO'STATE, S. [from *apoſtata*, Lat.] one who has renounced the religion he formerly profeſſed; uſed in a bad ſenſe, with the particle *from*.

APOSTA'TICAL, S. after the manner of an *apoſtate*.

To APO'STATIZE, S. [from *apoſtate*] to renounce one's religion; to change one's religion for a worſe.

To APO'STEMATE, V. A. to turn to an *apoſteme*; to form an abſceſs.

APOSTEMA'TION, S. the forming an abſceſs; the collecting or gathering of corrupt matter, ſo as to cauſe a humour and ſwelling in the part.

APO'STEME, or APO'STUME, S. [αποστημα, Gr.] a hollow ſwelling filled with corrupt matter: an abſceſs.

APO'STLE, S. [*apoſtolus*, of αποστολος, Gr.] one who was a diſciple of Chriſt on earth, and commiſſioned by him, after his reſurrection, to preach the Goſpel to the world. One of the ordinary travelling miniſters, who went into different parts to preach the Goſpel, *Rom.* xvi. 7. One who is ſent to collect alms and contributions: *Epaphroditus*, your meſſenger or *apoſtle*, αποστολος, Gr. *Philip.* ii. 25. He who firſt planted the Goſpel in any place. Applied to Chriſt himſelf, as being *ſent* from heaven to aſſume our nature, and inveſted with authority to execute his prophetic, prieſtly, and kingly offices. "Conſider the *Apoſtle* and high-prieſt of our profeſſion Jeſus Chriſt, *Heb.* iii. 1.

APO'STLESHIP, S. the office of an *apoſtle*.

APOSTO'LIC, or APOSTO'LICAL, Adj. that which was authorized by the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICALLY, Adj. in the manner of an *apoſtle*.

APO'STROPHE, S. [of απο, Gr. and στρεφω,] in Rhetoric, a breaking off from the thread of one's diſcourſe, when applied to inanimate

inanimate things, it is reckoned a very great beauty: Adam's morning-hymn in Milton, is the moſt charming *apoſtrophe* that ever entered the heart of man. In Grammar, the contraction of a word by the placing a comma over that part which is dropped, as in the word *low'ring*.

To APOSTROPHI'ZE, V. A. to interrupt the thread of diſcourſe.

APO'THECARY, S. [from απωθηκη, Gr.] one who prepares medicines according to the preſcriptions of the college, and viſits patients. The practice is genteel, and its members very numerous in London; till the year 1617 they were incorporated with the Grocers; but are now diſtinct, and have a hall in Blackfriars, where are two very fine laboratories, which ſupply the ſurgeons cheſts with medicines, for the uſe of the navy. If we conſider there are near 2000 of this profeſſion in London, how muſt we be ſurpriſed to find that, in Denmark, only two are allowed in the city of Copenhagen, and but one in any other conſiderable town.

A'POTHEGM, S. [a vitious ſpelling.] See APOPTHEGM.

APOTHEO'SIS, S. [απο, Gr. and θεος,] an heathen ceremony, whereby any great man was placed among the Gods; after which they paid him adoration, and ſwore by his name, with as much reverence as by thoſe of any other deity. The ceremony, as deſcribed by Herodian, may be ſeen in Kennett's Roman Antiquities.

APO'TOME, S. [of απο, and τεμνω,] in Mathematics, the difference between a rational line and one only commenſurable in power to the whole line. Euclid has handled this ſubject very copiouſly in his tenth book of Elem. In Muſic, the remaining part of an entire tone.

APOZEM, S. [from αποζεω,] a medicine made by boiling roots, plants, &c. in water; called alſo a decoction.

To APPA'L, V. A. [*appâllir*, Fr.] to give terror; to affright; to diſhearten.

APPA'LMENT, S. [ſudden affright, or terror.

APPARA'TUS, S. [Lat.] a collection of inſtruments proper to accompliſh any deſign; the inſtruments uſed in philoſophical experiments; the bandages, &c. of a ſurgeon; the furniture of a houſe, &c.

APPA'REL, S. [*appareil*, Fr.] cloathing; dreſs.

To APPA'REL, V. A. to cloth; dreſs; to adorn, or imbelliſh.

APPA'RENT, Part. [*apparent*, Fr.] plain, indubitable, ſeeming in oppoſition to real; viſible, manifeſt, or known, and applied to the ſucceſſor of the crown, certain, oppoſed to preſumptive. Shakeſpear uſes it ſubtantively, in the laſt ſenſe. "I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown" *Hen.* VI. Apparent diameter in aſtronomy, is the angle under which we ſee the ſun, moon, and ſtars. *Apparent magnitude*, is that which appears to the eye, and is meaſured by the quantity of the optic angle.

APPA'RENTLY, Adv. plainly, evidently; manifeſtly; ſeemingly.

APPARITION. S. [*appareo*, Lat.] a viſible object; a ſpectre; a ghoſt. In Aſtronomy, a ſtar's becoming viſible, which before was below the horizon. *The circle of perpetual Apparition* is that which is deſcribed about the pole as a centre, and touches the north part of the horizon in N. lat. and the S. in S. lat. all ſtars within which never ſet, but are always viſible above the horizon.

APPA'RITORS, S. [from *apparco*, Lat.] perſons ready at hand to execute the orders of the magiſtrate; thoſe who cite perſons to appear in eccleſiaſtical courts; the beadle who carries the mace before the maſters, &c. in our univerſities.

To APPE'ACH. [See IMPEACH] to accuſe; to inform againſt a perſon

To APPE'AL, V. A. [*appello*, Lat.] to transfer a diſpute from one to another, with the particle *from* before the perſon from whom it is removed, and *to* before the perſon who is to be judge in his ſtead; to apply one's ſelf to others for their opinions; or to cite as witneſſes. To impeach, or charge a perſon with guilt, in alluſion to an appeal in law. "*Appeal* each other of high-treaſon." *Shakeſp.*

APPE'AL, S. [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped and another *e* inſerted in its room, as *appeal*,] the removal of a cauſe from an inferior to a ſuperior court; uſed with the particle *to*. It generally means the accuſation of a murderer by a perſon who had intereſt in the party killed. This is done either by bill or writ. The heir male is to bring an appeal for the death of his anceſtor, and the huſband for his wife; but it muſt be commenced within a year and a day after the death of the perſon murdered, and in the county where done. Figuratively, a ſummons to anſwer to a charge; an application or addreſs. "A kind of *appeal* to the Deity." *Bacon.*

APPEA'LANT, S. [*appellant* is the word now in uſe,] one that brings an appeal.

APPE'ALER, S. one who appeals.

To APPE'AR, V. N. [*appâreo*, Lat.] to become viſible to the eye, with *in* before the place of the object. To be in the preſence of another, ſo as to be ſeen by him, to be conſpicuous; or attract obſervation. To anſwer a ſummons; to ſeem, to reſemble. To be made manifeſt by proofs and evidence. To be evident. "As will *appear* by what follows." *Arburthn.*

APPEA'RANCE, S. an object of ſight. The thing ſeen. A phænomenon. Semblance, or ſhow; the outſide. The coming into a place. Perſonal attendance at a court of

of juſtice. Circumſtances which favour any opinion. Perſonal charms, probability, reſemblance, or likelihood.

APPE'ASEABLE, Adj. that which is reconcileable.

To APPE'ASE, V. A. [*appaiſer*, Fr.] to bring an angry perſon to an even temper; to pacify; to allay; to quiet any noiſe, outrage, or violence.

APPE'ASEMENT, S. reconciliation; a ſtate of peace and calmneſs, after the turbulent emotions of paſſion and reſentment.

APPE'ASER, S. [See APPEASE] one who brings about a reconciliation between parties that were vehemently offended with each other.

APPEL'LANT, S. [from *appellans*, Lat.] one who brings an appeal; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPE'LLATE, S [from *appellátum*, Lat.] one againſt whom an appeal is brought.

APPELLA'TION, S. [*appellatio*, Lat.] the name, dignity, or title, by which men are diſtinguiſhed.

APPEL'LATIVE, S. [*appellativum*, Lat.] words which ſtand for univerſal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or ſpecial.

APPE'LLATORY, Adj. containing an appeal.

APPELLE'E, S. a perſon againſt whom an appeal is brought.

APPE'NAGE, or APPA'NAGE, S. [*apanagium*, Lat. of *panis*, Lat. bread.] the portion of a king's younger ſons, which in England depends entirely on his majeſty's pleaſure.

To APPE'ND, V. A. [from *ad* and *pendo*,] uſed with the particle *to*; to hang one on another; to join ſomething as an additional part.

APPEN'DAGE, S. [Fr.] hanging on ſomething elſe; belonging or annexed to; accompanying: in Law, any thing belonging to another, as acceſſary to its principal, or like an adjunct to its ſubject among the logicians. Uſed ſubſtantively for ſomething which belongs to another, not as a neceſſary, but a caſual, and adventious part.

To APPE'NDICATE, V. A. [from *appendo*, Lat.] to annex or add one thing to another.

APPEN'DIX, ſomething added to another. Applied to action, concurrent circumſtances. Applied to books, a kind of ſupplement, or an addition to ſupply ſome omiſſions, and render them compleat; ſometimes added to the book, and ſometimes publiſhed by itſelf.

To APPERTAI'N, V. N. [*appartenir*, Fr.] to belong to, as a right. To relate, to be confined to.

APPERTAI'NMENT, S. that which relates to any rank or dignity.

APPER'TENANCIES, S. [*appartenance*, Fr.] that which belongs or relates to a thing: the qualities, or properties of a thing.

APPER'TINENT, Adj. [from *ad* and *pertinens*, Lat.] that which has a relation to.

A'PPETENCE, or A'PPETENCY, S. [*appetentia*, Lat.] ſenſual, carnal deſire; luſt.

APPETIBI'LITY, S. the quality which renders a thing the object of deſire.

AP'PETITE, S. [from *appetite*, Fr.] a propenſity to ſome object on account of the good it is imagined to poſſeſs. A violent longing after any thing, uſed with the particles *of* or *to*, before the object of deſire. "Immoderate *appetite* of power." *Clarend.* "An *appetite to* praiſe." *Government of the Tongue.* This laſt is not very proper. In Medicine, a natural, periodical deſire to eat or drink.

APPETI'TION, S. [*appetitio*, Lat.] a longing deſire. "*Appetition* or faſtening our affections on him." *Hammond.*

To APPLAUD, V. A. [*applaudo*, Lat.] to ſhew approbation by clapping of hands; to praiſe; to commend.

APPLAUD'ER, S. one who highly commends and praiſes the merits of another.

APPLAU'SE, S. [*applauſus*, Lat.] praiſe beſtowed on merit by teſtimonies of approbation and rapture.

AP'PLE, [*apl*, *æpple*, *elp*, Sax.] the fruit of the *apple tree*. *Apple of the eye*. See PUPIL.

APPLEBY, the county town of Weſtmoreland, with a good corn-market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Whitſun-Eve, for horned cattle; on Whitmonday, for linen-cloth, and merchandize; and on Auguſt 10, for horſes, ſheep, and linen cloth. It is gone greatly to decay from what it was, it being only one broad ſtreet of mean houſes; however, it ſtill keeps the aſſizes and ſeſſions, and at the upper part is the caſtle. The church ſtands at the lower end of the town, and has lately been repaired; and they have likewiſe erected a town-houſe. It is ten miles E. by S. of Penrith, and 280 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 54. 30. It is ſeated on the river Eden, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and ſends two members to parliament.

A'PPLE-TREE, S. [*æple-tree, or æpletreow*, Sax. *afallen, a fallenbren*; Brit. *Jablan*. Ruſs. Sclav. Bohem. taking its name from the fruit it bears, as all trees do; not as a late author conjectures, *Apollo's-tree*, becauſe Apples were one of the fruits dedicated to that deity.] In Gardening, a tree whoſe fruit is round, generally hallowed about the foot-ſtalk, with cells including the ſeed, ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions. Its fruit has various names, and are diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed generally into thoſe that are fit for the deſert, the kitchen, and the cyder-preſs.

APPLE-WOMAN, S. [a compound word] a woman who ſells apples.

APPLI'ANCE, S. See APPLICATION.

APPLICABI'LITY, S. the quality which renders a thing fit to be applied.

AP'PLICABLE, Adj. [from *applico*, Lat.] that which is agreeable, ſuitable, or may be affirmed of a thing.

APP'LICABLY, Adv. ſo as to ſuit, agree with, or be conformable to any thing.

APPLICA'TION, S. [*applicatio*, Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another. Intenſeneſs of thought or ſtudy. The employment of a means to produce a particular end. The deſire, ſuit, or requeſt of a perſon. Attention to any particular affair, with the particle *to*. The drawing inferences from the compariſon of one thing to another. In Divinity, the act whereby Chriſt makes over and transfers to us the effects of his holy life and death.

AP'PLICATIVE, Adj. that which makes the application.

AP'PLICATORY, Adj. exerting the act of applying.

To APPLY', V. A. [*applier*, obſolete, *appliquer*, Fr. *applico*, Lat.] to put to a thing. To lay remedies on a wound. To uſe as relating or conformable to. To employ, to put to a certain uſe. To uſe as a means. To fix the attention on any object; to ſtudy: uſed with the particle *to*. To have recourſe to; to work upon; to ply. To addreſs as a petitioner.

To APPO'INT, V. A. [*appointer*, Fr.] to fix the time of ſomething future. To ſettle by bargain. To decree.

APPOI'NTER, S. he who appoints.

APPOI'NTMENT, S. [*appointment*, Fr.] a thing ſettled between parties. An agreement to perform ſomething future. Applied to the Deity, a decree, eſtabliſhment, direction, or order. Applied to warlike habiliments, accoutrement. Applied to the amount of a penſion, ſtipend, ſalary, or wages.

To APPO'RTION, V. A. [from *portio*, Lat.] to divide into ſhares, or lots.

APPO'RTIONMENT, S. the dividing into ſhares or portions.

To APPO'SE, V. A. [for *oppoſe*] to embarraſs, to puzzle. For this we now uſe the word *poſe*, which is a contraction of this word, not as Johnſon conjectures, of *puzzle*.

A'PPOSITE, Adj. [from *appoſitus*, Lat.] proper, ſuitable, well adapted to the purpoſe; ſeaſonable, or conformable; applied to opinions or ſentiments, proper, reaſonable, or agreeable.

AP'POSITELY, Adv. fitly, ſuitably; in a manner conſiſtent with the greateſt propriety.

APPOSITE'NESS, S. fitneſs; ſuitableneſs; conformity.

APPOSI'TION, S. [from *appoſitio*, La the addition of ſomething new.

To APPRAI'SE, V. A. [*appricier*, Fr to rate, value, or ſet a price on goods.

APPRAI'SER, S. [*appreciateur*, Fr.] who values goods, who is ſworn to do juſti between the parties, and is therefore term a ſworn appraiſer, and is obliged to take goods at the price he values them at, if other will purchaſe them at that rate

To APPREHE'ND, V. A. [from *hendo*, Lat.] to lay hold on; to ſeize perſon, in order to bring him to juſtice; think on with anxiety or terror. To h an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thi in oppoſition to comprehend.

APPREHE'NDER, S. one who ſeize malefactor, to bring him to juſtice: a co ceiver; a thinker.

APPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [from *henſibilis*, Lat.] what may be apprehen or conceived.

APPREHE'NSION, S. [*apprehenſio*, La the mere contemplation of things. The b perception of ideas in the mind, witho comprehending them, or making any d ductions from them: in a more looſe ſen opinion, or ſentiments. Fear, or anxie Suſpicion of ſomething future. The ſeiz of a malefactor, to bring him to juſtice.

APPREHE'NSIVE, Adj. quick to co ceive: fearful; ſuſpicious.

APPRE'NTICE, S. [*apprenti*, Fr. fro *apprendre*] a youth bound to a perſon for certain number of years, to learn his tra or profeſſion.

To APPRE'NTICE, V. A. to bind youth to one who is to teach him his tra &c.

APPRE'NTICESHIP, S. the time for which a perſon is bound, in order to lea a trade. Or the duty of an apprentice.

To APPRI'ZE, V. A. [*appris*, Fr.] give information, or notice.

To APPRO'ACH, V. N. [*approcher*, Fr. to ſhorten the diſtance between objects; draw nearer; to be nearer its completion to be nearer; to come near; to reſemble Uſed actively, with the particle *to*; to bri nearer to.

APPRO'ACH, S. the act of coming near acceſs. In Fortification, uſed in the plura works thrown up by beſiegers in order advance nearer to the place beſieged. Mathematics, the curve of equable *approa* is that wherein a body, deſcending by th ſole power of gravity, ſhall approach th earth equally in equal times.

APPRO'ACHER, S. the perſon wh comes, or advances towards a diſtant object.

APPROBA'TION, S. [*approbatio*, Lat. the act of approving, liking, or eſteemi any thing.

APRO'OF, S. [from *approve*; thus *pro* is derived from *prove*] the act of aſſentin

or confirming any opinion from a perſuaſion of its fitneſs, or conſiſtency with reaſon.

To APPRO'PERATE, V. A. [*appropero*, Lat.] to quicken a thing, with reſpect to motion; to haſten action.

To APPROPI'NQUATE, V. N. [from *propinquo*, Lat.] to leſſen the diſtance between any object; to draw nearer to; to approach.

To APPROPI'NQUE, V. N. See APPROPINQUATE.

APPRO'PRIABLE, Adj. any thing that may be peculiarly applied to.

To APPRO'PRIATE, V. A. [*approprier*, Fr.] to dedicate, or ſet apart to a particular uſe. To claim right to. To confine to a particular ſenſe. In Law, to annex as a property.

APPRO'PRIATE, Adj. peculiar; confined; reſtrained, or limitted.

APPROPRIA'TION, S. the application of things to ſome peculiar uſe. The claiming as belonging to one's ſelf. In Law, the annexing a benefice to the perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe; in order to the making of which the king's licence in chancery, and the conſent of the dioceſan, patron, and incumbent are neceſſary.

APPROPRIA'TOR, S. a perſon poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROV'ABLE, Adj. that which appears worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VAL, S. the acknowledgment of the merits, or good qualities of an object, after ſufficient examination. Approbation.

APPRO'VANCE, S. See APPROVAL.

To APPRO'VE, V. A. [*approuver*, Fr.] to be pleaſed or delighted with; ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*. To ſettle, or eſtabliſh by ſufficient reaſons. To experience; to prove, or be convinced of from experience. "'Tis the curſe of love, and ſtill *approved*." *Dryd.* To make worthy of approbation, with the particle *to*. "To *approve* himſelf *to* God." *Rogers.*

APPRO'VEMENT, S. See APPROBATION.

APPRO'VER, S. one who approves; one who makes trial of. In common Law, one who having confeſſed himſelf to be guilty of felony, accuſeth another as guilty of the ſame; and is obliged to prove his charge.

APPRO'XIMATE, Adj. approaching near to.

APPROXIMA'TION, S. the approaching nearer to any thing. In Arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity ſought.

A'PRIL, S. [*aprilis*, Lat.] the fourth calendar month in the year. It was called *Oſter-monath* by the Saxons, from their goddeſs Eoſter, to whom they ſacrificed in this month: and from thence we call the paſchal feaſt, Eaſter, at this day.

A'PRON, S. [from *aforan* for *ſoran*, Sax.] a part of dreſs which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by men to keep their cloaths clean; by the women for ornament. Apron of a gooſe, is the fat ſkin which covers the belly. In Gunnery, a piece of lead to cover the touch hole of a great gun.

A'PRONED, Adj. a perſon who wears an apron.

A'PSIS, S. [ἁψις, Gr.] the part of the church wherein the clergy ſat, and the altar was placed: more particularly the biſhops ſeat or throne. The caſe wherein relics were preſerved. In Aſtronomy, the higheſt or loweſt point of a planet's orbit.

A'PT, Adj. [from *aptus*, Lat. compared at preſent by *more* for the comparative, and *moſt* for the ſuperlative, but formerly by adding *er* to the poſitive, for the comparative degree, and *eſt* for the ſuperlative] fit, proper, ſuitable. That which has an inclination to, applied to perſons; ready or quick, applied to the underſtanding.

To AP'TATE, V. A. [*aptatum*, ſupine of *apto*, Lat.] to fit. "To *aptate* a planet, is to ſtrengthen it in poſition of houſe, &c. to bring about the deſired end." *Bayley.*

A'PTITUDE, S. [Fr.] fitneſs, ſuitableneſs. Tendency, propenſity, applied to bodies; diſpoſition, or byaſs, applied to the mind.

A'PTLY, Adv. in a manner proper to produce its end: with great propriety; juſtly; readily, or quickly.

A'PTNESS, S. ſuitableneſs; tendency; diſpoſition, or inclination; quickneſs.

A'PUS, S. [Lat.] the bird of paradiſe, a conſtellation in the S. hemiſphere.

A'QUA, S. [Lat.] water. *Aqua Fortis*, or ſtrong corroſive liquor, is made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol; or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat. It is ſuppoſed to have been invented about the year 1300. It is uſed by refiners in ſeparating ſilver from gold and copper, by working goldſmiths; by the workers in Moſaic, for ſtaining and colouring their woods; by dyers, in heightening their colours, particularly ſcarlet; by other artiſts, for colouring bone and ivory; by book-binders, to marble the covers of their books; by engravers, in etching copper-plates; and by diamond cutters, to ſeparate their diamonds from metalline powder. *Aqua-marina*, a precious ſtone, which takes its name from its ſea-green colour; is ſuppoſed to be the beryl, and the ſixth ſtone in the breaſt-plate of the Jewiſh high-prieſt. *Aqua-regia*, a ſtrong corroſive ſpirit, which diſſolves gold, made of ſpirit of nitre, and ſpirit of ſea-ſalt.

AQUA'TIC, [*aquaticus*, Lat.] that which lives in the water; applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

A'QUATILE, Adj. [*aquatis*] that which lives or grows in the water.

A'QUEDUCT, or A'QUÆDUCT, S. [*aqua*, Lat. and *ductus*, Lat.] a channel to convey water from one place to another. The Romans had ſome aqueducts which extended one hundred miles: there were nine that emtied themſelves through 13,594 pipes of an inch diameter, and the city is ſuppoſed to receive in an hour's time, 500,000 hogſheads of water. That of Lewis XIV. near Maintenon, which carries the R. Bute to Verſailles, is 7000 fathoms long, 2560 high, and has 242 areades. Yet though our New River is not conducted with ſo much parade, it is infinitely more uſeful, and conſidered as the project and performance of a private perſon, is at once ſtupendous, and worthy of the higheſt approbation. In Anatomy, this term is applied to a long canal in the *Os petroſum*.

AQUA'RIUS, S. [from *aqua*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, one of the twelve ſigns in the ecliptic, which derives its name from the ſuppoſed quantity of rain which falls while the ſun is in it.

A'QUEOUS, Adj. [from *aqua*, Lat.] watery; compoſed of water.

A'QUILINE, Adj. [from *aquila*, Lat.] reſembling an eagle; applied to the noſe, hooked like an eagle's beak.

AQU'OSE, S. [from *aquoſus*, Lat.] watry, abounding with water. Aquoſe ducts, thoſe in the Sclerotica, whereby the aqueous humour is ſuppoſed to be conveyed into the membranes which incloſe it; diſcovered by Dr. Nuck, but not generally acknowledged.

AQUOS'ITY, S. [from *aquoſe*] wateriſhneſs.

AR'ABIA, a country of Aſia, which is a peninſula, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, and the Perſian gulph, on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the deſart of Dyrbekar. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deſerta, and Felix, or the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the ſmalleſt of the three, and towards the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenneſs. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now deſtroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deſarta, which is ſo called from the nature of the ſoil, that is generally a barren ſand. However, there are great flocks of ſheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the deſart there are great numbers of oſtriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in ſeveral places. Arabia Felix is ſo called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the reſt. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for it is a kingdom on the S. coaſt, whoſe capital is Sanaa. The Arabs in the deſart live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the ſake of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob. There are caravans which travel over part of this deſart from Buſſerah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to viſit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincenſe, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum-arabick, and more eſpecially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs that live in the deſart have no houſes, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers ſoon after his death, conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, eſtabliſhing their religion wherever they came. Lon. from 52. to 77. Lat. 12. to 34.

A'RABIC, S. [from *Arabic*] the language of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew.

This word is likewiſe applied to a gum, which diſtils from a thorny plant in theſe parts.

A'RABIC, Adj. relating to, or uſed in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are the figures we make uſe of in Arithmetic.

AR'ABLE, Adj. [from *aro*, Lat.] proper for ploughing: and to produce corn.

A'RAC, or A'RRAC, S. [pronounced *rack*] a ſpirituous liquor, made by the Chineſe from cocao, rice, or ſugar. There are two ſorts imported into England, viz. the Goa and Batavia. The Goa is diſtinguiſhed into ſingle, double, and treble diſtilled, the double diſtilled is that which is ſent abroad, but though weak in compariſon to that of Batavia, is preferred before it, on account of its method of diſtilling, which is in earthen veſſels, but that of Batavia in copper.

ARACHNOI'DES, S. [from ἀραχνὴς,] in Anatomy, a fine ſlender tunic, encompaſſing the chryſtaline humour of the eye. Its uſe is to retain the chryſtaline humour in its proper place; to ſeparate the chryſtaline from the aqueous humour; and to prevent its being continually moiſtened therewith.

ARÆO'METER, S. [from ἀραιὸς, Gr. and μέτρεω, Gr.] in Hydroſtatics, an inſtrument to diſcover the weight of fluids.

ARÆO'TICS, S. [from ἀραιὸω, Gr.] medicines which thin the blood.

ARA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *aranea*, Lat.] reſembling a cobweb. *Araneous urine*, contains ſomething like a ſpider's web, with a fatneſs at top, and indicates a colliquation.

ARA'TION, S. [*arâtio*, Lat.] the act of plowing.

A'RATORY, Adj. [from *aro*] relating to plowing.

A'RBALET, or A'RBALIST, S. [from *arcus*, Lat. and *baliſta*] a croſs-bow made with ſteel, ſet in a ſhaft of wood, with a ſtring and trigger; bent with a piece of iron fitted for that purpoſe, and uſed to throw bullets, large arrows, darts, &c.

A'R-

A'RBITER, S. [Lat.] a perſon choſen between parties, to decide the ſubject of their diſagreement. One inveſted with a power to decide any difference.

A'RBITRABLE, Adj. [*arbitror*, Lat.] arbitrary, voluntary; determined by the will.

ARBI'TRAMENT, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] choice; determination.

ARBITRA'RILY, Adv. in a deſpotic, tyrannical, or abſolute manner.

ARBITRA'RINESS, S. or deſpoticalneſs. The preſcribing rules, or enacting laws, without aſſigning any reaſons for ſo doing. Tyranny.

ARBITRA'RIOUS, Adj. [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] depending ſolely on the will; precarious.

A'RBITRARY, Adj. [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] not reſtrained or limited; capricious, poſitive, deſpotic.

To A'RBITRATE, V. A. [*arbitror*, Lat.] to decide or determine. To judge of. To pronounce ſentence.

ARBITRA'TION, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] the determination of a ſuit by a judge, mutually choſen by the parties at difference.

ARBITRATOR, S. [from *arbitratus*] one choſen to determine a difference between contending parties. He that has unconſtroulable power. "Heaven's high *Arbitrator* ſits ſecure." *Par. Loſt.* He that determines, decides, or puts an end to any affair: determiner. In Law, the difference between an *arbiter* and an *arbitrator* conſiſts in the former's being obliged to proceed according to law, and the other's deciding only upon the principles of equity.

ARBIT'REMENT, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] deciſion, pronounced by an umpire. A compromiſe. "As if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man." *Bacon.*

AR'BOR, [Lat.] in Botany, a tree.

A'RBOR PHILOSO'PHICA, or the *philoſophical tree*, in Chemiſtry, that which is formed from metalline chryſtalizations which reſemble a tree. *Arbor Martis*, or the *Steel Tree*, that which is formed from a diſſolution of iron-filings in ſpirits of nitre. *Arbor Porphyriana*, or *Porphyry's Tree*, in Logic, is a ſcale of Beings, conſiſting of three rows, as follows:

SUBSTANCE
Thinking Extended
BODY
Inanimate Animate
ANIMAL
Irrational Rational
MAN
This That
P I T T.

AR'BOR VITÆ, or the *Tree of Life*, in Botany, ſo called from its continual verdure. It is a native of Canada, a warm plant, good in a chloroſis; bruiſed with honey, diſſolves tumours: its oil is recommended as a ſtimulator and opener in the gout, and is of great ſervice in cleanſing beds from vermin.

AR'BORARY, Adj. [*Arborarius*, Lat.] that which belongs to a tree.

AR'BORET, S. [a diminitive of *arbor*, Lat.] a ſmall tree, or ſhrub.

ARBO'REOUS, Adj. [*arbóreus*, Lat.] belonging to trees. In Botany, a fungus or moſs growing on trees.

AR'BORIST, [S. *aboriſte*, Fr.] one who applies himſelf to ſtudy the nature and cultivation of trees.

AR'BOROUS, Adj. [from *arbor*, Lat.] formed of, or relating to trees.

AR'BOUR, S. [of *arbore*, Lat.] a ſhady bower, formed of the branches of trees, and contrived ſo as to admit the air, and keep off the ſun and rain: formerly in great vogue; but, at preſent grown into diſuſe.

AR'BUTE, S. [*arbutum*, Lat.] in Botany, the ſtraw-berry tree, which grows common in Ireland.

A'RC, S. [*arcus*, Lat.] a part of a circle, not exceeding a ſemi-circle. An arch.

ARCA'DE, S. [Fr.] an arch, or walk, containing ſeveral arches united together.

ARCA'NUM, [Lat. in the plural *arcana*] a ſecret.

ARCH, S. [*arcus*, Lat.] the ſky. In Mathematics, part of any curve line, whether it be ellipſis, circle, &c. *Arch of a circle* is a part of the circumference leſs than a ſemi-circle. *Arch*, in architecture, is a vault, or concave building, bent in the form of an arch of a curve, and is divided into circular. Alberti would have the *arch* in building never leſs than a ſemi-circle, with the addition of one-ſeventh of half its diameter: and Sir Henry Wotton has, by a chain of theorems, ſhewn it to be both the ſtrongeſt, ſecureſt, and moſt beautiful. *Arch* of a bridge is the vaulted interval between its piers. Without intereſting our ſelves in the warmth of a diſpute, we muſt obſerve, that *arches*, which are portions of a circle, are not ſo ſtrong as thoſe of the catenaria, becauſe other *arches* ſuſtain themſelves only by the catenaria contained in their thickneſs; ſo that were they made thin, they muſt tumble of courſe; but the catenaria, though infinitely ſlender, muſt ſtand; becauſe no one part of it tends downwards more than another. A triumphal *arch* is a gate built with ſtone, &c. and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

A'RCH, S. [from ἀρχὼν, Gr.] a chief. "My worthy *arch* and patron." K. *Lear.*

To A'RCH, V. A. [*arcuo*, Lat.] to build, or to cover with arches.

A'RCH, Adj. [from ἀρχὸς, Gr.] chief, principal; uſed to expreſs ſomething of the firſt rank or order, as *arch-biſhop*; but ſomething ſuperlative applied to quality, as an *arch-heretic*. It alſo implies a perſon endued with a great deal of low cunning. "An *arch* lad."

ARCH-A'NGEL, S. [from ἀρχὸς, Gr. and ἄγγελος, Gr.] one of the ſuperior order of angels. Alſo a plant named likewiſe Dead Nettle.

ARCHANGE'LIC, Adj. relating, or belonging to archangels.

ARCH-BI'SHOP, S. [*arcebiſcop*, Sax. of ἀρχὸς, Gr. and ἐπίσκοπος,] a chief biſhop, or metropolitan prelate. In the Eaſt this title was not known till the year 326. According to Bede, the firſt eſtabliſhment of this order in England was in the time of Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian king, who erected three archbiſhopricks; namely, London, York, and Landaff, then called Kaer-Leon: the dignity continued in London 180 years, and was then tranſlated to Canterbury. The archbiſhoprick of Caer-leon was firſt tranſlated to St. David's, but, on account of the plague, was tranſlated again to Doll in Britagne. That of York continues to this day.

ARCH-BI'SHOPRIC, S. the dignity, juriſdiction, or province of an archbiſhop. There are two in England, namely York and Canterbury, the prelates whereof are called primates, and after ſome altercation for ſuperiority, that of Canterbury was called primate of all England, and that of York only primate of England. The archbiſhop of Canterbury had anciently juriſdiction over Ireland, as that of York had over Scotland. As for the former he was called the patriarch, pope of this new world, enjoyed marks of royalty, ſuch as making knights and coining money, &c. is now the firſt peer of the realm, next to the royal family; has the power and probate of wills, grants licenſes and diſpenſations, and holds ſeveral courts. The archbiſhop of York has the ſame rights in his province, has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and of all officers of ſtate, excepting the lord high chancellor.

ARCH-DE'ACON, S. [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] a prieſt veſted with juriſdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the biſhop.

ARCH-DE'ACONRY, S. the juriſdiction, or office of an archdeacon.

ARCH-DEA'CONSHIP, S. the office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE, S. [*archidux*, Lat.] a duke veſted with greater privilege than others.

ARCH-DU'CHESS, S. the title of the ſiſter or daughter of an archduke.

A'RCHE, S. [from ἀρχὴ, Gr.] in Medicine, the beginning or firſt attack of a diſeaſe.

A'RCHED, Part. crooked, in the form of an arch. In Horſemanſhip, *arched legs*, are an imperfection of a horſe, whoſe legs are bent forwards, ſo as to make on the whole a kind of an arch or bow, when he ſtands in his natural poſition.

A'RCHER, S. [*archer*, Fr.] one who ſhoots with a bow; or uſes a bow in battle. Though now laid aſide in Chriſtendom, yet they are ſtill kept up in Turkey.

A'RCHERY, S. the art of ſhooting with a bow. Our anceſtors were famous for being the beſt archers in Europe, and moſt of our victories in France were the purchaſe of the long bow; the ſtatutes made in 33 Hen. VIII. relative to this exerciſe, are worth peruſal, and would afford noble hints towards rendering our militia invincible.

AR'CHES-COURT, S. the chief conſiſtory of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for debating ſpiritual cauſes. The judge of the court is called the dean of the arches.

ARCHETY'PE, S. [*archetypum*, Lat.] the original model, or pattern.

ARCHETY'PAL, Adj. original; a pattern.

ARCHI'EPISCOPAL, Adj. [from *archiepiſcopus*] that which relates, or belongs to an archbiſhop.

ARCHI'MEDES, a Greek, famous for his knowledge of mechanics, and inventor of ſeveral inſtruments and machines, which are the wonder even of this enlightened age. His ſtudies, like thoſe of our worthy countryman Dr. Hales, had no other object but the good of mankind, and were ſerviceable to his countrymen in particular: we need not mention his invention of a glaſs to burn the fleet of an enemy in the harbour; or the engines with which he annoyed the beſiegers. But we muſt lament his fate, that notwithſtanding ſtrict charge was given to preſerve him, he ſhould be killed in his ſtudy, as he was buſied in ſome uſeful project, by a common ſoldier. The ſpiral pump for raiſing water, is called Archimedes's ſcrew.

A'RCHITECT, S. [*architectus*] a perſon ſkilled in building; who draws plans and conducts the work. Figuratively, any one who is the contriver of any deſign.

ARCHITE'CTIVE, Adj. relating to building or architecture.

ARCHITE'CTORIC, Adj. [from ἀρχὸς, Gr. and τεκτὸν, Gr.] having the power and ſkill of an architect; or can produce any thing ſuitable to its nature and properties. The *architectonic ſpirit* is that plaſtic power, which produces animals from the ova of females; and reſembles the Archeus of Chemiſts.

ARCHITE'CTURE, S. [*architectura*, Lat.] the art of building. Architecture in perſpective is that wherein the members are of different meaſures, and diminiſh in proportion to their diſtance from the eye, in order to mak-

ake the work appear longer; of this kind the celebrated ſtair-caſe of the Vatican, built by Bernino. Counterfeit architecture that which has its flutings and projections painted on a plain ſurface, like the fronts of houſes in Italy, and the pavilions in Marly.

A'RCHITRAVE, S. [from αρχη, and trabs, Lat.] in architecture the loweſt member of the entablature. In timber building it is ſtiled the maſtar beam. In chimnies, the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, or windows, hyperthyron.

ARCHIVAU'LT, S. [*archivolte*, Fr.] the inward contour of an arch; or a band adorned with mouldings running over the faces of the arch ſtones.

ARCHI'VES, S. [from *archiva*, Lat.] places wherein records, or manuſcripts are preſerved. Alſo the records and manuſcripts themſelves.

ARCHPRE'LATE, S. one who is ſuperior to other prelates.

ARCH-TREASURER, S. the great treaſurer of the German empire. The right to his dignity was conteſted between his late majeſty, as deſcended from Frederic V. elector palatine, and the preſent elector.

A'RCHWISE, Adv. [Teut. a ſhape] in the manner or form of an arch.

ARCIT'ENENT, Part. [*arcitenens*, Lat.] holding a bow.

ARCTA'TION, S. [from *arcto*, Lat.] ſtreightening; crowding or ſqueezing into a narrow compaſs.

A'RCTIC, Adj. [from αρκτος,] northern; lying near the north ſtar, called *arctos*. *Arctic circle*, a leſſer circle of the ſphere, parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 30 min. diſtant from it towards the North Pole.

ARCTU'RUS, S. [from αρκτος and ουρα,] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Bootes.

A'RCUATE, Adj. [from *arcuatus*, Lat.] in the form of an arch.

ARCUA'TION, S. [from *arcuo*, Lat.] the act of bending; the ſtate of being bent. In Surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the caſe of the rickets. In Gardening, the method of raiſing trees by layers.

A'RCUATURE, S. [from *arcuo*, Lat.] the bending of an arch.

ARCUBA'LISTER, S. [from *arcus* and *baliſta*] one who ſhoots with the croſs-bow. "A very good *arcubaliſter*." *Camden*.

A'RDENCY, S. applied to the affections, warmth; activity, vehemence.

A'RDENT, Adj. [*ardens*, Part. Lat.] hot, burning, inflaming: fierce, vehement, violent, paſſionate, inflamed.

A'RDENTLY, Adv. warmly, vehemently, paſſionately.

A'RDOR, S. [from *ardeur*, Fr.] heat, warmth, intenſeneſs, violence of affection. Uſed by Milton for a *ſeraph*; which in the original implies a flaming or burning ſubſtance. "From among thouſand celeſtial *ardours*." *Par. Loſt*. b. v. Yet this ſenſe is adopted by no other author.

ARDU'ITY, S. [*arduus*, Lat.] difficulty.

A'RDUOUS, Adj. [*arduus*, Lat.] lofty and difficult to aſcend. Something important, ſublime, and difficult to comprehend.

A'RE, the third perſon plural of the verb *am*, uſed when we ſpeak of two or more perſons. *Aré* is alſo in muſic applied by Guido Rhemi to the loweſt note in his ſcale, or gamut.

A'REA, S. [Lat.] the ſurface between any lines or limits. Any ſurface, as the floor of a room, or the vacant part or ſtage. In Geometry, the ſpace contained within the lines bounding it. In phyſic, it is a ſpecies of the Alepecia.

To ARE'AD, V. A. [from *aredan*, Sax.] to adviſe. "Mark what I *aread* thee now." *Milt*. Now obſolete.

AREFA'CTION, S. [*arefacio*, Lat.] the act of making dry.

ARENA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *arena*, Lat.] conſiſting of ſand, ſandy.

ARENO'SE, Adj. [from *arena*, Lat.] ſandy, conſiſting of ſand.

ARE'OLA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the coloured circle ſurrounding the nipple.

AREO'PAGUS, S. [from αρης, and παγος,] a tribunal belonging to Athens, remarkable for the integrity of the deciſions, who ſat in the open air, in the night time, and at firſt took cognizance of civil cauſes, but afterwards judged thoſe who were guilty of oppoſing the eſtabliſhed religion of the country, or introducing new rites without authority. It was before this tribunal that St. Paul was brought, when he made a ſpeech in his own vindication, that contains in it all the beauties of antient oratory.

ARETO'LOGY, S. [from αρετη, and λογος, ethics, moral philoſophy.

A'RGENT, Adj. [from *argentum*, Lat.] reſembling ſilver, ſilvered: in Heraldry the white colour in arms.

A'RGENTA'TION, S. [from *argentum*,] the covering any thing with a thin or thick plate of ſilver; ſilvering.

A'RGENTINE, Adj. [from *argentum*, Lat.] ſounding like ſilver.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, Adj. [of *arigilla*, Lat.] of the nature of clay.

ARGI'LLOUS, Adj. conſiſting of, or relating to clay; of the nature of clay.

A'RGO, S. [Gr.] a ſouthern conſtellation of fixed ſtars.

To A'RGUE, V. N. [*arguo*, Lat.] to evince the truth or falſhood of any thing by proofs. To perſuade; to bring reaſons *for* or *againſt*; to prove any thing by reaſon; to plead; to debate. "To *argue* a cauſe."

To

To infer, in alluſion to the deductions of reaſon. "So many laws, *argue* ſo many ſins." *Par. Loſt.* To charge or prove by rational conſequence; to be accuſed, or proved guilty, with the particle *of*. "Which can be truly *argued of* obſcenity." *Dryd.* This latter ſenſe alludes to the *arguings* of council at the bar.

A'RGUER, S. [from *argue*,] one who *argues*. A reaſoner; a diſputer.

A'RGUMENT, S. [from *argumentum*, Lat.] a propoſition, which evinces the truth of any propoſition; a reaſon brought to prove, or diſapprove any thing. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing. A conciſe view of the heads of any diſcourſe. A debate, or ſuit; a controverſy. Sometimes uſed with the particle *to* before the thing to be proved; but moſt commonly, if not properly, with *for*. In Rhetoric, a probable reaſon alledged to gain belief. In Aſtronomy, an arch, by which we ſeek another proportional to the firſt.

ARGUME'NTAL, Adj. relating or belonging to argument; reaſoning.

ARGUMENTA'TION, S. the evincing the truth or falſhood of any propoſition. The act or effect of reaſoning; defined by logicians, that operation of the mind, by which we infer one propoſition from two or more premiſed; or the drawing a concluſion, before unknown, or doubtful, from ſome propoſition more known and evident.

ARGUME'NTATIVE, Adj. conſiſting of argument, containing reaſons.

A'RIA, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, an air, a ſong, a tune.

A'RIANISM, S. the principles of the Arians.

A'RIAN, Adj. belonging to, or maintained by Arius. Uſed ſubſtantively for one of the ſect of Arius, a preſbyter, in 320, who held, that Chriſt, though the word, was inferior to the father, with reſpect to his deity; different from him with reſpect to his eſſence; not eternal, but created before all other things, out of nothing, or nonentities; that he had nothing of man in him but the fleſh, with which the word was joined; and that the Holy Ghoſt was not man, but a creature.

ARI'DITY, S. [*ariditas*, Lat.] want of moiſture; want of ardency in devotion.

A'RIES, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of fixed ſtars, the firſt of the twelve ſigns in the zodiac which the ſun enters; repreſented by the ram, becauſe it is then the teeming time for that kind of animal. Likewiſe the name of a battering engine uſed by the antients, ſo called, from its having a ram's head on one end, or from its motion, which reſembles that of a ram when fighting.

To A'RIETATE, V. N. [*arieto*, Lat.] to butt with the head like a ram.

ARIETA'TION, S. [from *arieto*, Lat.] the act of butting or battering like a ram.

ARIE'TTA, S. [Ital. a diminutive of *aria*, Ital.] in Muſic, a ſhort ſong or tune.

ARI'GHT, Adv. truly, juſtly, conſiſtent with law; properly.

ARIOLA'TION, S. See HARIOLATION.

ARIOSO, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, the movement of a common air, ſong, or tune.

To ARI'SE, V. N. [its Pret. *aroſe*, Part. *ariſen*, from *ariſan*, Sax.] to aſcend, move upwards; to get up, as from ſleep; to change the poſture from ſitting to ſtanding; to become viſible, in alluſion to the appearance of corn above the ground; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from; to be born; to attack as an enemy; with the particle *againſt*.

ARISTA'RCHUS, S. [from αρις©-, and αρχων,] a famous grammarian, born in Samothracia, who flouriſhed in the 156th olymp. was tutor to the ſon of Ptolemy Philometor; famous for criticiſm, and his reviſal of Homer's works, which he is reported to have divided into books, in the manner we have them at preſent: his exactneſs was great, but his deciſions too magiſterial with reſpect to the genuineneſs of the verſes. Hence it is, that Horace and Cicero uſe his name to imply a ſevere critic in general; but moderns, dropping the idea of his poſitiveneſs, apply it commonly, but improperly, to denote an exact one.

ARISTO'CRACY, S. [from αρις©- and κρατεω,] a form of government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, Adj. a government adminiſtered only by nobles.

ARISTOLO'CHIA, S. [Lat. from αρις©- and λοχια,] in Botany, birthwort; of which there are three ſpecies; its Engliſh name is derived from its being of ſervice to facilitate delivery; it is a very good vulnerary and alexipharmic.

ARITHME'TICAL, Adj. is performed by numbers; or agreeable to ſome rule in arithmetic.

ARITHME'TICALLY, Adv. performed according to ſome rule of arithmetic.

ARI'THMETIC, S. [from αριθμος, Gr.] in the art of numbering, calculating, or computing with exactneſs.

A'RK, S. [from *arca*, Lat.] a cheſt, or coffer, applied in Scripture to the vehicle in which Moſes was expoſed in the Nile. But more particularly the veſſel built by Noah, to preſerve himſelf, family, and the whole race of terreſtrial and aerial animals, from the flood.

A'RM, S. [*earm*, *eorm*, Sax.] the limb, which reaches from the ſhoulder to the hand; but more properly beginning at the ſhoulder, and ending at the elbow. The branch of a tree

ce. In Statics, that part of a beam which aches from the center, where it is hung, to e end. In Geography, a branch of the a, which runs into the land.

A'RM-PIT, or ARM-HO'LE, S. [*arm-el*, Belg.] that cavity, or hole of the arm, hich, at its extremity, is oppoſite to the oulder.

To A'RM, V. A. [*armo*, Lat.] to furniſh ith weapons. In the manege, applied to a orſe, to defend himſelf by preſſing down his ead, and bending his neck, ſo as to reſt the anches of the bridle upon his neck, in or-er to withſtand the efforts of the bit. To *rm with the lips*, is ſaid of a horſe when he vers the bars with his lips, and deadens the reſſure of the bit.

To A'RM, V. N. to take arms; to be rovided againſt an enemy, or caſualty.

ARMA'DA, S. [Span.] a fleet of men of ar, applied particularly to that great one tted out by the Spaniards, with an intention conquer this iſland in 1588.

ARMADI'LLO, S. [Span.] a four-footed imal, of the Brazils, as large as a cat, vered with hard ſcales like armour, and eds on roots, ſugar-canes, and poultry.

A'RMAMENT, S. [*armamentum*, Lat.] reat proviſions of military ſtores; alſo an rmy, but moſt commonly applied to a fleet men of war.

ARMAME'NTARY, S. a magazine of ilitary ſtores; an arſenal.

A'RMATURE, S. [*armatura*, Lat.] a ilitary dreſs to defend the body from an at-ck; any thing to defend the body from ex-rnal injuries.

A'RMED, Adj. in Heraldry, applied to aſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, rns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, &c. are a different colour; as, "A falcon *rmed*."

ARME'NIAN, Adj. [belonging to, elling, or growing in Armenia. *Arme-an bole*, in Pharmacy, an earthy ſubſtance a pale yellowiſh, or ſcarlet colour, pin-ious, heavy, eaſily broken, and dug out the mines in Turkey. *Armenian ſtone* is a ineral earth, or ſtone, of a blue colour, otted with green, black, or yellow, brought om Tyrol and Germany, and made uſe of Moſaic work.

A'RM-GAUNT, Adj. ſlender or ſtarved. An *armgaunt* ſteed." *Shakeſp.*

A'RMIGER, S. [Lat.] an eſquire, one at bears arms.

ARMI'GEROUS, Adj. [from *armiger*, at.] bearing arms.

ARMI'LLARY, Adj. [from *armilla*, Lat.] cular. *Armilliary ſphere*, is compoſed of veral braſs circles which repreſent thoſe the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c.

ARMI'NIANS, S. [from *Arminius*] the llowers of Arminius, a famous miniſter at mſterdam; who in the 16th century, ſe-parated from the Calviniſts, holding that predeſtination was conditional; that Chriſt hath not only redeemed all, but that there is an univerſal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irreſiſtible principle; that man is a free agent; that with reſpect to perſeverance, a man may, after juſtification, fall into new crimes. To theſe principles of their founder they added, that the belief of the Trinity was not neceſſary to ſalvation, that there is not one paſſage in Scripture, which commands us to worſhip the Holy Ghoſt; and are very great advocates for a general toleration.

ARMI'POTENCE, S. [from *arma*, Lat. and *potentia*, Lat.] power in war.

ARMI'POTENT, Adj. [*armipotens*] powerful, or ſtrong in arms, or at war.

AR'MISTICE, S. [*armiſtium*, Lat. and *ſiſto*, Lat.] a ſhort truce, or a ceſſation from arms.

A'RMLET, S. a ſmall arm of the ſea; a bracelet worn on the arm.

AR'MORER, S. [*armorier*, Fr.] one who makes or ſells armour. One who dreſſes another in armour. The armourers company, in London, were formerly called brothers and ſiſters of the fraternity, or Guild of St. George, of the myſtery of the Armourers of London. Their hall is in Coleman-ſtreet, and their arms as confirmed by patent of the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, 1556, are argent on a chevron gules; a gauntlet between four ſwords in ſaltier, on a chief ſable; a buckler argent charged with a croſs gules between two helmets of the firſt: their creſt is a man demi-armed at all points, ſurmounting a torce and a helmet: their motto, "Make all ſure." They are incorporated with the Braziers.

ARMO'RIAL, Adj. [from *armour*,] belonging to the coat or eſcutchon of a family.

A'RMORIST, S. [from *armour*,] a perſon ſkilled in heraldry.

A'RMORY, S. [*armoire*, Fr.] a place where arms are kept. Arms. An eſcutcheon, or family coat.

AR'MS, S. offenſive or defenſive weapons. Figuratively, a ſtate of hoſtility between two nations; war. In Heraldry, the badges of diſtinction, eſcutcheons, or other marks of honour. In birds or beaſts of prey, thoſe parts which they make uſe of in attacking others, or defending themſelves.

A'RMY, S. [*armee*, Fr.] a collection of armed men, under their commanders.

AROMA'TICAL, Adj [from *aromatic*, Lat.] compoſed of ſpices; ſpicey; fragrant; ſtrong ſcented.

AROMA'TIC, Adj. [from *aroma*, Lat.] See AROMATIC.

AROMA'TICS, S. ſpices, or any fragrant, or high-taſted body. In Medicine, they are uſed to ſtrengthen the fibres in cold cachectic habits;

habits; and, after the carrying off the waters in a dropſy, to fortify the ſprings, and hinder them from filling again. As they are very good to prevent putrefaction, we cannot but admire the goodneſs of Providence, in having given them ſo laviſhly to warm countries, which are moſt liable to diſorders of that kind.

To ARO'MATIZE, V. A. [from *aroma*, Lat.] to ſcent with ſpices; to make any thing agreeable.

ARO'SE, the perfect of *Ariſe*.

AROU'ND, Adv. [*à la ronde*, Fr. *rundt*, Dan.] in a circular manner. On all ſides, in alluſion to the circumference of a circle ſurrounding its center. Uſed as a prepoſition; encircling, encompaſſing; round about. "*Around* his brows." *Dryd.*

A'RPENT, S. the ſame as *acre*. See ACRE.

A'ROUSE, V. A. to wake from ſleep; to excite to action; to raiſe up from a ſtate of dejection; to ſtimulate.

A'RQUEBUSE, S. [ſpelt improperly *barquebuſs*, of *arquebuſe*, Fr. *arcobugio*, Ital.] a hand-gun, carabine, fuſee, or caliver.

ARRACK, S. See ARRAC.

To ARRAIGN, S. [*arranger*, Fr.] in Law, to ſet a thing in order, to fit it for a trial; to indict, to accuſe; to charge with crimes, applied to perſons. Uſed with the particle *for* before the crime. "*Arraign* you *for* want of knowledge." *Dryd.*

ARRAI'GNMENT, S. the act of trying upon an indictment; accuſation; or charge.

To ARRANGE, V. A. [*arranger*, Fr.] to diſpoſe, or put in regular order.

ARRA'NGEMENT, S. the act of putting things into order.

A'RRANT, Adj. [as it carries with it the idea of ſomething *remarkable*, it ſeems derived from *are*, Sax. remarkable, or one that has pre-eminence over others; not as Johnſon imagines from *errant*, Fr. which ſignifying a vagabond, and being at firſt uſed in that ſenſe with the word *rogue*, loſt its ſignification, and was at laſt made uſe of to convey the idea of ſomething bad] notorious, infamous, vile.

AR'RANTLY, Adv. notoriouſly, infamouſly, or ſhamefully.

ARRA'Y, S. [See the verb] the order of army drawn up to give battle; dreſs.

To ARRA'Y, V. A. [from *array*, Fr.] to place an army in proper order. To deck, embelliſh, or adorn with dreſs; uſed with the particle *with*. In Law to rank or place a jury in proper order.

ARRE'AR, S. [from *arriere*, Fr.] what remains unpaid. That which has been due ſome time, and is not diſcharged.

ARREA'RAGE, S. the remainder of a ſum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant ſince his laſt balance: in a more looſe ſenſe, any money not paid when due.

ARRE'ST, S. [from *arreſter*, Fr.] in Law, the ſeizing a perſon, thereby depriving him of his liberty; either for debt, or any offence againſt the Law. A ſtopping from proceeding in an undertaking. Stoppage, or depriving a thing of its motion. "The ſtop and *arreſt* of the air." *Bac.* A ſenſe ſeldom to be met with at preſent.

To ARRE'ST, V. A. [from *arreſter*, Fr.] to apprehend by virtue of a writ; to ſeize by law; to ſtop, withold, or bind.

ARRESTA'NDO *bonis ne diſſipentur*, in Law, a writ which lies for one whoſe cattle or goods are taken by another, to prevent him from making away with them during the ſuit.

ARRE'T, S. [Fr. *arret*] the deciſion of a ſovereign court, reſembling our acts of parliament.

ARRE'STO *facta ſuper bonis mercatorum alienigenorum*, in Law, a writ which lies for a denizen againſt the goods of ſtrangers in this kingdom, for goods taken from him in their country, after he ſhall have been denied reſtitution there.

ARRIE'RE, S. [uſed in French to imply a thing *behind* another, oppoſed to *before*] the laſt part of an army, or that which marches behind; for which we now uſe the word *rear*.

ARRI'VAL, S. [from *arrive*] the coming to or arriving at any place, the attainment of any deſign.

To ARRI'VE, V. A. [from *arriver*, Fr.] to come to any place. Figuratively, to attain or come to. Uſed with the particle *to*, before the perſon; to befall, to happen to. "*To* whom this glorius death *arrives*." *Waller.* This is an unuſual, if not improper acceptation.

AR'ROGANCE, or AR'ROGANCY, S. [from *arrogantia*, Lat.] the aſſuming more honour or merit, than is really our due.

AR'ROGANT, Part. [from *arrogans*, Part.] ſelf-conceited; haughty; aſſuming.

AR'ROGANTLY, Adj. ſelf-conceited, or haughty manner.

To AR'ROGATE, V. A. [from *arrogatum*, Lat.] to claim a thing or quality, which does not belong to us. Uſed with the particles *to* or *upon*, before the perſonal pronoun. "*Arrogated* to herſelf." *Tillet.* "*Arrogated unto* themſelves." *Raleigh.*

ARRONDIE', Adv. [Fr. of *arrondir*,] in Heraldry,] the making things appear in relief by proper ſhades. A croſs *arrondie*, according to Harris, is one compoſed of the ſection of a circle, which, in the ſame arm, lay the ſame way: ſo that all the arms are of an equal thickneſs, and terminate at the end of an eſcutcheon like a plain croſs.

AR'ROW, S. [*arwe*, Sax. *jara*, Span.] a ſlender piece of wood pointed, barbed, and ſhot from a bow. *Arrow-Smith*, the perſon who fixed the plates of ſteel to the heads of arrows.

ARSE, S. [*Ears*, Sax. *aers*, *ers*, Belg.] posteriors. Figuratively, the hind part any thing; as, "The cart's *arse*."

AR'SENAL, S. [*arſenal*, Fr. *arſenale*, l.] a magazine, or place wherein warlike res are kept.

AR'SENIC, S. [ἀρσενικον, Gr.] in Natural ſtory, a ponderous, volatile, mineral ſubnce, which gives whiteneſs to metals by uſion, but deſtroys their malleability; is reme y corroſive, cauſtic, and a ſtrong ſon A ſingle grain will turn one pound copper to a beautiful ſeeming ſilver.

ARSE'NICAL, Adj. having the proper- of arſenic.

A'RT, S. [*art*, Fr. of *ars*, Lat.] a meta- yſical term, implying a collection of cer- rules by which any thing may be per- med; diſtinguiſhed from ſcience by its ob- ; if the object be attained by the appli- on of rules, or require practice, then it *art*; but if contemplated only with re- ct to its different appearances, the collec- of obſervation relative thereto is a ſci- c. But theſe terms being uſed promiſcu- y by authors, the word *art* is ſome- es uſed for ſomething acquired, in oppoſi- to that which is implanted by nature. rade; cunning; artfulneſs; ſpeculation. liberal arts conſiſt in the application, or reiſe of the mind; the mechanic, thoſe ich conſiſt in the exerciſe of the body, or d. *Art and part*, in Law, uſed by the tch to ſignify the adviſer and accomplice crime; or one who both contrived and a part in it.

ARTE'RIAL, Adj. that which belongs artery. The *arterial* blood is reckoned er, redder, and more ſpirituous than that he veins.

ARTERIO'TOMY, S. [ἀρτηριοτομια, Gr.] ſurgery, the opening an artery, with a et, in order to draw blood from thence. formed only in the temporary arteries, on extraordinary caſes. The moſt dan- us hæmorrhages proceed from wounding arteries.

A'RTERY, S. [*arteria*, Lat.] a mem- eous, elaſtic, conical tube, without valves, med to receive the blood from the heart, to diſtribute it to the lungs, and other of the body; that which has its origin the right ventricle of the heart, is cal- the pulmonary artery, and that which from the left the aorta. Providence has ayed its wiſdom in the formation and olution of theſe tubes, by covering them external injuries, ſince the leaſt of them not be wounded without danger; nor argeſt without inevitable death.

ARTFUL, Adj. according to the rules t, artificial, oppoſed to natural. Full anning or craft.

ARTFULLY, Adv. ſo as to ſhew a great deal of cunning, or ſkill. Seldom uſed in a good ſenſe.

A'RTFULNESS, S. the quality of attaining an end by cunning. Seldom uſed in a good ſenſe.

ARTHRI'TIC, or ARTHRITICAL, Adj. [from *arthritis*,] gouty. That which has ſomething like joints.

ARTHRI'TIS, S. [from ἀρθρον, Gr.] a diſeaſe which affects the joints: the gout.

A'RTICHOKE, S. [*artichaut*, Fr. *artichoca*, Span. *chock*, Teut.] in Botany, the *cinera*. Linnæus ranges them in the 15th ſect. of his 19th claſs. There are three ſpecies. The fruit is like the cone of a pine-tree. For JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, See SUN-FLOWER.

ARTIC, Adj. ſpelt by ſome authors inſtead of ARCTIC, which ſee.

A'RTICLE, S. [of *articulus*, Lat.] in grammar, a word placed before a ſubſtantive to diſtinguiſh its ſignification. In Engliſh, we uſe two ſorts, the definite and indefinite. *A* is the indefinite, and *the* the definite. We uſe them before a ſubſtantive, but not before adjectives, unleſs they are followed by a ſubſtantive, as *a bad* miniſter. They are never placed before pronouns, unleſs they include a ſubſtantive in them. *Article* likewiſe implies the heads of a diſcourſe. In commerce, a ſingle tranſaction, thing, or parcel in an account. Applied to time, a moment, an inſtant. "In that *article* of time," *Clarend.*

To A'RTICLE, V. N. to make conditions; to ſtipulate; to draw up or reduce into different heads. To bind or oblige a perſon to ſerve under certain conditions. "He *articled* him for ſeven years."

ARTI'CULAR, Adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.] a diſeaſe affecting the joints.

ARTI'CULATE, Adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.] that may be bent without being pulled aſunder. Applied to the voice, it implies, that its ſounds are diſtinct, and varied, but connected together ſo as to form words; an articulate pronunciation is that wherein the ſyllables and words are pronounced diſtinctly. Uſed by Bacon, to imply a diſcourſe branched out into different articles, or minute; "Inſtructions extreme curious and *articulate*."

To ARTI'CULATE, V. A. [*articuler*, Fr.] to pronounce in a diſtinct manner. To draw up articles, or to make terms.

ARTI'CULATELY, Adv. diſtinctly.

ARTICULA'TION, S. in Anatomy, the juncture of two bones, ſo that they may be bent without being pulled aſunder. Applied to the voice, the modulations and variations, which are ſo connected as to form ſyllables or words.

A'RTIFICE, S. [*artifice*, Fr.] an indirect method of attaining one's end, including

the idea of a ſubtle contrivance; a pretence, ſtratagem, or fraud, in order to inſure ſucceſs in any undertaking; oppoſed to open integrity, and undiſguiſed honeſty.

ARTIFI'CIAL, Adj. [*artificial*, Fr.] made by art. Something counterfeit oppoſed to real or genuine. That which diſplays art. *Artificial lines* are drawn upon a ſector, or ſcale to repreſent lines and tangents.

ARTIFI'CIALLY, Adv. artfully, cunningly, craftily. Performed by art, in oppoſition to natural.

ARTI'LLERY, S. [*artillérie*, Fr.] ſuch heavy engines of war, ſuch as cannon, &c. any weapons uſed in battle. "Jonathan gave his *artillery* to the lad." 1 *Sam.* xx. 40.

A'RTISAN, S. [Fr.] A low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradeſman. Formerly applied to the practitioners in any art.

A'RTIST, S. [Fr.] a perſon who excels in thoſe arts which require good natural parts. One who is capable of performing an undertaking which requires judgment; oppoſed to novice.

A'RTLESLY, Adv. in a ſimple, innocent, and undeſigning manner; without any embelliſhment; naturally.

A'RTLESS, Adj. without art, deſign, or cunning.

ARUNDEL, a town in Suſſex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Thurſdays, and a ſmall one on Saturdays. The fairs are on May 14, Aug. 21, and Dec. 15, for cattle; and on Dec. 17. for pedlars ware. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill on the river Arun, over which is a wooden bridge, where ſmall ſhips may ride. The ancient caſtle is ſeated on the ſummit of the hill, and is ſaid to be a mile in compaſs. It is eight miles E. of Chicheſter, and 55 S. W. by S. of London; governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament, has two ſtreets paved with ſtones; about two hundred houſes, and eight hundred inhabitants. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

A'S, *Conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.] in the ſame manner; when it anſwers *ſo*, or *ſuch*, it is uſed for *that*. Referring to the preſent time, it implies ſomething already done. "Whiſtled *as* he went for want of thought." *Dryd.* Since, or becauſe; according to. "*As* they pleaſe." *Boyle.* Anſwering *ſo*, it implies condition, or the ſame manner. Before *how*, it implies manner, *as how?* in what manner. Before *yet*, it implies till, "*as yet*," i. e. till this time. Before *for*, with reſpect to. Before *if*, ſuppoſing. Before *to* with reſpect or regard to. Before *though*, granting it to be real. *As well as*, no leſs than with; likewiſe, or beſides. "Some peculiarity *as well as* his face." *Locke.* Likewiſe a Roman weight, the ſame with their libra or lb.

ASBE'STINE, Adj. [from *aſbeſtos*] ſomething incombuſtible not to be deſtroyed by fire.

ASBE'STOS, S. [from a Gr. σβεννυμι,] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtone not to be conſumed in fire. See AMEANTHUS.

ASCA'RIDES, S. [Gr. from ασκαρ, ſmall, white, round, and ſhort worms, which decreaſe at each extremity, and reſemble needles, both with reſpect to their ſhape and ſize, found glued together in the inteſtinum rectum of infants, and derive their name from their being always in motion. The beſt method of expelling them is by clyſters of gentian, cammomile, &c.

To ASCE'ND, V. N. [*aſcendo*, Lat.] to riſe upwards; figuratively to advance in knowledge. In genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards. Uſed in all theſe ſenſes with the particles *to*, *into* or *unto*. Uſed actively for climbing up any eminence.

ASCE'NDABLE, Adj. that may be aſcended.

ASCE'NDANT, S. [from *aſcendant*, Fr.] ſuperiority, or influence. In Aſtrology, the horoſcope, or degree of the ecliptic, which riſes above the horizon at a perſon's birth called likewiſe the firſt houſe, and ſuppoſed to influence the whole ſeries of a perſon's actions. Figuratively, the greateſt height or perfection. In genealogy anceſtors, or thoſe neareſt the root of a pedigree. Uſed adjectively for ſomething influencing another.

ASCE'NDENCY, S. a bias; influence; ſuperiority.

ASCE'NDING, Part. [from *aſcendo*, Lat.] going upwards. In Aſtronomy, the degrees, or ſtars, above the horizon.

ASCE'NSION, S. [from *aſcenſio*, Lat.] a motion upwards. In Divinity the miraculous aſcent of our Saviour, when he went to heaven, in the ſight of his apoſtles; which is commemorated by the church ten days before Whit-Sunday, and called *Holy Thurſday*. *Aſcenſion*, in Aſtronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right Aſcenſion* is a degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which riſes with the ſun or ſtar in the right ſphere. *Oblique Aſcenſion*, is a portion of the equator, contained between the firſt point of Aries, and that point of the equator which riſes with the ſtar in an oblique ſphere.

ASCE'NSIVE, Adj. [from *aſcenſus*, Lat.] being in motion upwards.

ASCE'NT, S. [from *aſcenſus*, Lat.] motion upwards; a high place or eminence. In Logic, a kind of argument, wherein we go from particulars to univerſals, by enumerating all the particulars which the univerſal term contains.

To ASCERTA'IN, V. A. [*acertener*, Fr.] to determine. To take away all doubt; eſtabli-

eſtabliſh. Sometimes uſed with the particle *of*.

ASCERTA'INMENT, S. the determining a doubtful expreſſion. A ſettled rule or ſtandard.

ASCE'TIC, Adj. [ασκητικος, Gr] employed entirely in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

ASCE'TIC, S. [from ασκεω, Gr.] one who practiſes a great degree of auſterity and mortification. Applied to the Eſſenes, among the Jews, and among the Chriſtians, thoſe of an exemplary life: not as Bingham obſerves, to monks who dwelt in deſerts, but to perſons of all denominations, who lived in towns or cities.

ASCHA'RIOUNS, or ASCHA'RIENS, S the followers of *Aſchari*, one of the moſt celebrated doctors of the Muſſulmen, who maintain, that God is the univerſal agent, and the cauſe of all the actions of mankind, who are notwithſtanding free to chooſe ſuch as they pleaſe. So that mankind are anſwerable for what is entirely independent of them, with reſpect to its production, but entirely dependent on them, with reſpect to its choice or volition.

AS'CII, S. [from *a* Gr. and σκια] in Geography, thoſe inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have no ſhadow at certain times of the year, becauſe the ſun ſhines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCI'TES, S. [from ασκος, Gr.] in Medicine, a kind of dropſy.

ASCI'TIC, Adj. [from *aſcitis*] dropſical.

ASCITI'TIOUS, Adj. [from *aſcititius*, Lat.] counterfeit, ſpurious, oppoſed to genuine. That which is added to, or not inherent, oppoſed to eſſential.

ASCRI'BABLE, Adj. deducible from, or imputable to

To ASCRIBE, V. A. [from *aſcribo*, Lat.] to deduce from; to attribute to. Uſed with the particle *to*.

A'SH, S. [from *aſce*, *æſc*, Sax.] in Botany, the fraxinus. Its male flowers have no petals, and the germen has one ſeed like a bird's tongue. *Aſh-coloured* is between brown and grey, reſembling the bark of the aſh.

ASHA'MED, Adj. conſcious of having done ſomething which may be found fault with. Uſed with the particle *of* before the object. See SHAME.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and ſeven fairs; on February 13, for horſes of all ſorts and horned cattle; on April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horſes, horned cattle, and wool; on Auguſt 16, for horſes and horned cattle; on October 20, and November 29, for coarſe heavy horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated between the rivers Dove and Compton, over which there is a ſtone bridge, in a rich ſoil, and is a pretty large town, though not ſo flouriſhing as formerly. It is 10 miles N. E. of Uttoxeter, and 133 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 0.

ASHBURTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays for wool and yarn only, and on Saturdays for proviſions of all ſorts. The fairs are on the firſt Thurſday in March, the firſt Thurſday in June, Auguſt 10, and November 11, principally for horned cattle. It ſends two members to parliament, and is one of the four ſtannery towns. It is ſeated among the hills, which are remarkable for tin and copper; and has a very handſome church; as alſo a chapel, which is turned into a ſchool. It ſtands near the river Dart, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter, 25 N. E. of Plymouth, and 191 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 30.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a plentiful market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday and Whit-Tueſday for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on St. Bartholomew and St. Simon and Jude for horſes and cows. It had a caſtle with a very high tower, a great part of which is ſtill ſtanding. It has alſo a good free-ſchool, and is 13 miles S. of Derby, 19 N. of Coventry, and 98 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 40.

A'SHEN, Adj. made or conſiſting of aſh, or aſh-wood.

A'SHES, S. [it has no ſingular. *Aeſe*, *abſe*, *abſan*, or *aſca*, Sax.] that ſubſtance which things are reduced to by burning. The corpſe of a dead perſon, alluding to the ancient cuſtom of burning the dead. *Aſh-Wedneſday*, *Aſch Waenſdag*, the firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the cuſtom of the antient Chriſtians of ſprinkling aſhes on their heads on that day.

ASHO'RE, Adv. to the ſhore or land; on land.

A'SHY, Adj. reſembling the aſh in colour, of a whitiſh grey.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the ſecond in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Eaſtern Ocean, which is part of the South Sea, on the S. by the Indian Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent, and is generally ſaid that the firſt man was created here: though many are of a different opinion, ariſing from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But, be that as it will, arts and ſciences were early cultivated here; though they are thought to come originally from Egypt: but all the conſiderable religions now known had their firſt beginning in Aſia; and there are ſtill a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thouſand years old. They have one ſort of religion in China, and another in India, whoſe prieſts

are the Brachmins; not to mention the Jews, Chriſtians, and Mahometans, whoſe beginnings are ſufficiently known to all the world. This was the ſeat of ſeveral ancient empires or monarchies; ſuch as that of the Aſſyrians, Medes, Perſians, and Greeks. It is 4740 miles in length from the Dardanels on the W. to the eaſtern ſhore of Tartary; and 4380 in breadth from the moſt ſouthern part of Malacca, to the moſt northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into 10 great parts, namely. Turkey in Aſia, Arabia, Perſia, the Mogul's Empire, with the two Peninſulas of India, Thibet, China, and Corea, Great and Little Borachia, with Carazm, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the Iſlands. The governments of Aſia are generally monarchical; and Turkey, Perſia, the Mogul's Empire, Thibet, and China, are ſubject to ſingle monarchs; but the reſt is divided among ſeveral ſovereigns; inſomuch that there are reckoned ſeven emperors, and 30 kings, beſides petty princes, and the rajas of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Chriſtian is but ſmall in reſpect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one third of Aſia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Beſide theſe, ſome pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Chriſtian. The languages are ſo many and ſo various, that it is impoſſible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkiſh, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chineſe, the Perſian, and the Old Indian. In ſhort, every country and iſland has almoſt a diſtinct language. Beſides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroſes, and many others. There are ſeveral great lakes; but the principal are the Caſpian Sea, which is about 2000 miles in circumference, and the Lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers, I ſhall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

A'SIDE, Adv. that which is not ſtraight or perpendicular; out of its true direction; not towards; from the company.

A'SININE, Adj. [from *aſinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of an aſs.

To A'SK, V. A. [*aſcian*, or *acſian*, Sax. from hence we may ſee, that the London pronunciation *aks*, inſtead of *aſk*, is a remain of the Saxon, and not ſo great an impropriety as appears at firſt ſight] to deſire a thing, ſometimes with the particle *for*; to demand; to put a queſtion; to enquire, with the particle *after*; to require.

ASKA'NCE, ASKA'UNT, Adv. [from *a* and *ſkaunt*, of *canton*, Fr.] with the pupils of each eye turned to each corner of the eyelid; obliquely; ſideways; with a leer.

A'SKER, S. one who makes a requeſt, or propoſes a queſtion.

ASKE'W, Adv. [from *ſcheef*, Belg. *ſcheu*] aſide, oppoſed to a direct look, oblique.

ASLA'NT, Adv. on one ſide, obliquely, implying a deviation from a ſtraight or perpendicular ſituation.

ASLEEP, Adv. in that ſtate wherein the ſenſes are cloſed, the eyes ſhut, and a perſon enjoys that reſt from animal labour called ſleep.

ASLO'PE, Adv. [from *a* and *ſlap*, Belg.] declining, obliquely, oppoſed to level or horizontal.

A'SP, or A'SPIC, S. [*aſpis*, Lat.] a kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is mortal in three hours after the bite.

ASPA'LATHUS, S. in Botany, a plant called the Roſe of Jeruſalem, or Our Lady's Roſe. Likewiſe the wood of a ſmall thorny tree, which grows on the banks of the Danube and Niſaro in Rhodes: the beſt ſort is heavy, red, or purple next to the bark, is fragrant to the ſmell, and bitter to the taſte. It affords an eſſential oil, ſo much like that of roſes, that one might be taken for the other.

ASPA'RAGUS, S. [Lat. vitiouſly pronounced *ſparrowgraſs*] in Botany, its flower is compoſed of ſix leaves, being male and hermaphrodite, ſometimes in different and at other times in the ſame plant: from the center grows an erect ſtile, which becomes a berry with three cells, including one or two ſeeds. It is aperient, diuretic, good in the gravel and ſtranguary, and makes the urine very fetid or rank.

A'SPECT, S. [*aſpectus*, Lat.] the face; a caſt of the countenance; look or appearance. The front of a building. The different lights in which things may be viewed. In Aſtrology, the ſituation of ſtars or planets with reſpect to each other; or, according to Kepler, an angle formed by the rays of two planets meeting on the earth, able to excite ſome natural power or influence.

To ASPE'CT, V. A. [*aſpicio*, Lat.] to look upon, gaze, or behold.

ASPE'CTABLE, Adj. [*aſpectabilis*, Lat.] that which may be ſeen; that which is the object of ſight; viſible.

ASPE'CTION, S. [from *aſpectum*, ſupine of *aſpicio*, Lat.] the act of viewing or beholding. "On *aſpection* of the picture of Andromeda." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

AS'PEN, or ASP, S. [*æps*, or *ep'e*, Sax. *aſp*, Dan.] a kind of poplar, whoſe leaves are always trembling.

A'SPER, Adj. [Lat.] rough or rugged. In Commerce, a ſmall ſilver coin, ſtruck and current in the grand ſeignor's dominions, if good 120 of them are worth 32 d. Engliſh. *Poſtlethw.*

A'SPERA ARTERIA, in Anatomy, the trachea or wind-pipe, ſituated in the fore and

nd lower part of the neck. It is made up f segments of a circle, or cartilaginous oops, diſpoſed ſo as to form a canal open o the back, which conſiſts of a glandular nembrane, and is in breadth the 12th part f an inch.

To A'SPERATE, V. A. [*aſpero*, Lat.] to oughen; to make rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS, Adj. [from *aſper*, at. and *folium*] in Botany, applied to hoſe plants whoſe leaves are rough and laced alternately, having, according to Ray, monopetalous flower, divided into five arts, and ſucceeded by four ſeeds: ſuch are he bugloſs, borax, &c.

ASPE'RITY, S. [*aſperitas*, Lat.] un-eneſs or roughneſs; moroſeneſs.

AS'PEROUS, Adj. [*aſper*, Lat.] rough, gged or uneven, oppoſed to ſmooth. Black and white, the moſt *aſperous* and neven of colours." *Boyle*.

To ASPER'SE, V. A. [*aſpergo*, Lat.] to y any thing againſt the character of ano-er; to ſlander; to calumniate.

ASPE'RSION, S. [*aſperſio*, Lat] the ac-n of ſprinkling; applied, in Divinity, to e mode of baptiſm commonly practiſed; ewiſe, in Popiſh countries, appropriated to e method of ſprinkling with holy water. nmerited calumny, or ſlander.

ASPHA'LTIC, Adj. [from *aſphaltos*] of e nature of aſphaltos; bituminous, or chy.

ASPHAL'TOS, S. [Gr. ασφαλτος] in tural Hiſtory. a ſolid, heavy, brittle, own, and even blackiſh, ſhining, reſinous, ammable, and pitchy ſubſtance, found eſly on the ſurface of the Dead Sea, on ich Sodom and the other cities were ſitua-, mentioned Gen. xix. 27, 28. Uſed by e Tartars to pitch their ſhips with, and by e antients in embalming their dead.

ASPHA'LTUM, S. [ſee ASPHALTOS] Natural Hiſtory, a bituminous ſtone found r the ancient Babylon, and lately diſco-ed at Neufchatel in Switzerland, by M. la Sabloniere.

ASPHOD'EL, S. [*lilio aſphodelus*, Lat.] in any, the day lilly. Linnæus ranges it in ſixth claſs, becauſe the flower has ſix mina and one ſtile. There are ſix ſpe-; and were by the antients planted near ying-places, to ſupply the manes of the eaſed with nurture.

To A'SPIRATE, V. A. [*aſpiro*, Lat.] to a ſtreſs of voice upon any ſyllable; to be nounced with vehemence or a full breath.

A'SPIRATE, Adj. [from *aſpiratus*, Lat.] nounced with roughneſs, ſtreſs, or vehe-ce of voice.

A'SPIRATION, S. [from *aſpiratio*, Lat.] hing for; a longing after; an anxious nt deſire. In Grammar, the pronoun-any word ſtrongly or in full breath.

o ASPI'RE, V. N. [from *aſpiro*, Lat.] to endeavour after ſomething above our preſent circumſtances or ſituation. Uſed with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUI'NT, Adv. a poſition of the eyes, wherein they do not ſeem to look the ſame way. Obliquely, oppoſed to directly.

ASS, S. [from *ez*, Arm. *eſel*, Teut. *aſne*, Iſl.] a domeſtic animal, remarkable for ſluggiſhneſs, hardineſs, patience, coarſeneſs of diet, and long life. There are a wild ſort in Peru, which are as remarkable for their activity as the tame are for their ſluggiſhneſs; but, what is very ſurpriſing, they are no ſooner loaded, but they become like the dulleſt of the ſpecies. The aſſes of the eaſt are by no means to be compared with ours, ſince their hair is abundantly ſofter, and their whole make beſpeaks ſomething ſuperior. Hence it was, that formerly kings and princes uſed to ride on them; and our Saviour made his triumphant entry into Jeruſalem on one of that ſpecies. Figuratively, a perſon of a mean, abject ſpirit; deſpicable, ignorant, and dull.

ASS'A, S. in Pharmacy, divided into *aſſa dulcis*, or benzoin, and *aſſa fœtida*; a gum or reſin, of a browniſh colour, and a very offenſive ſmell; from whence it receives both the name *aſſa*, and likewiſe that of *devil's dung*. It is the product of an umbelliferous plant which grows in the eaſt, in the parts bordering on the Perſian gulph, flowing either naturally or by inciſion from its root. Thoſe who would be better acquainted with this plant, may have recourſe to Kempfer's Voyages into Perſia. It is of great efficacy in nervous and uterine diſorders, epilepſies, &c. and much uſed by the oriental nations in their ſauces.

To ASSA'IL, V. A. [from *aſſailer*, Fr.] to attack, or fall upon an enemy. Figuratively, to attack with words or arguments.

ASSAI'LABLE, Adj. that which may be attacked.

ASSAI'LANT, S. [*aſſailant*, Fr.] one who makes an attack, oppoſed to one who defends.

ASSAI'LANT, Adj. the uſing acts of violence; attacking.

ASSAI'LER, S. one who attacks another.

ASSAPA'NIC, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the flying ſquirrel, a Virginian animal, which, though without wings, by means of ſtretching its legs and diſtending its ſkin, is ſaid to fly the ſpace of half a mile. 'Tis pity we have not a more minute deſcription of it, in order to diſcover the mechaniſm it makes uſe of on theſe occaſions. *Diederot*.

ASSA'SSIN, S. [from *aſis*, Arab.] one who lays in wait for another; a perſon who murders another.

To ASSA'SSINATE, V. A. [from *aſſaſſin*] to murder revengefully or for hire; to way-lay.

ASSASSINATION, S. the act of murdering.

ASSASSINA'TOR, S. See ASSASSIN.

ASSAU'LT, S. [*assault*, Fr.] in War, a general and furious attack of a camp, or fortified place, the assailants being all the time without any cover or shelter. A Christian governor is obliged to sustain three assaults before he surrenders; and a Turk is forbid by his religion to capitulate for a place which has a mosque in it. This has lately been stiled a *coup de main*. See *Mordaunt's Trial*. Figuratively, an invasion or attack, applied to properties or opinions. In Law, a violent injury offered, by a blow, or a terrifying speech. *Lamb. Iren.* b. i. c. 3. 25 *Edw.* III. c. 24.

To ASSAU'LT, V. A. in War, to make a furious attack, without any cover, on a fortified place. To offer violence to; to attack.

ASSAU'LTER, S. one who assaults another.

ASSA'Y, S. [from *essaye*, Fr. hence ancient writers borrowed the word *assay*, spelling it according to its pronunciation, and later authors *essay*, according to the original; but they are now used in different senses, and may be esteemed different words] examination, trial, attack. *Assay* of weights and measures, is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

To ASSA'Y, V. A. [from *essayer*, Fr.] to put to trial; to try. To apply, in allusion to the application of the touch-stone in assaying metals.

ASSA'YER, S. one who tries metals, to determine how much they are above, or below standard.

ASSA'YING, S. the art of separating metals, sulphurs, &c. from each other, to determine the quantity of each before the trial, and the advantage accruing from extraction. This is performed by reducing the ore into a fine powder, and melting it with lead in a crucible, after which it is put upon a test, where it is worked with a proper degree of heat, till the lead is either evaporated or vitrified, and leaves the silver in the form of a bead on the test: this is called cupelling. There is another method called quartation, which is performed by the infusion of aqua fortis into the mixed mass of ore and lead, instead of placing it on the test.

ASSE'MBLAGE, S. [Fr.] the collecting a great number of things together, so as to form a whole; it differs from *assembly*, as that is used of persons, and this of things.

To ASSE'MBLE, V. A. [of *assembler*, Fr.] to unite several things or persons together. To bring several things together. Used with the proposition *together*. To join the different parts of a work together.

ASSE'MBLY, S. [from *assemblée*, Fr.] a collection or company of several persons, to enjoy the pleasure of conversation, news, cards, &c.

ASSE'NT, S. [from *assensus*, Lat.] that act of the mind whereby it acknowledges any proposition to be true or false; agreement or consent.

To ASSE'NT, V. N. [from *assentio*, Lat.] to receive or admit a thing as true. Sometimes used actively, with the particle *unto*.

ASSENTA'TION, S. [*assentatio*, Lat.] the profession of one's opinion being the same as another, merely through compliment. Flattery, and includes the secondary idea of something base and mean.

To ASSE'RT, V. A. [from *assero*, Lat.] to affirm as true; to claim as one's due; to defend by words and actions.

ASSE'RTION, S. [from *assert*] affirmation; a proposition delivered in positive terms.

ASSE'RTIVE, Adj. [from *assert*] positive; obstinate; dogmatical; affirmative.

ASS'ERTOR, S. one who affirms. A maintainer, or supporter.

To ASSE'SS, V. A. [of *assessare*, Ital.] to tax, or fine a person.

ASSE'SSMENT, S. [from *assess*] the sum or fine levied. The act of levying a fine.

ASSES'SOR, S. one who settles a fee. In the imperial chamber, a councellor who has a sallary annexed to his place, of which there are forty-one.

A'SSETS, S. [used only in the plural, from *assez*, Fr.] the goods of a deceased person, which are to be appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To ASSE'VER, or ASSE'VERATE, [*assevero*, Lat.] to affirm, or deny with oaths, imprecations, execrations, or curses.

ASSE'VERA'TION, S. [*asseveratio*, Lat.] the act of attesting a thing by an oath, or imprecations.

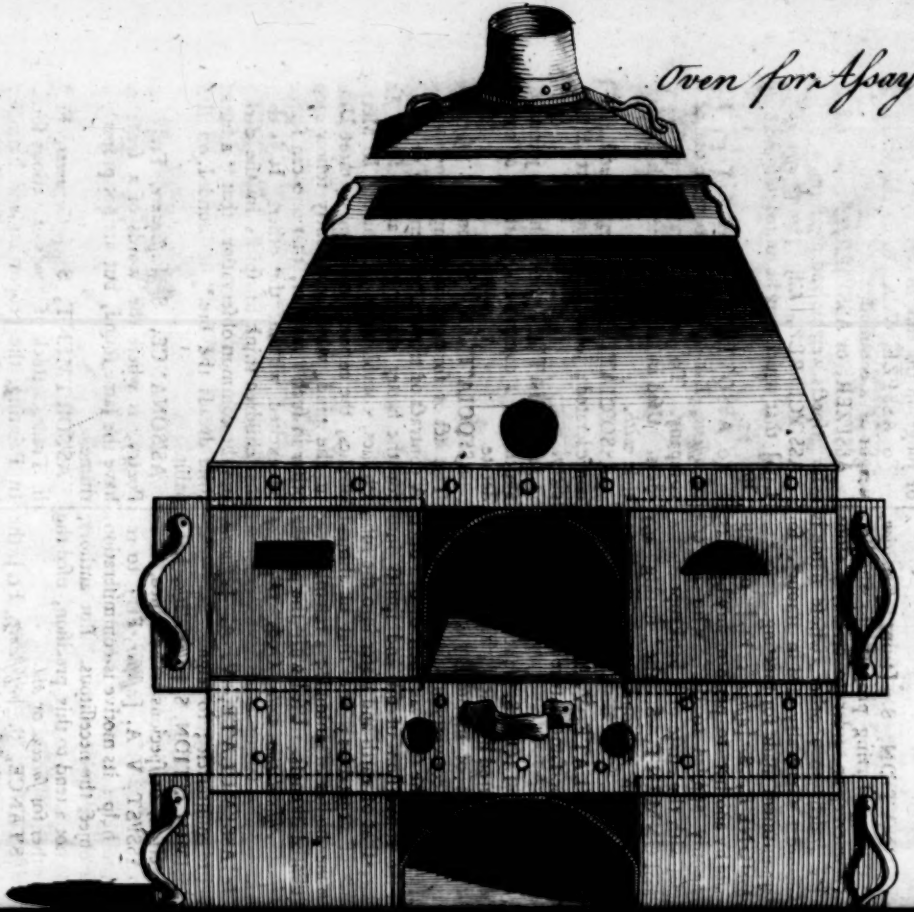
ASSIDU'ITY, S. [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] a constant attention or application to study, or business; diligence.

ASSI'DUOUS, Adj. [*assiduous*, Lat.] unwearied; incessant; attentive.

ASSI'DUOUSLY, Adv. attentively, incessantly.

ASSIE'NTO, S. a contract made between this nation and Spain, for supplying the plantations with negroes. This is now carried on by a company of British merchants, and our captures of Senegal and Goree must tend not only to render the trade more advantageous in particular; but as it may force even the French to contract with us for the supply of their sugar colonies, will highly redound to illustrate the character of Mr. T. Cummings, the projector of that expedition.


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Oven for Assaying.

To ASSI'GN, V. A. [from *aſſigno*, Lat.] o diſtribute; allot; appoint; determine, x fix. To produce; to make a perſon ne's deputy; to transfer property to ano-her. To prove, ſhew, or demonſtrate.

ASSI'GNABLE, Adj. that which may e ſettled, fixed, marked out, or trans-erred.

ASSIGNA'TION, S. [from *aſſignation*, r.] the transferring property to another. n Commerce, an order to certain perſons pay a debt to another, whoſe name is entioned. Generally uſed in amours, for n appointment made for meeting.

ASSIGNE'E, S. [*aſſigné*, Fr.] one ap-ointed by another to perform any buſineſs. ommonly applied to thoſe who are en-uſted with the eſtate of a bankrupt.

ASSI'GNMENT, S. the ſetting any ing apart; an appropriation; an aliena-on.

To ASSIMI'LATE, V. A. [*aſſimilo*, Lat.] convert to the ſame nature; to bring to a ſemblance.

ASSIMILA'TION, S. the action by which ings are rendered like each other. In Phy-cs, that action or motion by which a body ransforms, or converts others into a nature, r ſubſtance, the ſame as their own. Such e the converſion of oil and ſpirits into ame; that of earth and water into the ſub-ance of vegetables; and that of aliment to the bodies of animals; a reſemblance, r eſſential likeneſs. Uſed with the particle ith. "*Aſſimilation with* God." *Decay of iety.*

To ASSI'MULATE, V. A. [*aſſimulo*, at.] to counterfeit; to feign.

ASSIMULA'TION, S. [*aſſimulatio*, Lat.] counterfeit, or ſpecious reſemblance.

To ASSI'ST, V. A. [*aſſiſter*, Fr.] to re-eve; to help: its motive is commiſeration, nd its object the neceſſitous. But authors, ho do not attend to this preciſion, uſed the ord either for *ſuccour* or *aid*.

ASSI'STANCE, S. [*aſſiſtance*, Fr.] the ct of helping; help, aid.

ASSISTANT, Adj. [from *aſſiſt*] ſupply-g the defects of another. An *aſſiſtant ſur-eon*, or *phyſician*, is one who is called by nother to help him in manual operations or dvice.

ASSIS'TANT, S. [from *aſſiſt*] one who elps or aſſiſts another. In Law, one who artakes with another in the commiſſion of a rime, as an accomplice, but not as a prin-ipal. One who is named to help a principal ficer in the exerciſe of his duty or functions. n *aſſiſtant* to a biſhop, or rector, is one who artakes with him in adminiſtering the ſacra-ent, and in the diſcharge of church offices. n attendant, is an improper uſe of the ord.

ASSI'SE, S. [*aſſiſe*, Fr. a ſitting] in Law, place wherein a judge and jury aſſemble for the trial of cauſes; they are either general or particular. The term is likewiſe applied to ſignify the whole proceſs of a writ: a jury; a ſtatute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itſelf, as preſcribed by the ſtatute. This excellent regulation was made 51 Hen. III. and that of the circuits of judges in the time of Hen. II.

To ASSI'ZE, V. A. to fix the price, or weight of a commodity.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, S. an officer who inſpects weights and meaſures.

ASSO'CIABLE, Adj. [from *aſſociabilis*, Lat.] that which may be united to ſomething elſe.

To ASSO'CIATE, V. A. [*aſſocier*, Fr. of *aſſocio*, Lat.] to join; to make one of a company. To join inſeparably, applied to ideas. Uſed in all theſe ſenſes with the particle *with*.

ASSO'CIATE, Adj. [from *aſſociatus*, Lat.] confederated; joined; making part of a ſociety.

ASSO'CIATE, S. one who is joined to another as a companion, partner, or confederate.

ASSOCIA'TION, S. union; ſociety. The act of forming a company or ſociety. A contract or treaty, between two or more, for the better carrying on any deſign. In Phyſics, combination, or union. In Metaphyſics, the connexion of two or more ideas in the mind, which conſtantly follow each other in ſuch a manner, that one can ſcarce be excited without the other. It is thus that children think of ſpirits in the dark; and the common obſervation, that "a burnt child dreads the fire." is founded on this habit.

AS'SONANCE, S. [*aſſonance*, Fr.] in Poetry, is where the words of a ſentence have the ſame ſound, but are not properly a rhime.

AS'SORTMENT, S. [*aſſortement*, Fr.] in Trade, a ſtock of goods of various ſorts. In Painting, the proportion and harmony between the ſeveral parts. A collection of ſuch things as agree in ſize and colour.

To AS'SUAGE, V. A. [from *ſuavis*, *adſuadere*, or *aſſuaviare*, Lat.] to cool, or leſſen; to calm; to pacify, or appeaſe; to eaſe, applied to pain. It generally implies the leſſening the violence of ſomething furious. To abate, or grow leſs.

ASSUA'GEMENT, S. [from *aſſuage*] that which leſſens or abates the violence of any thing.

ASSUA'GER, one who pacifies, appeaſes, or cools.

ASSUA'SIVE, Adj. [*aſſuadeo*, Lat.] that aſſuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSUEFA'CTION, S. [from *aſſuefactum*, ſup. of *aſſuefacio*, Lat.] the conſtant uſe of a thing; habit.

AS-

ASSU'ETUDE, S. [from *aſſuetudo*, Lat.] the being accuſtomed to a thing. Cuſtom.

To ASSU'ME, V. A. [from *aſſumo*, Lat.] to take. To repreſent a character; to arrogate, or claim what is not one's due; to ſuppoſe or look upon a thing as evident, without proof; to take up, applied to the uſe of an expreſſion; to appropriate, to apply to one's ſelf.

ASSU'MER, S. a vain, arrogant perſon.

ASSU'MING, Part. proud; arrogant.

ASSU'MPSIT, V. A. [Lat. third perſon ſingular of the preter of *aſſumo*, Lat.] in Law, a voluntary and verbal promiſe to perform, or pay a thing to another. If a perſon does not pay for goods ſold him, an *indebitatus aſſumpſit* lies againſt him.

ASSU'MPTION, S. [from *aſſumptio*, Lat.] appropriating any thing to one's ſelf. The ſuppoſing a thing true, without proof. The thing ſuppoſed, a poſtulate, or poſtulatum. The *aſſumption* of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of Auguſt. In Logic, the minor, or ſecond propoſition in a categorical ſyllogiſm.

ASSU'MPTIVE, Adj. [from *aſſumptivus*, Lat.] which a perſon may appropriate to himſelf. In Heraldry, *aſſumptive* arms are what a perſon may uſe as his own. He who takes a prince priſoner, may uſe or aſſume his arms or eſcutcheon as his own.

ASSU'RANCE, S. [*aſſurance*, Fr.] a certain expectation. Confidence; truſt, or ſecurity. Conviction. In Commerce, a contract to make good the damages to be ſuſtained by another in a voyage. See alſo INSURANCE.

To ASSU'RE, V. A. [*aſſurer*, Fr.] to declare poſitively. To make a perſon confident, by removing the cauſes of doubt or fear. To be betrothed. To *aſſure*, differs from *affirming*, only in the tone of the voice, and implies a total exemption from doubt.

ASSU'REDLY, Adv. certainly; undoubtedly; poſitively.

ASSU'RER, S. [*aſſurer*, Fr.] in Commerce, one who indemnifies another againſt hazards at ſea, &c.

AS'TERISK, S. [from ἀςερισκος, Gr.] a character uſed to render particular paſſages in an author conſpicuous, or to refer to ſome note in the margin, marked thus *.

AS'THMA, S. [Gr. from ἀω, Gr. to breath] in Medicine, a difficulty of breathing, ariſing from a diſorder in the lungs. The general indication of cure is bleeding, diſperſing the collected matter, and keeping up a conſtant perſpiration.

ASTMA'TIC, or ASTMA'TICAL, Adj. affected with an aſthma.

AS'TERN, a ſea term, in the hinder part of a ſhip; or any thing ſituated behind the ſhip.

To ASTO'NISH, V. A. [*eſtonner*, Fr.] to occaſion ſurprize, or wonder. To amaze.

ASTO'NISHMENT, S. [from *etonnement*, Fr.] a ſurprize; amazement; diſtinguiſhed from admiration, both by the degree, and the nature of the object. "*Aſtoniſhment* is beyond bare admiration." *South*.

ASTRAD'DLE, Adv. See ASTRIDE.

A'STRAGAL, S. [ἀςραγαλος, Gr.] in Anatomy, a bone of the tarſus, with a convex eminence, commonly called the ancle bone. In Architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, ſerving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In Gunnery, the little moulding on a piece of ordinance.

AS'TRAL, Adj. [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] that which belongs, or relates to the ſtars. Aſtral year, is the time the earth takes to make its revolution round the ſun. See SIDERIAL, and YEAR.

AS'TRAY, Adv. wandering or deviating from the right path. Figuratively, wrong, or in an error, oppoſed to truth.

To ASTRI'CT, V. A. [of *aſtrictum*, Lat.] to leſſen the diſtance between objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other.

ASTRI'CTION, S. [from *aſtrictio*, Lat.] the act of making the parts of a thing approach nearer to each other.

ASTRI'CTIVE, Adj. [from *aſtrict*] that which has a ſtyptic, or binding quality.

ASTRI'CTORY, Adj. [from *aſtrictorius*, Lat.] having an aſtringent or binding quality.

ASTRIDE, Adj. [from *a* and *ſtride*] a poſture wherein each of the legs is placed at a diſtance from another; open or wide, applied to the legs.

ASTRI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *aſtrifer*, Lat.] bearing, conſiſting of, or having ſtars.

ASTRI'GEROUS, Adj [from *aſtrum*, and *gero*, Lat.] bearing, or adorned with ſtars.

To ASTRI'NGE, V. A. [from *aſtringo*] to preſs together; to force the parts cloſer.

ASTRI'NGENT, Part. [*aſtringens*, Lat.] that which contracts the dimenſion of the veſſels, and thickens the fluids ſo that they cannot paſs ſo faſt by way of excrement; when uſed internally, oppoſed to laxative; when externally, oppoſed to ſtyptic.

ASTROI'TES, S. [Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of ſtone found at Shuckburgh in Warwickſhire, and at Touque in Normandy, which derives its name from its reſembling a ſtar, it conſiſts of ſeveral thin pentagonal joints ſet over each other, ſo as to form a kind of pentagonal column, of whitiſh colour, unleſs ſoiled by accident. They have been ſucceſſively claſſed among petrefactions, foſſils, the animal tribe, and lately by M. Peyſounel, among the vegetable.

ASTROLA'BE, S. [from ἀςρον, Gr. and λαμβανω, Arab.] a planiſphere or ſtereographic projection of the ſphere upon the plane of one of the great circles.

ASTRO'LOGER, S. [from *aſtrologus*, Lat.] one who predicts future events from the

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Astronomical Watch.

the ſuppoſed influences of the ſtars. Formerly uſed for ASTRONOMER.

ASTROLO'GIC, or ASTROLO'GICAL, Adj. relating to the principles of aſtrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY, Adv. agreeable to the principles of aſtrology.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE, V. A. [from *aſtrology*] to ſtudy aſtrology; to ſolve, predict or foretell.

ASTRO'LOGY, S. [Lat. *aſtrologia*] the art of foretelling future events from the aſpects, or poſitions of the ſtars. It is divided into natural and judicial; natural aſtrology is the art of predicting natural events, as changes of weather, winds, tempeſts, ſtorms, thunder, earthquakes, &c. *Judicial aſtrology*, is that which pretends to foretel moral events, or ſuch as depend on the free-will and agency of man, as if the ſtars had ſome influence on it, and directed it. It had its riſe in Chaldea, from whence it ſpread to Egypt and Greece: as for ourſelves and the French, we ſeem to have borrowed it from the Arabians.

ASTRO'NOMER, S. [from ἀστρον and νομος, Gr.] one who applies himſelf to the ſtudy of aſtronomy.

ASTRONO'MICAL, Adj. founded upon the principles of aſtronomy.

ASTRO'NOMY, S. [*aſtronomie*, Fr. *aſtronomia*, Lat.] properly ſpeaking, a branch of mixt mathematics, acquainting us with the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, revolutions, eclipſes, &c. In a looſer ſenſe, the knowledge of the univerſe, and the primary laws of nature, in which reſpect it is a branch of phyſics, or natural philoſophy.

ASTRO-THEO'LOGY, S. [from *aſtrum*, Lat. and *theologia*, Lat.] the proofs of a Deity drawn from an aſtronomical view of the heavens; the ſublime arguments, which this topic affords to the divine, are treated of in ſo elegant a manner by Dr. Derham, in his Aſtro-theology, and in the Chriſtian Magazine, juſt publiſhed, that it muſt be a great loſs to an ingenious mind not to have known them.

ASUN'DER, Adv. [from *aſundran*, or *ſundron*, Sax.] at a diſtance from each other; apart; ſeparate.

ASY'LUM, S. [Lat. from ἀ Gr. and συλαω, Gr.] a place of refuge, which ſheltered a criminal, and ſecured him from the hands of an officer of juſtice. The *Aſylum*, a houſe ſituated on the Surry ſide of Weſtminſter-bridge, for the benefit of orphans, and other deſerted girls of the poor, within the bills of mortality; who are maintained by voluntary contributions, and qualified for ſervices. The deſign of this inſtitution was to prevent their falling into the hands of *proſtreſſes*, or turning proſtitutes by neceſſity. Sir John Fielding was the projector in 1758.

ASY'MMETRY, S. [from ἀ Gr. and συμμετρια,] a defect of proportion, or harmony.

ASY'MPTOTE, S. a right line, which being continued indefinitely, continually approaches to a curve.

ASSYMPTO'TICAL, Adj. belonging to, or relating to the properties of an aſymptote.

ASYN'DETON, S. [from ἀ Gr. and συνδεω,] in Grammar, a figure wherein ſeveralſentences meet without any conjunction.

AT, Prep [*æt*, Sax. *at*, Goth.] cloſe to; in it. Before a word implying time it denotes the very inſtant in which a thing was done. Uſed inſtead of *with* it implies on account of. "*At* this news he dies." *Shakeſp.* Before a perſonal pronoun, it implies an act of enmity. "He longs to be *at* him, *i. e.* to attacks him." After *be* it implies intention, or employment. "She knew what he would be *at*." *Hud.* Uſed with command, it implies ſubject or obedient *at* my *command*." Sometimes it ſignifies *from*; as, "*At* our hands." *Pope.*

A'TABAL, S. a kind of drum or tambour, made uſe of by the Moors.

A'TE, the Preter of *eat*; thus *aet* is the preter of *eg et*, Iſl. I eat, and *frat*, the Pret. of *fretan*, Goth. to eat with.

ATHA'NOR, S. [from תנור, Heb. an oven or furnace,] in Chemiſtry, a large immoveable furnace, made of earth or brick.

A'THEISM, S. [*atheiſme*, Fr.] the opinion of thoſe who deny the exiſtence of a God.

A'THEIST, S. [of ἀ Gr. and θεος, Gr.] a perſon who denies the exiſtence of a God. The advocates of this horrible opinion are divided either into ſuch as deny the exiſtence of a Deity, ſuch as affect to doubt on this article, or ſuch as deny the principal attributes of the divine nature, and ſuppoſe the Deity is a being without intelligence, and acting by neceſſity; or, properly ſpeaking, a being that never acts, and is always paſſive. The ſources of this opinion is generally vice, and a dread of future puniſhment, ignorance, or want of ſtupidity; for according to lord Bacon, "Though a ſmattering in philoſophy may lead a man into *atheiſm*, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God and providence." Uſed adjectively, it implies ſomething that partakes of the principles of an atheiſt.

ATHEI'STICAL, Adj. impious; after the manner of an atheiſt.

ATHEI'STICALLY, Adv. like an atheiſt.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called Athina, and is an archbiſhop's ſee: though at preſent it is inconſiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15000 inhabitants, who are chiefly Chriſtians of the Greek

church, and they ſpeak a corrupt ſort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464, and, in 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now, under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. ſide, and there are ſeveral magnificent ruins which ſufficiently teſtify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and it is ſituated on the Gulph Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Miſitra, or Lacedemon, 143 S. by E. of Lariſſa, and 320 S. by W. of Conſtantinople. Long. 41. 55. lat. 38. 5.

A'THEOUS, S. [from ἄθεος, Gr.] atheiſtical.

ATHI'RST, Adv. wanting drink, thirſty.

ATHERTON, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and four fairs; on April 7, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on July 18 for pleaſure; on September 19 for horſes, cows, and conſiderable quantities of cheeſe; and on December 4 for horſes and fat horned cattle. It is ſeated on the river Ankar, and is indifferently large and well built. It is three miles S. of Stratford upon Avon, 18 S. by W. of Coventry, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 52. 40.

ATHLE'TIC, Adj. [from *athleta*, Lat.] ſtrong, vigorous, active; robuſt.

ATHWA'RT, Prep. acroſs. Through. "*Athwart* the terrors." *Addiſ. Cato.* Full of vexation; aſide, or wrong.

ATLA'NTIC, S. that part of the ſea or ocean which lies between Africa and America.

A'TLAS, S. [Lat.] a collection of maps, alluding to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his ſhoulders. In Anatomy, the firſt vertebra of the neck. In Architecture, thoſe ſtatues of men, uſed inſtead of columns or pilaſters to ſupport any member of architecture.

A'TMOSPHERE, S. [from ατμος, Gr. and σφαιρα, Gr.] that thin elaſtic fluid with which the earth is covered to a particular height: ſome perſons confine the term only to that part of the air which is neareſt the earth, receives its vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light. It is not only admirably fitted for the nouriſhment and reſpiration of animals, the growth of vegetables, the production and propagation of ſounds, but contributes to make the earth habitable, paints all the flowery creation with colours, affords us the all chearing rays of light; and not only contributes to ſhorten the long nights of winter, but to open to us the volume of creation, which we could not read without its aſſiſtance, nor underſtand without its comment. See the article AIR.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, Adj. belonging to the atmoſphere.

A'TOM, S. [from *atomus*, Lat.] in Phyſics, a particle of matter ſo minute as to be indiviſible. Any thing extremely minute, ſmall.

ATO'MICAL, Adj. relating to atoms.

A'TOMY, S. See ATOM.

To ATO'NE, V. N. to agree. "He and Aufidus can no more *atone*, &c." *Shakeſ.* to make ſatisfaction; to compenſate: alluding to expiatory ſacrifices. Uſed actively, to expiate; to make a recompence; followed by the particle *with* before the ſubject. "Each *atones* his guilty love *with* life." *Pope.*

A'TONEMENT, S. recompence, reconciliation, agreement. The uniting perſons at variance with each other. In Divinity, the reconciling a perſon to God, by ſubſtituting the puniſhment of another in his ſtead. "Whoſe blood was brought in to make an *atonement*." *Lev.* xvi. 27. Ranſom: "I have found an *atonement*." *Job* xxxiii. 24.

A'TOP, Adv. on the higheſt or uppermoſt part of a thing.

ATTRABILA'RIOUS, Adj. [*attrabilaire*, Fr.] affected with melancholy.

A'TRA-BI'LIS, S. in Medicine, a ſtate wherein the blood is deprived of its finer and more volatile parts, and rendered groſs, black, unctuous, and earthy. Figuratively, the effects of ſuch a habit.

ATRAME'NTEL, Adj. [from *atramentum*, Lat.] that which blackens.

ATRAME'NTOUS, Adj. black, that which has the quality of ink.

ATRO'CIOUS, Adj. [from *atrox*] that which is extremely, enormouſly or flagrantly wicked.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, S. that which is extremely, obſtinately, and enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY, S. [from *atrocitas*, Lat.] that which heightens the enormity of the crime.

A'TROPHY, S. [from α, Gr. and τρεφω,] in Phyſic, an univerſal conſumption, proceeding from the whole habit of the body. See the article CONSUMPTION.

To ATTA'CH, V. A. [*attacher*, Fr.] in Law, to ſeize either body or goods. To have an affection, or inclination towards a thing, together with a fear of loſing it.

ATTA'CHMENT, S. [*attachement*, Fr.] diſpoſition of the ſoul towards an object which is dear to it, and which we are afraid of loſing; ſuch as our friends, or duties; and is generally uſed in a good ſenſe. In Law, the apprehending a perſon or thing. *Foreign attachment*, is the ſeizing the goods or money of a perſon, which are in the hands of another, to diſcharge a debt he owes to a third perſon.

To ATTA'CK, V. A. [*attaquer*, Fr.] to ſet upon, invade, or abuſe, to treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTA'CK, S. [*attaque*, Fr.] in war, an attempt

empt to conquer. A *falſe attack* is made ly to divert the intention of the enemy. guratively, any hoſtile attempt.

ATTA'CKER, S. the perſon who atcks.

To ATTAI'N, V. A. [*atteindre*, Fr.] to ocure, or obtain; to come to, applied to ce; to reach, applied to improvements knowledge. Uſed actively it implies to ive at, or acquire; applied to ſtate, man-, or circumſtance; with the particle *to*. *Attains to* the higheſt degree." *Arbuthnot.*

ATTA'INABLE, Adj. that may be obned, or acquired.

ATTAI'NDER, S. [*attaindre*, Fr.] in w, is where a perſon is condemned of treaby trials or by parliament on a bill ught into the houſe.

ATTA'INMENT, S. the act or power attaining.

To ATTA'INT, V. A. [*attaindre*, Fr.] paſs ſentence for felony, or treaſon, whereby a perſon forfeits all his lands, his blood orrupted, and his children rendered baſe. debaſe, corrupt.

ATTA'INT, S. a blot or ſtain, alluding he conſequences of an attainder.

To ATTE'MPER, V. A. [*attempero*, .] to render leſs rigorous; to render ſupable, applied to heat; to leſſen any qua by the mixture of another; to ſuit, t, or fit. Uſed with the particle *to*.

To ATTE'MPERATE, V. A. [*attem*, Lat.] to render agreeable or ſuitable to. d with the particle *to*.

To ATTE'MPT, V. A. [*attenter*, Fr.] y, or endeavour.

TTE'MPT, S. an undertaking, a trial o a thing.

TTE'MPTABLE, Adj. that may be mpted.

TTE'MPTER, S. the perſon who enours, tries, or attempts.

o ATTE'ND, V. A. [*attendre*, Fr.] to r apply the mind to an object; to liſten, arken, to wait upon; to accompany; llow; to expect; to be intended for to for.

TTE'NDANCE, S. [*attendance*, Fr.] ct of attending; ſervice; a ſervant, gely applied to thoſe who wait on nobles princes; application. "Give *attento* reading." 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

TTE'NDANT, Adj. [*attendant*, Fr.] ng on another perſon as an inferior.

TTE'NDANT, S. [ſee the adjective] who attends another; a ſervant; that is inſeparably united. In Law, one owes ſervice to, or is dependant on anoThus a widow, holding land of a lan, is *attendant* on him. *Terms de* g.

TTE'NDER, S. a companion or aſſo-

ATTE'NT, Adj. [*attentus*, Lat.] liſtening to; intent.

ATTE'NTION, S. [Fr.] in Logic, an operation of the mind, and engages it to conſider it in ſuch a manner as to acquire a diſtinct idea thereof, as it were, all other ideas which offer themſelves to the mind. Applied to the hearing, it ſignifies the ſtretching the drum of the ear in ſuch a manner, as to make it ſuſceptible of the loweſt ſounds.

ATTE'NTIVELY, Adv. ſo as to conſider or liſten to one particular object.

ATTE'NUANT, Part. [*attenuans*, Lat.] that which thins or dilutes. Uſed ſubſtantively, for thoſe remedies which rarify the fluids, divide, or thin, the conſiſtence of the humours, by breaking, or deſtroying, the ſtrong cohefion of their original particles; by acting on the viſcoſity of the fluids contained in the ventricle and inteſtines; by exerting their power purely in making the blood thin, or acting on the ſolids by irritating and increaſing their vibrations, whilſt others exert their powers only on the fluids.

ATTENUA'TION, S. [Fr.] applied to fluids it is the act of rendering them more liquid and thinner; or, according to Chauvin, the dividing and ſeparating the particles which before compoſed a ſolid maſs; in which ſenſe it is by chemiſts uſed for pulveriſing.

To ATTE'ST, V. A. [*atteſtor*, Lat.] to prove the truth of a thing.

ATTESTA'TION, S. [*atteſtation*, Fr.] evidence or proof.

A'TTIC, Adj. [from *attica*, Lat.] in Architecture, a kind of ſhorter ſtory over another, wherein no roof is to be ſeen. It alſo implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an elegance of ſtyle peculiar to the people of Attica.

To ATTI'RE, V. A. [*attirer*, or *attourner*, Fr. *zieren*, or *ziren*, Teut.] to adorn with clothes; to embelliſh; to ornament.

ATTI'RE, S. [*zierd*, Teut.] clothes or dreſs to adorn a perſon. In Hunting, the head or horns of a deer. In Botany, the third part or diviſion of a plant, including its generative parts, and divided into ſeminiform and florid; the ſeminiform conſiſts of the chives and apices, and the florid attire of thrums or ſuits.

ATTI'RER, S. one who attires another.

A'TTITUDE, S. [Fr. of *attitudine*, Ital.] the poſture of a figure; the poſture of an actor to expreſs the ſentiments of the poet.

ATTO'LLENT, Adj. [*attollens*, Lat.] that raiſes or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, S. [*attornatus*, Low Lat. from *ad* and *tour*, Fr.] a perſon appointed to do ſomething for another. *Attorney at law*, one retained to manage a ſuit or action.

Attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter, is the ſecond officer in that court, on account of his ſkill placed as an aſſeſſor to the chancellor. *Attorney General*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations and proſecute for the crown.

ATTO'RNMENT, or ATTOURNMENT, S. [*attournement*, Fr.] the agreement of a tenant of life to transfer property to another.

To ATTRA'CT, V. A. [of *attractum*] to allure or invite; to draw.

ATTRA'CTICAL, Adj. [from *attract*] having the power of attracting.

ATTRA'CTION, S. [from *attraction*, Fr.] in Mechanics, the act of a moving power, by which a thing is drawn towards it. In the Newtonian ſyſtem, it is an indefinite principle, implying only a tendency of approaching. It is divided into the attraction of gravity, or the attraction of coheſion; the attraction of gravity is that by which all bodies tend toward the center; from hence proceed almoſt all the motions and changes in the ſyſtem; it is by this principle that light bodies aſcend, the vapours aſcend, and the rain falls, the waves roll, the air preſſes, and the ſea is ſwelled or decreaſed by the viciſſitude of its flux or reflux. The attraction of coheſion unites the inſenſible particles together, and cauſes the roundneſs we ſee in drops of water or quickſilver. Alſo the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRA'CTIVE, Adj. [*attractif*, Fr.] drawing, inviting, alluring, engaging.

ATTRA'CTIVE, S. that which draws or engages the affections.

ATTRA'CTIVELY, Adv. in a manner that draws or allures.

ATTRA'CTOR, S. that which draws to itſelf.

ATTRI'BUTABLE, Adj. that may be aſcribed or imputed to a thing or perſon.

To ATTRIBUTE, V. A. [of *attributum*, Lat.] to aſcribe; to impute or charge.

ATTRIBUTE, S. [*attribut*, Fr.] a property of a thing, flowing from its eſſence. In Divinity, the qualities or perfections of the Deity, divided into communicable or incommunicable; the communicable conſiſt of his moral attributes, and the incommunicable ſuch as belong to him and diſtinguiſh him as God. *Attributes*, in Painting and Sculpture, are thoſe ſymbols which are added to any picture or ſtatue, to expreſs the office or dignity of the chief figure.

ATTRI'TE, Adj. [*attritus*, Lat.] worn off by rubbing two things together.

ATTRI'TION, S. [Fr. of *attritio*, Lat.] the action of rubbing two bodies together, ſo as to rub off ſome particles on their ſurfaces. Likewiſe the rubbing of two bodies together, which, though it does not wear away any particles of their ſurfaces, puts the fluids they contain into motion: thus the ſenſations of hunger and pain are cauſed by the attrition of the organs which are formed for that purpoſe. In Divinity, an imperfect ſorrow, or a ſorrow and deteſtation of ſin, ariſing from the idea of its baſeneſs, and the fear of hell torments; which divines reckon inſufficient to juſtify or excuſe a ſinner, unleſs it includes in it the love of God as the ſource of all juſtice.

To ATTU'NE, V. A. to put into tune; to make the voice or any inſtruments accord together. Uſed with the particle *to*.

To AVAIL, V. A. [*avaler*, Ital. *valoir*, Fr.] uſed with the particle *of*, to turn to one's own uſe, benefit, profit, or advantage. Without the particle, to promote, procure, or ſucceed. "What means might beſt have ſafe return *avail*." *Pope*. It may be doubted whether this is not an improper uſe of the word. Uſed neuterly, i. e. without a ſubſtantive after it, it implies to ſignify, to be of uſe or advantage. "It *avails* nothing to have been encouraged." *Pope*.

AVAIL, S. Profit, or advantage.

AVA'ILABLE, Adj. ſuitable or efficacious; powerful or proper.

'AVA'NT-GUARD, S. [*avant-guard*, Fr.] the firſt diviſion of an army in battle array.

A'VARICE, S. [Fr. from *avaritia*, Lat.] an immoderate deſire after riches, attended with exceſſive precautions againſt the inſtability of fortune, making a perſon deprive himſelf of the comforts of life, for fear of diminiſhing his riches.

AVARI'CIOUS, Adj. partaking of the nature of avarice.

AVA'ST, Adv. hold, ſtop, be quiet.

AVAU'NT, Adv. [*avant*, Fr.] a word implying abhorrence; begone! out of my ſight! away!

AU'BURN, Adj. [*aubour*, Fr. black] browniſh, ſandy; nut-brown.

AU'CTION, S. [Fr. of *auctio*, Lat.] a kind of ſale, wherein goods are ſold to the higheſt bidder. Alſo the goods to be diſpoſed of at ſuch a ſale.

AUDA'CIOUS, Adj. [*audace*, Fr.] bold, daringly impudent.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a daring, impudent manner.

AUDA'CITY, S. [of *audax*, Lat.] boldneſs; impudence.

AU'DIBLE, Adj. [from *audibilis*, Lat.] that is the object of hearing; that may be heard.

AU'DIBLENESS, S. that which renders a thing the object of hearing.

AU'DIENCE, S. [of *audio*, Lat.] attention given to a perſon that is ſpeaking. In Law, the preſence of a judge, at a court to hear cauſes. The admiſſion of ambaſſadors or public miniſters to a king. In Canon Law a court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſo called from his hearing

s there perſonally. Perſons aſſembled to hear a public ſpeaker, or ſpeakers.

AU'DIT, S. [from *audit*, Lat.] the examining the accounts of a perſon, by perſons publicly appointed for that purpoſe.

To AU'DIT, V. A. [from *audio*, Lat.] to examine and ſettle an account.

AU'DITOR, S. [*auditor*, Lat.] one who hears, one who examines either public or private accounts.

A'UDITORY, Adj. [*auditorius*, Lat.] that which is conducive to hearing. In Anatomy, the *auditory* nerves are a pair of nerves riſing from the medulla oblongata, and diſtributed the one to the ear, and the other to the eye, &c. How doth wiſdom appear in every part of our frame! It is owing to this contrivance, that when animals hear any unkouth ſound they erect their ears, open their eyes, to be on the watch, are ready with their mouths to call out, and generally ſhriek. It is owing to this conſtruction that the voice corroſponds with the hearing, and that people, who are otherwiſe dull of hearing, can perceive ſounds plainly, when communicated by the mouth; as any one may try by putting a watch in his mouth, or holding it between his teeth.

AU'DITORY, S. [*auditorium*, Lat.] a place where perſons aſſemble to hear; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear. The place in antient churches where the hearers uſed to ſtand during ſermon, which they durſt not leave under pain of excommunication. Called at preſent the *Nave*.

A'UDITRESS, S, [from *audio*, Lat.] a female who attends public lectures.

To AVE'L, V. A. [*avello*, Lat.] to tear off by force. "Theſe parts *avelled*." *Brown*.

A'VE MA'RY, [from *ave Maria*, hail Mary,] a prayer uſed by the Romiſh church, beginning with thoſe words. Likewiſe the ſmall beads in the chaplet or roſary, ſo called from their ſaying *ave*, when counting them, to diſtinguiſh them from the greater, at which they ſay the *Pater noſter*, or Lord's prayer.

AVE'NA, S. [Lat.] in Botany, oats. This is a very profitable grain, very much liked by horſes, and, on account of its opening nature, very wholeſome food, but ſhould not be given them after houſing, till they have ſweat in the mow. Its meal makes tolerable bread, uſed in the North: in the South it is eſteemed in pottage, and in other places they make ale with the grain. See *Oats*.

To AVE'NGE, V. A. [from *a* and *venger*, Fr.] to puniſh in proportion to the crime committed.

AVE'NGEMENT, S. [from *avenge*] the act of puniſhing for crimes. Sometimes, but improperly, uſed for revenge.

AVE'NGER, S. one who puniſhes for crimes.

A'VENUE, S. [*avenir*, Fr.] a paſſage by which any place may be approached. In gardening, walks of trees leading to a houſe, formerly planted in ſtraight lines the whole breadth of the houſe, or twelve or fourteen feet wider. Miller is very much againſt this practice, and propoſes making them ſerpentine, or planting trees in clumps, or platoons, at about 300 feet diſtance from each other, as a very great improvement. In Perſpective, it is a paſſage, which is narrower at the end then at the beginning. In Fortification, the opening, or communications, between a fort and baſtion.

To AVE'R, V. A. [*averer*, Fr.] to affirm, declare, or aſſert a thing to be true.

AVERAGE, S. [*averagium*, Lat.] in Law, a due or ſervice which a tenant owed his lord, by his beaſt or carriage. In ſea commerce, the misfortunes which happen to a ſhip or cargo. The ſimple average are the extraordinary expences for the ſhip or merchandize alone, which are to be borne by the thing that ſuffered the damage. The larger or common average are the damages ſuſtained for the common good of the merchandize or veſſels. Such are the things given to pirates for the ranſom of the ſhip or cargo, or the commodities flung over-board to lighten a ſhip in a ſtorm, &c. all which are to be borne proportionably by the loaders or freighters: the ſmall averages are thoſe incurred by entering into, or coming out of harbour, one-third of which muſt be borne by the ſhip, and two-thirds by the cargo. An allowance given the maſter for his care of the goods above the freight. Alſo a medium, or mean proportion fixed between two different numbers.

AVE'RMENT, in Law, the eſtabliſhment of a thing by evidence.

AVERRUNCA'TION, S. [from *averruncate*] the act of pulling a thing up by the roots; extirpation.

AVERSA'TION, S. [of *averſatus*, Lat.] a term alluding to the motion of a perſon who deteſts any thing, which is that of *turning away* from it: uſed with the particle *from*, it implies abhorrence, extreme diſlike or deteſtation: with the particles *to*, or *towards*, a natural antipathy, or averſion.

AVE'RSE, Adj. [*averſus*, Lat.] hoſtile, or angry with, alluding to the turning away from thoſe who have diſpleaſed us. Unwilling, abhorring, uſed properly with the particle *from*, but improperly, though commonly, with the particle *to*.

AVE'RSELY, Adv. unwillingly. Backwards, oppoſed to forwards. "It is emitted *averſely* or backwards by both ſexes." *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.

AVE'RSION, S. [from *averſio*, Lat.] diſlike ariſing from the diſagreeableneſs of an objects,

object, in alluſion to a perſon's turning away from that which raiſes any diſagreeable idea; the cauſe of diſlike. Uſed by former writers with the particle *from*; but by later with the particle *to*, and ſometimes *towards*. "They had an inward *averſion from* it." *Clarend.* "His *averſion towards* the houſe of York." Sometimes with the particle *for*. "A ſtate *for* which they have ſo great an *averſion*." *Addiſon.*

To AVE'RT, V. A. [*averto*, Lat.] to turn aſide, or keep off, applied to calamities.

AUF, S. a perſon void of common ſenſe. A fool.

AU'GER, S. [*novagar*, Sax.] in mechanics, an inſtrument uſed to bore holes with; conſiſting of a handle and bit.

AU'GHT, *pron.* [from *auht* or *awht*, Sax.] any thing: as *far as.*

To AU'GMENT, V. A. [*augmenter*, Fr.] to encreaſe the value or dimenſion of a thing.

AU'GMENT, S. [Fr.] increaſe, applied to dimenſions. In Grammar, uſed by the Greek grammarians, for the addition of letters, or the increaſe of quantity in verbs, and is either ſyllabic or temporal; ſyllabic when it increaſes the number of ſyllables, and temporal when it increaſes the time of pronunciation, or changes a ſhort vowel for a long one.

AUGMENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the action of adding or joining. The ſtate of being increaſed. In Heraldry, additions made to an eſcutcheon. As the arms of Ulſter, which are worn by all baronets in England. Applied to an act made in the year 1714, for encreaſing the value of livings not exceeding 50l. per annum; now as theſe amount to 5597, and the number of augmentations to 18684, if 53 augmentations ſhould be made annually by Q. Ann's bounty, 339 years would elapſe before all the livings propoſed to be augmented would exceed 50l. per ann. and ſhould the bounty be increaſed one half by benefactions, 226 years would elapſe before the leaſt would be worth 50l. per annum.

AU'GRE, S. See AUGER.

AU'GUR, S. [Lat. from *avium geſtu*, the motions of birds] one who pretended to foretell the ſucceſs of any undertaking by the flight of birds.

To AU'GUR, V. N. to foretell; gueſs; preſage. Seldom uſed.

AUGURA'TION, S. [from *augur*] the determining future events, in the manner of augurs.

To AU'GURIZE, V. N. to foretell future events, by the flight of birds, &c. in the manner of augurs.

AU'GUROUS, Adj. preſaging; foretelling.

AU'GURY, S. [*augurium*, Lat.] the act of predicting future events, by the flight or eating of birds. Figuratively, the rules obſerved by augurs; an omen, or prediction.

AUGU'ST, Adj. [*auguſtus*, Lat] that which deſerves or may claim reverence.

AUGU'ST, S. [from *Auguſtus*] the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextiles*, but named *Auguſt* from Auguſtus Cæſar. It was repreſented by the ancients under the figure of a young man crowned with a garland of wheat, a baſket of fruit on one of his arms, a ſickle in his hand, and bearing a victim.

AUGU'STAN, Adj. [from *Auguſta*, Lat.] the Auguſtan confeſſion; the articles of faith drawn up between Melancthon and Luther, in 1530, and preſented by the latter to the emperor Charles V. at the diet held in Augſbourg.

AUGU'STNESS, S. that which renders a perſon an object of reverence, and awe.

A'VIARY, S. [from *avice*, Lat.] a place incloſed for keeping birds; figuratively, the collection of birds confined in ſuch a place.

AU'KLAND BISHOPS, a town in the biſhoprick of Durham, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs on Holy Thurſday, June 21, and on the Thurſday before Old Michaelmas day, for cattle and ſheep. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is noted for its caſtle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago, for its chapel, whoſe architecture is very curious, and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 254 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 33. lat. 54. 44.

AU'KWARD, Adv. See AWKWARD.

AULCESTER, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs on Tueſday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for horſes and cheeſe. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent, and is 14 miles W. S. W. of Warwick, ſeven W. of Stratford upon Avon, and 81 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 43. lat. 52. 15.

AU'LD, Adj. [*ald*, Sax.] old. Now obſolete among the Engliſh, but ſtill in uſe among the Scotch.

AU'LIC, Adj. [*aulicus*, Lat. of *aula*, a court] belonging to the court. In Hiſtory, applied to the higheſt court of the empire of Germany.

AU'LNE, S. [Fr.] the French ell, conſiſting of ſix quarters Engliſh.

AU'NT, S. [from *tante*, Fr.] a female who is a ſiſter to a perſon's father or mother.

To A'VOCATE, V. A. [from *avocatum*, Lat.] to call a perſon from what he is engaged in; generally implying the being called away from ſomething important to ſomething leſs ſo.

AVOCA'TION, S. [from *avocatio*, Lat.] the diverting a perſon's attention. That which interrupts a perſon in proſecuting a peculiar employment.

To

To AVOI'D, V. A. [from *vuider*, Fr.] to forbear, ſhun, quit, or leave, to eſcape; to free from. "Prevent and *avoid* putrefaction." *Bac.* Uſed neuterly, with the particles *out of*, to eſcape by quitting, or to leave empty. "David *avoided out of* his preſence." 2 Sam. xviii. 11.

AVOI'DABLE, Adj. the poſſibility of eſcaping the effects of a thing; that which may be eſcaped, or ſhunned.

AVOI'DANCE, S. the act avoiding the effects of any cauſe. The act of emptying, or carrying off.

AVOI'DER, S. one who ſhuns, eſcapes, or carries away.

AVOIRDUPOI'S, S. [from *avoir*, to have, and *du poids*, Fr. weight] a kind of weight, borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz. bearing the ſame proportion to a lb. troy, as 17 to 16.

AVOLA'TION, S. [from *avolo*, Lat. to fly away] the flying away; flight, or eſcape. Uſed only by ſcientific authors.

To AVOU'CH, V. A. [*avoüer*, Fr.] to prove by vouchers; to juſtify, or vindicate. *Vouch* is in uſe, at preſent, in its ſtead.

AVOU'CHABLE, Adj. what may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOU'CHER, S. he that proves by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To AVO'W, V. A. [from *avouer*, Fr.] to profeſs openly, to aſſert.

AVO'WABDE, Adj. that which may be publickly owned or aſſerted.

AVOW'AL, S. a public confeſſion, or aſſertion.

AVO'WEDLY, Adv. profeſſedly; publickly, openly.

AVOWE'E, S. [*avoüé*, Fr.] the perſon to whom the right of advowſon belongs.

AVO'WER, S. one who openly profeſſes, aſſerts, or declares.

AURE'LIA, S. [from *aurum*, gold] in Natural Hiſtory, the ſecond change of a caterpillar towards a moth or fly. Under this ſtate it has all the members or parts which appear in the future butterfly, according to Swammerdam's curious deſcription in his book of nature; than which a more minute and more elegant, has not appeared.

AURE'LIAN, S. [from *aurelia*] one who applies himſelf to ſtudy the various changes of inſects.

AU'RICLE, S. [*auriculus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, that part the ear which is prominent from the head. Likewiſe two appendages, or caps, to the ventricles of the heart, ſo called from their reſembling thoſe of the ear.

AURI'CULAR, Adj. [from *auricula*, Lat. ear] belonging to the ear. Secret or private. *Auricular* confeſſion, is the private confeſſion a perſon makes of his ſins, to a prieſt.

AURI'CULARLY, Adv. in a ſecret manner.

AURI'FEROUS, Adj. [*aurifer*, Lat.] that which produces gold.

AURO'RA, S. [Lat.] in geography, that faint dawn which appears in the E. when the ſun is within 18 deg. of the horizon. In mythology, the goddeſs who preſides over day break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea.

AU'RUM FULMINANS, in chemiſtry, a diſſolution of gold in *aqua regia*, afterwards precipitated with oil of Tartar, which, on the leaſt addition of heat, goes off like the exploſion of a piſtol. *Aurum potabile*, is a diſſolution of gold which makes it drinkable, formerly in great requeſt among the faculty, but at preſent grown into diſuſe.

AUSCULTA'TION, S. [from *auſculto*, Lat.] the art of liſtening, or hearkening.

AU'SPICE, S. [*auſpicium*, Lat.] the art of divination. A proſperous event, or the favour of a luckly perſon.

AUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious.

AUSPI'CIAL, Adj. relating to the auſpices.

AUSPI'CIOUSLY, Adv. favourably, fortunately.

AU'STERE, Adj. [*auſterus*, Lat.] rigid, rough, ſour, aſtringent.

AUSTERE'LY, Adv. in a rigid, mortified manner.

AUSTE'RITY, S. [from *auſtere*] rigid ſeverity and mortification, moroſeneſs: ſeverity or harſhneſs of diſcipline.

AU'STRAL, Adj. [*auſtralis*, Lat.] towards the South.

AUTHE'NTIC, or AUTHE'NTICAL, Adj. [*authenticus*, Lat.] a thing of eſtabliſhed authority. That which is attended with proofs, and atteſted by perſons of credit.

AUTHE'NTICALLY, Adv. ſo as to procure credit.

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, S. [from *authentical* and *neſs*, of *neſſe*, Sax. implying an abſtract quality] that quality which recommends a thing to a perſon's credit.

To AUTHE'NTICATE, V. A. [*authentiquer*, Fr.] to eſtabliſh a thing by proofs of its genuineneſs.

AUTHENTI'CITY, S. the genuineneſs of a thing.

AUTHE'NTICLY, Adv. genuinely.

A'UTHOR, S. [*auteur*, Fr. *auctor*, Lat.] one who creates or produces any thing; the original inventor or diſcoverer of any thing; one who writes upon any ſubject.

AUTHO'RITATIVE, Adj. that which has an influence over another; that which commands or obliges.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, Adv, ſo as to beſpeak proper authority or licence.

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS, S. that quality which ſhews a perſon to have authority for the doing any thing.

AU-

AUTHO'RITY, S. [*autorité*, Fr.] that which leaves a perſon the liberty of choice, ariſing from ſuperiority; ſuppoſes merit in the perſon inveſted with it; is communicated by the laws; is relative to right; includes the ſecondary idea of reſpect; and is applied to God with reſpect to his creatures, and to parents with reſpect to their children.

To AUTHORI'ZE, V. A. [*autoriſer*, Fr.] to give a perſon licence; to encourage; to juſtify; to give credit.

AUTO'CRASY, S. [from αὐτὸς, Gr. and κρατὸς, Gr.] abſolute and independent power.

AU'TO DA FE'E, S. [Span. an act of faith] a ſolemn day aſſigned by the inquiſition for the puniſhment of heretics.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [of αὐτὸς, Gr. and γραφω, Gr.] written by a perſon's own hand.

AUTO'GRAPHY, S. a perſon's own hand-writing; an original.

AUTOMA'TICAL, Adj. [from *automaton*] that which is endued with a power to move itſelf.

AUTO'MATON, S. [from αὐτὸς, Gr. and μαω, Gr.] in Mechanics, a machine or engine which has the principle of motion in itſelf. The perſon who plays on a flute; the duck which eats, drinks, and digeſts; the image which plays on the tambour and pipe, conſtructed by M. Vaucanſon, deſerve to be mentioned as great curioſities.

AUTO'MATOUS, Adj. having the power of motion in itſelf.

A'UTOPSY, S. [from αὐτὸς, Gr. and ὀψις] the ſeeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the antients to the communications which the ſoul had with the gods in the Eleuſinian myſteries, which are learnedly handled by Dr. Warburton, the preſent biſhop of Glouceſter, in his Divine Legation of Moſes.

AUTO'PTICAL, Adj. ſeen by a perſon's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, Adv. ſo as a perſon may be an eye-witneſs.

AU'TUMN, S. [*autumnus*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the third ſeaſon of the year, commencing at the equinox and ending at the winter ſolſtice; including Auguſt, September, and October.

AUTU'MNAL, Adj. [*automnal*, Fr.] belonging to autumn; produced in autumn. In Aſtronomy, the *autumnal point* is that point of the equinoctional line, from whence the ſun begins to deſcend towards the ſouth. The *autumnal ſigns* are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

AVU'LSION, S. [*avulſio*, Lat.] the act of pulling aſunder two things already united.

AUXE'SIS, S. [Lat. from *auξω*, Lat.] in Rhetoric, a kind of amplification, where in the ſenſe is increaſed.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXI'LIARY, S. [*auxiliare*, Fr. from *auxiliaris*, Lat.] one who aſſiſts another. Sometimes applied to things.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXI'LIARY, Adj. [*auxiliaris*, Lat.] affording help or aſſiſtance. In Grammar, applied to verbs prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenſes. In French they make uſe of *avoir* and *etre*; in Spaniſh *ſoy*; in Italian *ho* and *ſono*; and in Engliſh *be* and *have*; the former of which is borrowed from the Sax. *eom*, and *ic* Goth.

AUXILIA'TION, S. [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] the act of affording help

To AWAI'T, V. N. to expect a thing future; to be deſigned for.

To AWA'KE, V. A. [from *awacian*, *weccian*, Sax.] to raiſe from ſleep; to reduce a thing in a dormant ſtate into action; to ceaſe to ſleep.

AWA'KE, Part. one that is riſen from ſleep.

To AWAKEN, V. A. See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD, V. A. [from *a* and *weard*, Sax.] to paſs ſentence or judgment as an arbitrator; to give one's opinion.

AWA'RD, S. the opinion of a perſon choſen to determine a difference between contending parties.

AWA'RE, Adj. cautious, or upon one's guard; watchful.

To AWA'RE, V. N. [ſee the adjective] to be cautious; to be on one's guard.

AWA'Y, Adj. [*aweg*, Sax. *weeb*, Belg.] abſent, or out of ſight. At the beginning of a ſentence, it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and ſignifies leave the place. "*Away*, old man." *Shak.* To remove, abandon, or quit. "*Away* with your ſheep-hooks." *Dryd.*

AW'E, S. [from *aw*, Arm. *afn*, Brit.] reſpect mixed with terror, including the idea of ſuperiority.

To A'WE, V. A. [from the noun] to influence by authority, ſplendor, dignity, age.

AW'FUL, Adj. that which cauſes reſpect or awe.

A'WFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to command reſpect and awe.

A'WFULNESS, S. that quality which attracts reſpect and awe.

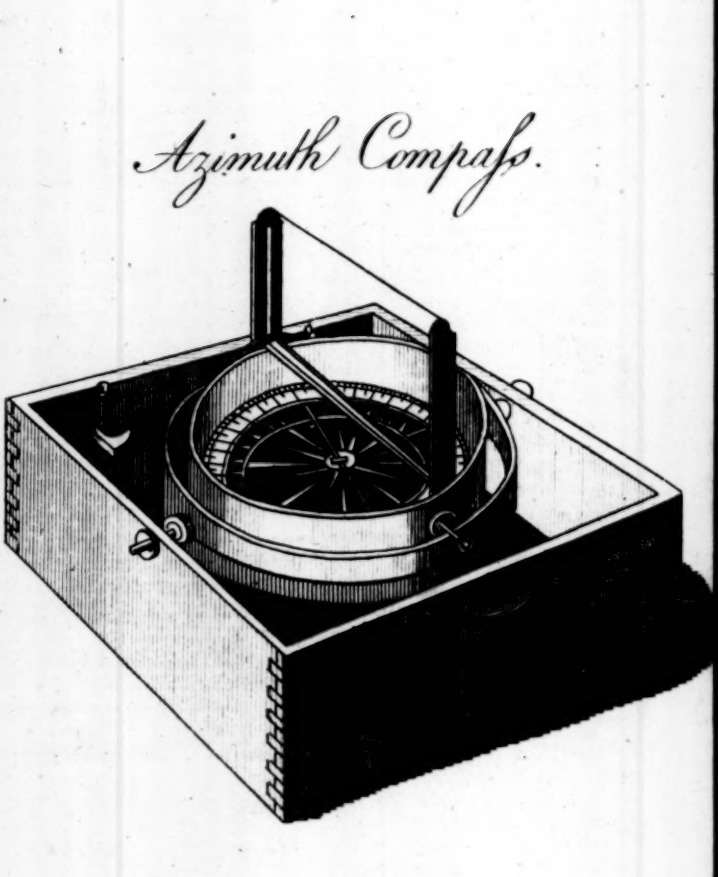
AWHI'LE, Adv. [from *a* and *while*] Johnſon obſerves, improperly called an adverb, being nothing elſe but the word *while* and its article *a*] ſpace or interval of time ſometime.

AW'KWARD, Adj. [from *æcward*, Sax.] perverſe; clumſy; unhandy; clownish; oppoſed to genteel or elegant.

A'WKWARDLY, Adv. clumſily.

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A'WKWARDNESS, S. that quality which denotes a perſon to be clowniſh, clumſy, inexperienced, and unhandy

AW'L, S. [*alc*, *æle*, Sax.] a ſharp pointed inſtrument uſed by ſhoemakers.

AW'NING, S. [from *aulne*, Fr. an ell] a ſail or tarpaulin, over any part of the ſhip, &c.

AWO'KE, the preter of *awake*.

AWR'Y, Adv. out of a ſtraight line; on one ſide; uneven; erroneouſly.

A'X, or A'XE, S. [from *acſe*, Sax. *oxe*, Dan.] an inſtrument to hew wood.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on March 25, and June 11, for cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, and toys. It is ſeated under Mendip hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor town, conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, which is long but narrow. It is 10 miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 30.

AXI'LLA, S. [Lat. a diminutive of *axis*] the hollow under the arm, called alſo the arm-pit.

AXI'LLARY, Adj. [ſee AXILLA] belonging to the cavity under the arm.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 25, Wedneſday after June 24, and the firſt Wedneſday after September 29, all for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of ſome note in the time of the Saxons. This town has a portreve; but has no conſtable, or any other officer. It has one church, and about 200 houſes; but the ſtreets, tho' paved, are ſomewhat narrow. Here is a ſmall manufactory of broad and narrow cloths; alſo ſome carpets are made here in the Turky manner. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Exeter, 43 W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 146 from the ſame point from London. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 50. 40.

A'XIOM, S. [Gr. αξιωμα] a propoſition whoſe truth is ſo clear, that it cannot admit of proof by any thing more clear, plain, or evident. A propoſition wherein the agreement or diſagreement of its ideas are immediately perceived and ſelf-evident.

A'XIS, S. [Lat.] a line drawn through the center of a body, about which it turns. *Axis in peritrochio*, is one of the five mechanical powers uſed to raiſe weights.

A'XLE, or A'XLE-TREE, S. [from *æx*, Sax. and *treow*, Sax.] a piece of wood, or paſſing through the center of a wheel, on which it turns.

A'Y, Adv. [from *ja*, Sax. or *gah*, Goth.] uſed to affirm the truth of a thing.

A'YE, Adv. [*a*, and *aa*, Sax.] alway; time without end; for ever; to all eternity.

A'YEL, S. [*ayeul*] in Law, that which a perſon ſucceeds to in right of his grandfather; or a writ which lies where a grandfather was ſeiſed of a demeſne on the day of his death, but a ſtranger enters the ſame day and diſpoſſeſſes the heir.

A'ZIMUTH, S. [Arab.] in Aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the meridian of a place and any given vertical line, in which the ſun or a ſtar is found. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the ſun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian. *Azimuth compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea, to find the ſun's magnetical azimuth.

AZU'RE, S. [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Ital. *azul*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, blue ſtone] the blue colour of the ſky. In Heraldry, the name given to the blue colour in an eſcutcheon.

A'ZURE, Adj. that which is of a ſky-blue.

A'ZYGOS, S. in Anatomy, a vein which empties itſelf into the cava, and is ſituated on the right ſide of the thorax.

AZYMI'TES, [from *azymus*] thoſe who communicate with unleavened bread, or bread without ferment, as in the Romiſh church; but the Greeks make uſe of fermented.

AZY'MUS, S. [from *a*, Gr. and ζυμη] bread without ferment or leaven.

B.

B, is the ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, and the firſt conſonant: it is the firſt letter in the ancient Iriſh, and Abyſſinian; it is the ninth in the Ethiopic, and the ſixteenth in the Armenian. It is called a *labial*, from the method of pronouncing it, which is by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open again by a ſtrong breath. It is uſed as an abbreviature for Bachelor, B. A. for Bachelor of Arts, or B. Biſhop, as B. Sherlock, Biſhop Sherlock, the late exemplary and pious Biſhop of London.

To BA'A, V. N. to bleat, or make a noiſe like a ſheep.

To BA'BBLE, V. N. [*babile*, Fr.] to prate like a child; to reveal ſecrets.

BA'BBLE, S. [*babil*, Fr. *babel*, or *bebel*, Belg.] fooliſh prating.

BA'BBLER, S. one who talks much without proper ideas of the words he makes uſe of.

BA'BE, S. [*baban*, Brit.] a young child, an infant.

BA'BERY, S. toys, or trinkets, to pleaſe or divert infants.

BA'BISH, Adj. [from *babe* and *iſh* of *iſc*, Sax. which, when added to a ſubſtantive, ſignifies likeneſs] reſembling the choice of a very young child. Childiſh,

BABO'ON, S. [*babouin*, Fr.] in natural hiſtory, one of the ſpecies of monkeys.

BA'BY, S. a young child. Likewiſe, when uſed with the word *jointed*, a painted image, reſembling a human form, which children divert themſelves with. A doll.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Aſia, and perhaps at that time the largeſt in the world. It is now ſo ruined that the place where it ſtood cannot be diſcovered with any certainty. However, we are ſure that it was ſeated on the river Euphrates; and as ſome think over againſt Bagdad, on the Tygris. This laſt place is, by many travellers, falſely called Babylon. This was alſo the name of a city in Egypt, ſuppoſed to ſtand near the place where Cairo ſtands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigneſs of Old Babylon is almoſt incredible; for they affirm it was 366 ſtadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our ſtatute miles; however, it was not full of houſes; for within the walls, there were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts, that communicated by a ſtone bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 broad. The tower of Babel within this city was built in a ſquare form, and was 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom was 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon, were ſuch a prodigious work that they paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world. There were four of them that contained each four acres of land, and they were ſupported by vaſt columns at the top of a palace that was 2,500 paces in circumference, and they were diſpoſed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were alſo ſo aſtoniſhing, that theſe alſo paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders; and they were built of bricks, and inſtead of mortar they made uſe of bitumen; the circumference was 50 miles as above, and they were 200 feet high, and 50 thick, according to ſome. There was alſo a temple conſecrated to Belus, whoſe magnificence correſponded with the grandeur of the city, which was the capital of the Aſſyrian empire, and afterwards of the kingdom of Babylon, founded by Nabonaſſar.

BACCHANA'LIAN, S. a perſon who attended the feaſt of Bacchus. A riotous, drunken perſon.

BA'CCHANALS, S. See BACCHANALIA.

BA'CCHUS, [from *Bacchus*] in ancient Poetry, a foot conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt ſhort, and the two laſt long; and derives its name from being uſed in the hymns compoſed in honour of Bacchus.

BACCI'FEROUS, Adj. [*baccifer*, Lat. from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear] in Botany, ſuch vegetables as bear berries; ſuch as the briony, lilly of the valley, &c.

BACCI'VOROUS, Adj. [from *bacca*, Lat. and *voro*, Lat.] feeding on berries.

BA'CHELOR, S. [*baccalaureus*, Lat.] a man who has never been married; oppoſed both to a huſband, and widower. One who takes the firſt degrees in any profeſſion.

BA'CHELORSHIP, S. the ſtate of an unmarried man. The ſtate, dignity, or office of a bachelor, at an univerſity.

BA'CK, S. [*bac*, *bæc*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the human ſtructure, extending from the neck to the thighs: the part oppoſite to the palms of the hand. The hind part, or that which is not in ſight. Applied to any edge-tool, the thickeſt part oppoſed to the edge. A large ſquare trough uſed by brewers to hold liquor in. Figuratively, one who will ſecond another in an attempt. To *turn one's back* on an enemy is to run away from him, and implies cowardice, being oppoſed to the phraſe of *face* an enemy. To *turn one's back on a friend* or *petitioner*, implies diſdain, or contempt.

BA'CK, Adv. applied to motion, from whence a perſon came. Applied to action and uſed with the verb *go*, to retreat, oppoſed to progreſſion, or advance. Applied to time, that which is paſt. After *hand*, applied to the increaſe of plants, to ſtop or hinder the growth. Again; a ſecond time.

To BA'CK, V. A. to mount, or break a horſe for the ſaddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. To ſecond, ſupport, or aſſiſt.

To BA'CKBITE, V. A. to ſpeak againſt or defame a perſon in his abſence.

BA'CKBITER, S. one who cenſures, or vilifies a perſon in his abſence.

BA'CK-DOOR, S. a paſſage out of the houſe behind; a private paſſage.

BA'CKED, Part. having a back. Formed to go backwards; ſupported.

BA'CK-GA'MMON, S. [from *back*, Brit. and *gammon*, Brit.] a game played with dice and men on a board, or table.

BACK-PIECE, S. a piece of armour made to cover the back.

BA'CKSIDE, S. the back, or hinder part of any thing. Applied to the poſteriors of a human creature; a yard, or ground behind a houſe.

To BA'CKSLIDE, V. N. to return to idolatry. To apoſtatize; to quit the true religion.

BA'CKSLIDER, S. one who quits, or departs from the true religion. An apoſtate.

BA'CKSTAFF, S. [from *back* and *ſtaff*] ſo called from the obſervers turning his back towards the ſun in taking an obſervation in Navigation, an inſtrument for taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BA'CK-STAIRS, S. the back private ſtairs of a houſe.

BA'CK-STAYS, S. in ſhip-building, the ropes belonging to the main and fore-maſt

BA'C

BA'CK-SWORD, S. a ſword with one arp edge. Uſed figuratively, for a cudgel. "He underſtands *backſword*."

BA'CKWARD, or BA'CKWARDS, Adv. om *back*, Sax. and *weard*, Sax.] the go- from a perſon with the face towards m, the legs being moved toward the hind rt. Towards the back, or behind. Upon back. Uſed in oppoſition to *forwards*, m a perſon, and towards him. Applied the ſucceſs of an undertaking, joined th the word *go*; it implies, not to proſper advance; to want ſucceſs. Applied to e; that which is paſt.

BA'CKWARD, Adv. unwilling; reluc- t; ſlow.

BA'CKWARDLY, Adv. [from *backward*, d *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner] ap- ed to the motion whereby a perſon goes m another, with his face towards him. a perverſe, unwilling manner. Reluct- tly.

BA'CKWARDNESS, S. unwillingneſs, wneſs, reluctancy.

BA'CON, S. [from *Bacewu*, Brit.] the ſh of a hog, ſalted and dried. To ſave e's *bacon*, is a phraſe for preſerving one's f from miſchief, borrowed from the care houſewifes in the country, to preſerve ir bacon, their only food, from the hands plunderers.

BACON, (FRANCIS) viſcount St. Al- n's, and high chancellor of England, in reign of king James I. the glory and nament of his age and nation, was the ſon ſir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the at ſeal, was born at York-houſe in the and, on the 22d of January, 1561. In tender years his abilities were ſo remark- y conſpicuous, that queen Elizabeth, oſe peculiar felicity it was to make a ht judgment of merit, was ſo charmed h his ſolidity, and the gravity of his be- vicur, that ſhe would often call him her ng lord keeper. He was educated at Tri- y-college, Cambridge, and made ſuch in- dible progreſs in his ſtudies, that before was ſixteen, he had not only run through whole circle of the liberal arts as they re then taught, but began to perceive thoſe perfections in the reigning philoſophy, ich he afterwards ſo effectually expoſed d thereby not only overturned that anny which prevented the progreſs of true owledge, but laid the foundation of that e and uſeful philoſophy, which has ſince ned a way to ſo many great and glorious coveries. On his leaving the univerſity, father ſent him to France, where, before was nineteen years of age, he wrote a eral view of the ſtate of Europe; but Nicholas dying, he was obliged ſuddenly return to England, when he applied him- f to the ſtudy of the common law, at Gray's-inn, and, in 1588, was made one of the queen's counſel; but notwithſtanding her majeſty's early prepoſſeſſion in his favour he met with many obſtacles to his preferment during her reign; for his enemies repreſented him as a man, who, by applying too much of his time in purſuit of other branches of knowledge, could not but neglect that of his profeſſion; but his Maxims of Law and Hiſtory of the Alienation Office, both of which works were written in this reign, though they were not publiſhed till after his deceaſe, ſufficiently ſhew the injuſtice of theſe repreſentations; he alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf during the latter part of the queen's reign, in the houſe of commons, where he ſpoke often, and yet with ſuch wiſdom and eloquence, that his ſentiments were generally approved by that auguſt aſſembly. But notwithſtanding the little regard paid by the court to his merit, he ſerved the queen, as long as ſhe lived, with zeal and fidelity, and after her deceaſe, compoſed a memorial on the happineſs of her reign, which did equal honour to her adminiſtration, and the capacity of its author. Upon the acceſſion of king James, he was ſoon raiſed to conſiderable honours; for on the 23d of July, 1603, he was introduced to the king at Whitehall, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1611, he was conſtituted judge of the marſhal's court; in 1613, he was made attorney-general; in 1617, he was choſen lord keeper; and, in 1618, lord high chancellor of England; the ſame year he was created baron of Verulam in the county of Hertford; and in January, 1621, was advanced to the dignity of viſcount St. Alban's; but he was ſoon after ſurpriſed by a dreadful reverſe of fortune; for that very year complaints being made to the houſe of commons of his lordſhip's having received ſeveral bribes, thoſe complaints were ſent up to the houſe of lords, and new ones being daily made of a like nature, things ſoon grew too high to be got over. The king was extremely affected, and even ſhed tears at the firſt news of this affair; and the lord chancellor had all the friendſhip and protection afforded him that was either in the power of the marquis of Buckingham, or even in the king his maſter, who actually in hopes of ſoftening things a little, procured a receſs of parliament; but this method having a quite contrary effect, his lordſhip, inſtead of entering into a long and formal defence, threw himſelf upon the mercy of the houſe, by an humble ſubmiſſion, which he drew up in writing, and prevailed upon the prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles I. to preſent to the houſe; and this confeſſion and ſubmiſſion he afterwards explained and confirmed; on which he was ſentenced to pay forty thouſand pounds, to be impriſoned

in the Tower during the king's pleaſure, to be for ever incapable of any office or employment in the ſtate, and never to ſit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court. However, after a ſhort confinement in the Tower, he was diſcharged, and afterwards received a full pardon from the king; yet the fault which thus tarniſhed the glory of this great man, is ſaid to have principally proceeded from his indulgence to his ſervants, who made a corrupt uſe of it: however his failings hurt only his cotemporaries, and were expiated by his ſufferings; but his other virtues, his knowledge, and, above all, his zeal for mankind, will be felt while there are men, and while they have gratitude; the name of ſir Francis Bacon, or lord Verulam, can never be mentioned but with admiration!

The honourable Mr. Walpole, ſpeaking of this great man, calls him the Prophet of Arts, which Newton was afterwards to reveal; and adds, that his genius and his works will be univerſally admired as long as ſcience exiſts.—"As long as ingratitude and adulation are deſpicable, ſo long ſhall we lament the depravity of this great man's heart.—Alas! that he who could command immortal fame, ſhould have ſtooped to the little ambition of power."

His works, which are the glory of our nation, are collected together, and printed in four volumes folio; of theſe his *Novum Organum* is eſteemed the capital. In ſhort, the lord Verulam died at the earl of Arundel's houſe, at Highgate, on the 9th of April, 1626, and was privately buried in the chapel of St. Mary's church, within the precincts of Old Verulam, in the chancel of which church, ſir Thomas Meautys, once his ſecretary, and afterwards clerk of the council, cauſed a neat monument of white marble to be erected, with his lordſhip's effigies ſitting in a contemplative poſture, under which is the following inſcription:

FRANCISCUS BACON,
Baro de Verulam, Sancti Albani vicecomes,
Seu notoribus titulis,
Scientiarum Lumen, Facundiæ Lex,
Sic ſedebat.
Qui poſtquam omnia naturalis ſapientiæ,
Et civilis arcana evolviſſet,
Naturæ decretum explevit,
Compoſita ſolvantur;
Anno Domini, M.DC.XXVI.
Ætatis LXVI.
Tanti viri
Mem.
THOMAS MEAUTYS,
Superſtitis cultor,
Defuncti admirator,
H. P.

In Engliſh thus:

FRANCIS BACON,
Baron of Verulam, Viſcount St. Alban's,
Or by more conſpicuous titles,
Of Sciences the Light, of Eloquence the Law,
Sat thus.
Who after all natural wiſdom
And ſecrets of civil life he had unfolded,
Nature's law fulfilled,
Let Compounds be diſſolved;
In the year of our Lord, M.DC.XXVI.
Of his age, LXVI.
Of ſuch a man
That the memory might remain,
THOMAS MEAUTYS,
Living, his attendant,
Dead, his admirer,
Placed this monument.

BACULO'METRY, S. [*baculus*, Lat. and μετρεω, Gr.] the art of meaſuring heights by ſtaves or rods.

BAD, Adj. [*bad*, Perſ.] a relative term, that which leſſens or deſtroys the happineſs of ourſelves or others; applied to moral agents, that which they voluntarily perform in order to leſſen or deſtroy their own happineſs or that of others; one who habitually tranſgreſſes the laws of God; that which is performed contrary to any moral law; that which is prejudicial.

B'AD, or BA'DE, is the preter tenſe of *bid*.

BA'DGE, S. [from *bad*, Sax.] a mark worn to denote a perſon's dignity, profeſſion, trade, or rank.

To BA'DGE, V. A. [*badian*, Sax.] to ſet a mark; to ſtigmatize.

BA'DGER, S. [from *bajalus*, Lat.] in Law, one who is licenſed to buy corn in one place and ſell it in another.

BA'DGER, S. [*bedour*, Fr. or *dachs*, Teut. from its biting terribly] in Natural Hiſtory, a four-footed beaſt, reſembling a hog and dog. It dwells in burrows, lives on inſects, carrion, and fruit; ſtinks very much, and fattens by ſleeping. Its ſkin is of the common peltry kind, and its hair is uſed in making bruſhes for limners and glaziers. *Badger-legged*, with legs of an unequal length, reſembling thoſe of a badger. "Big-bellied, *badger-legged*." *L'Eſtrange*.

BA'DLY, Adv. inconſiſtent with a perſon's undertakings; ſickly; applied to the execution of any piece of deſign, not ſuitable to the ideas of taſte or elegance.

BA'DNESS, S. tranſgreſſions againſt the laws; applied to things, it denotes that they are inconſiſtent with the good, eaſe, or pleaſure of rational or irrational beings; applied to weather, a want of ſerenity, calmneſs, or ſunſhine; want of health, ſickneſs.

BA'ETAS, S. [Span.] a ſpecies of woollen ſtuffs, not croſſed, called *baguettes* by the French.

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To BA'FFLE, V. A. [*beffler*, Fr.] to fruſtrate the intentions of another; applied to an army, it ſignifies the eluding the deſigns of an enemy, or rendering all their attempts abortive.

BA'FFLE, S. [from the verb] applied to literary conteſts or diſputes; a dilemma, or the being reduced to ſuch a ſtreight as to be able to ſay nothing in one's own defence.

BA'FFLER, S. that which defeats, or renders any deſign abortive.

BA'G, S. [from *bagge*, Iſl.] a receptacle made of linen, &c. in the ſhape of a long ſquare when empty, and open only at one of its ends. Likewiſe a kind of ornament made of black ſilk, worn by gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair or perukes. In Natural Hiſtory, the thin membrane or cyſtis, containing the poiſon of vipers; that which contains the honey in bees, &c.

To BA'G, V. A. to put into a bag. Uſed with a double *g* in all the examples which occur. "*Bagg'd* in a blue cloud." *Dryd.* Uſed neuterly, to ſwell ſo as to imitate or reſemble a full bag.

BAGATE'LLE, S. [Fr.] a trifle; a toy; a bauble.

BA'GGAGE, S. [Fr. *baglio*, Ital.] the utenſils of an army: a woman of bad character, a proſtitute; ſo called from being left with the baggage of an army in an engagement, or carried in the baggage waggon on a march; derived from the French *bagaſſe*, or *bagaicia*, Ital. a whore.

BA'GNIO, S. [pronounced as if the *g* was omitted, from *bagno*, Ital. a bath] a houſe for bathing, cupping, ſweating, and ſwimming. But, with ſorrow we ſpeak it, ſometimes ſet apart for ſuch practices againſt modeſty, as introduce one of the moſt odious diſeaſes which can affect the human conſtitution.

BA'G-PIPE, S. in Muſic, a wind inſtrument much uſed in Scotland.

BAGUE'TTE, S. [Fr. a diminutive of *bague*, Fr.] in Architecture, a little round moulding, leſs than an aſtragal; when carved and enriched with pearls and foliages, Le Clerc ſays, it ſhould be named a chaplet.

BA'IL, S. [from *bailler*, Fr.] the act of ſetting a perſon at liberty who is arreſted or impriſoned for an act civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance; alſo the perſon who gives ſuch ſecurity. *Bail* is either common or ſpecial.

To BA'IL, V. A. to deliver a perſon from impriſonment, by being ſurety for his appearance; to admit to bail.

BA'ILABLE, Adj. that which the law permits to be bailed.

BAI'LIFF, S. [*bailic*, Fr. according to which we pronounce it in the ſingular, and name them *bailies* in the plural] in Law, an officer who executes writs, arreſts or takes a perſon into cuſtody; one who manages a perſon's eſtates in the country.

BAI'LIWIC, S. [from *bæillie* and *wic*, Sax.] the juriſdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred.

To BAI'T, V. A. [*batan*, Sax. *baitzen*, Teut.] to put ſomething on a hook, &c. to catch fiſh or other animals; to refreſh one's ſelf on a journey; to attack; to ſet dogs upon. This latter ſenſe ſeems to be borrowed from the French *battre*, to beat.

BA'IT, S. [*batze*, Teut.] a lure, made uſe of to catch fiſh, or other animals; an allurement or enticement; a refreſhment on a journey.

BA'IZE, S. [*baey*, Belg. *bay*, Teut. *baieſta*, Ital.] a coarſe open woollen cloth.

To BA'KE, V. A. [*baked* the Pret. of *bakade* Pret. of *eg baka*, Iſl.] to dreſs any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat. Uſed neuterly, for the making bread, and making it eatable by means of the heat of an oven. To be heated, or dreſſed in an oven. *Baked meats*, are ſuch as are dreſſed in an oven; oppoſed to thoſe that are cooked by a fire.

BA'KEN, Participle Preter of *bake*.

BA'KER, S. [*bakare*, Iſl.] one who ſubſiſts by baking. This trade is very antient, and was a brotherhood in England before 1155, in the reign of Hen. II. The white bakers were incorporated in 1307 by Edw. II. and the brown in 1521, in Jam. II.'s time. Their hall is in Harp-lane, Thames-ſtreet, London; their court-day the 1ſt Monday of the month; their arms, gules, a balance between three garbs or, and a chief berry wavy of ſix argent and azure, the hand of juſtice glorified, iſſuing out of the clouds proper, holding the balance between two anchors of the ſecond; the motto, "*Praiſe* God *for all.*" The aſſize of bread is in the mayor and commonalty of London, by grant from Hen. IV.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs on Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, all for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Wye among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 142 on the ſame point from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty ſpire. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 55. 15.

BA'LANCE, S. [*bilanx*, Lat.] in Mechanics, one of the ſix ſimple powers, uſed for finding the difference of weights in heavy bodies. Figuratively, the act of comparing two ideas in the mind. In Commerce, ſuch a ſum, or quantity, as will make both ſides of an account equal, when added to the leaſt. In a Political Senſe, that pitch of power

power which is neceſſary to keep between ſtates, to prevent either from acquiring univerſal monarchy. In Watch or Clock-work, that part which regulates the beats. In Aſtronomy, the ſign called Libra.

To BA'LANCE, V. A. [*balancer*, Fr.] to weigh in ſcales: to reduce; to bring two bodies to one equapoiſe in ſcales. In Mercantile Affairs, to make the creditor and debtor ſide of an account equal. Uſed neuterly, to be in a ſtate of ſuſpenſion, by the ſeeming equality of oppoſite motives, applied to the mind. "Why you ſhould *balance* a moment about printing it." *Atterb.* This phraſe is borrowed literally from the French.

BA'LANCER, S. one who weighs or conſiders any thing.

BALA'NUS, S. [Lat. an acorn] in Anatomy, the glands of the penis.

BA'LASS, RUBY, S. [*balas*, Fr. an Indian word originally] a ruby of a crimſon colour, with a purple caſt.

BALC'ONY, S. [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] a projecture beyond a building, generally before a window, ſupported by pillars, and ſurrounded by balluſtrades.

BALAZE'E-, S. [Ind.] white cotton cloths manufactured in Surat.

BA'LD, Adj. [*bal*, Brit.] having loſt its hair. Applied to trees, ſtripped of their leaves. Applied to ſtyle in writing, void of elegance

BA'LDERDASH, S. [from *balder*, of *bald*, Sax. and *daſh*, to mingle] any thing put together without judgment or diſcretion.

To BA'LDERDASH, V. A. to counterfeit a liquor, to adulterate.

BA'LDLY, Adv. without hairs; without leaves; without ornaments or elegance.

BAL'DNESS, S. the want or loſs of hair; loſs of leaves; want of ornament or elegance.

BALDOCK, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and five fairs, on Wedneſday after February 4, the laſt Thurſday in May, Auguſt 6, and December 11, all for cheeſe, houſhold goods, and cattle. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and is ſeated between the hills, in a chalky ſoil, fit for corn, and is chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is 9 miles W. of Royſton, 58 S. S. E. of Oakham, and 38 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 55.

BA'LE, S. [*balle*, Fr. *bale*, Teut.] a large quantity of goods, packed in cloth, corded round very tight, and garniſhed with ſtraw or hay to keep them from damage or the injuries of weather.

BA'LE, S. [from *balagan*, Goth.] grief, miſery, anguiſh, calamity.

To BA'LE, V. N. [*emballer*, Fr. *emballare*, Ital.] to pack goods in a bale.

BA'LEFUL, Adj. full of anguiſh, miſery, miſchief, grief; fatal, deſtructive.

BA'LEFULLY, Adv. in ſuch manner as to produce ſorrow, anguiſh, calamity, or ſickneſs.

BA'LK, S. [*balk*, Belg. and Teut.] a beam; a rafter or pole over any building, uſed by bricklayers for the large poles with which they make their ſcaffolds.

BA'LK, S. [from *vallicare*, to paſs over] in Huſbandry, a ridge of land left unploughed between two furrows, or at the end of a field. Alſo the diſappointment of a perſon's curioſity or expectations.

To BA'LK, V. A. to diſappoint; to render a perſon's endeavours ineffectual; to fruſtrate; to miſs; to omit, when the contrary is expected; to pile on a heap. "Three and twenty knights — *balk'd* in their own blood." *Shak.* Alluding to the balks of which ſcaffolds are made.

BA'LL, S. [*bal*, Belg. Teut. *balle*, Fr.] any thing of a round form. *Ball and ſocket*, in Mechanics, conſiſts of a ball or ſphere of braſs, and is generally added to ſurveying inſtruments, to fix them in any poſition.

BA'LL, S. [*ball*, Fr. from *baller*] a place wherein people are aſſembled to dance.

BA'LLAD, S. [*balade*, Fr. *ballatta*, Ital.] words ſet to muſic and ſung. This was the primary ſignification of the word, as may be collected from the ancient verſion of Solomon's ſong; wherein it is ſtiled the Ballad of Ballads, which, according to the Hebrew idiom, implies the beſt Ballad. At preſent the word is confined to trifling pieces, ſet to muſic, and ſung about the ſtreets.

BA'LLAD-SINGER, S. a perſon who ſings ballads.

BA'LLAST, S. [*beblæſtan*, Sax.] a quantity of ſtones, ſand, &c. laid in a ſhip's hold, to make it draw more water, ſail upright, and prevent its overſetting. Lead or corn ſometimes ſerve for this purpoſe. Flat veſſels require moſt ballaſt; and a ſhip is ſaid to be in ballaſt when it has no other lading. Figurately, what is uſed to keep any thing ſteady.

To BA'LLAST, V. A. [from the noun] to lade a ſhip with ſand, &c. to keep her ſteady. Figuratively, to make the addition of ſomething to keep a thing ſteady.

BA'LLETTE, S. a ſtage dance, mixed with dramatic characters, alluding to ſome actions in real life.

BA'LLIARDS, S. this is the moſt proper ſpelling, though ſeldom uſed. See BILLIARDS.

BALLO'N, or BALLO'ON, S. [*ballon*, Fr.] in Chemiſtry, a large, ſhort-necked, round veſſel, to receive the ſpirits which are drawn off by fire. In Architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar, &c. by way of a crowning. A ball of paſteboard, filled with combuſtibles, which mounts to a great height, and burſts into ſtars.

BA'LLOT, S. [*ballotte*, Fr. a diminutive, ſignifying a little ball] a little ball uſed at elections, &c. in giving votes. The ſum of votes ſo collected. At preſent applied to the votes given at elections, by holding up of hands; ſometimes by a ticket dropped into a receptacle for that purpoſe.

To BA'LLOT, V. N. [*balloter*, Fr.] to chooſe, by dropping a ball into a box. To elect, by dropping in a ticket. To elect by holding up the hand.

BALLOTA'TION, S. the act of electing by ballot.

BALLOTING, S. [from *ballot*] a method of electing a perſon into an office, by means of little balls of different colours, put privately into a box. At preſent we make uſe of tickets, with the candidates or the elector's name wrote in it; or elſe hold up hands.

BA'LM, S. [*baume*, Fr.] any fragrant ointment; figuratively, any thing that ſooths or diminiſhes pain. In Botany, a ſpecies of mint. In Pharmacy, an oily reſinous ſubſtance.

To BA'LM, V. A. to anoint; to eaſe or ſooth pain.

BA'LMY, Adj having the qualities of balm. That which ſooths or mitigates pain. Fragrant, ſweet-ſcented. "O *balmy* breath." *Shakeſpear's Othello.*

BALNEA'TION, S. [from *balneum*, Lat.] the act of bathing. "As is obſervable in *balneations*." *Brown.* Seldom uſed by later writers.

BA'LNEATORY, Adj. [*balneatorius*, Lat.] that which belongs to a bath.

BA'LSAM, S. [*balſamum*, Lat.] an oily, reſinous, fragrant ſubſtance, oozing from inciſions in certain plants. *Balſam or balm of Gilead*, iſſues from a tree, called balſamum, in Judea; its juice is at firſt liquid, and thickens afterwards. The *balm or balſam of Mecca*, is a dry white gum, which diſtils from a tree that grows between Medina and Mecca, reſembling the turpentine tree: it is made uſe of both as a coſmetic, or beautifier, by the ladies, and as a medicine by the gentlemen of the faculty; taken inwardly, it is good for pains in the ſtomach and reins, weakneſs in the lungs, want of appetite, and melancholic; uſed externally, it is reckoned an infallible cure for wounds, which it heals in twenty four hours. *Balſam of Peru, capivi, or copivi*, comes from Peru, Guiana, and the Levant, and is much uſed in gonorrhœas, obſtructions in the ureters, gravel, &c. *Balſam of Tolu*, drops by inciſion from trees which grow in Spain; is a liquid reſin, which, as it grows old, reſembles Flanders glaſs, both in conſiſtency and colour.

BALSA'MIC, or BALSA'MICAL, Adj. having the virtues of balſam; having mild, reſtorative, and healing qualities.

BA'LUSTER, S. [from *baluſtre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a ſmall column or pilaſter.

BA'LUSTRADE, S. an aſſemblage of one or more rows of baluſters, fixed on a terras, bridge, or building, by way of ſecurity, or ſeparating one part from another.

BAMBO'O, S. [*bambou*, Ind.] in Natural Hiſtory, a large kind of reed or cane, growing in the maritime parts of the Eaſt Indies. Each ſhoot is at the bottom as big as a man's thigh, decreaſing gradually to the top, where it bears a bloſſom or flower. Its leaves are half a foot long, and their breadth towards the middle is an inch, or ſomething more. The Indians build their houſes, and make all their kitchen utenſils with them, in which they diſcover great addreſs and dexterity.

To BAMBO'OZLE, V. A. [from *bam*, Sax. and *buyſſen*] to trick or impoſe on a perſon; to confound.

BAMBO'OZLER, S. a cheat, a ſharper, a tricker.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tueſday, and October 24, for cattle. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded with hills, and contains about 100 houſes, with a large church. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, 18 S. S. W. of Minehead, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 5.

BA'N, S. [*bann*, Iſl.] any thing publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In Church Government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to marry, which is done thrice in the church they each belong to, before the marriage ceremony can be performed. A curſe or excommunication. The *ban* of the empire, is a public act or proclamation, whereby a perſon is ſuſpended of all his rights as a member or elector.

To BA'N, V. A. [*bannen*, Belg.] to curſe, to execrate.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and ſeven fairs, on Thurſday after January 17, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on the firſt Thurſday in Lent, for the ſame and fiſh; on Holy Thurſday, June 13, and Auguſt 12, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on Thurſday after October 10, for hiring ſervants, hogs, and cheeſe; and on October 29, for cheeſe, hops, and cattle. It is a large well-built mayor-town, containing ſeveral good inns, and its markets are well ſerved with proviſions. It is the ſecond town for beauty in the county, and is ſeated on a flat on the river Charwell. The houſes are generally built with ſtone, and the church is a large handſome ſtructure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheeſe, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, 20 E. S. E. of Stratford upon Avon, and 27 N. W. of London. It ſends

one

one member to parliament. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 52. 5.

BA'ND, S. [*band*, Iſl. *bandi* of *bindan*, Goth.] that which keeps a perſon to a certain place, without liberty of going further. Figuratively, what has the power of knitting a cloſe connexion between perſons; a company of perſons ſo united. That which is bound round a perſon or thing; a piece of linen neckcloth, conſiſting of two ſquare leaves hanging down from the chin to the breaſt, worn by clergymen, &c. *Bands*, applied to a ſaddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to keep them in their proper ſituation.

To BA'ND, V. A. to unite together. To cover, or bind with a fillet, or band.

BA'NDAGE, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, the applying bands or rollers; properly, a piece of linen cloth or fillet, and ſhould be made of linen that is worn for fear of fretting the part, or making it uneaſy. Bandages are either ſimple or compound; ſimple, when made of one entire piece, and compound when conſiſting of more.

BA'NDALEER, [from *band* of *bindan*, Goth.] a large leathern belt worn over the right ſhoulder, and hanging down under the left arm.

BA'NDBOX, S. a box made of paſteboard, for keeping bands, ribbands, headdreſſes, &c.

BA'NDIT, S. [*bandito*, Ital.] an outlawed robber. "No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer." *Milt.*

BANDITTO, S. [Ital. the plural of *banditti*] a ſet of outlawed thieves on the continent, who live on the plunder of paſſengers.

BA'NDOLEERS, S. [*bandouliers*, Fr.] ſmall wooden caſes, covered with leather, containing a charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL, S. a ſilk flag, which hangs on a trumpet.

To BA'NDY, V. A. to beat to and fro. To give and take; to exchange, to contend.

BA'NDY, Adj. crooked. Thus *bandy-legged* is applied to a perſon who has crooked legs.

BA'NE, S. [*bane*, Iſl.] murder, that which will deſtroy life; poiſon, ruin, deſtruction.

To BA'NE, V. A. [from the noun] to deſtroy, kill, or poiſon.

BA'NEFUL, Adj. deſtructive to life; poiſonous.

BA'NE WORT, S. a poiſonous plant; a ſpecies of the nightſhade.

To BA'NG, V. A. [*bengeleen*, Belg.] to cudgel or ſtrike; to uſe a perſon roughly.

BA'NG, S. a blow with a ſtick, or cudgel, or the hand.

BANGOR, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, with a biſhop's ſee, on which account it has the title of a city. It has a market on Wedneſdays, and three fairs on April 5, June 25, and October 28, all for cattle. It was ſo conſiderable in antient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and was defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It is in a low ſituation, and the principal buildings are the cathedral, and the biſhop's palace; but it is now an inconſiderable place. It is 36 miles W. of St. Aſaph, and 236 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 53. 20.

To BA'NISH, V. A. [from *banir*, Fr.] to make a perſon depart from his own country. To drive from the mind; to expel. Uſed with the particle *from*.

BA'NISHMENT, S. the ſtate of a perſon baniſhed. In Law, a kind of civil death, whereby a perſon is cut off from all benefits ariſing from the country in which he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a foreign country. This puniſhment is generally inflicted for crimes againſt the ſtate, as in caſes of high treaſon. The puniſhment of capital crimes is ſometimes converted into a baniſhment for life; and is then termed *tranſportation*.

BA'NK, S. [*banc*, Sax. *bank*, Iſl.] a riſing ground on each ſide of a river waſhed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing. Earth caſt up on one ſide of a trench between two armies.

BA'NK, S. [*banc*, Fr. *banco*, Ital.] a bench where rowers ſit in veſſels. In commerce, a repoſitory, wherein perſons agree to keep their caſh.

To BA'NK, V. A. to incloſe with banks; to place money in a bank.

BA'NK-BILL, S. a promiſſory note given by the bank for money placed there.

BA'NKER, S. a private perſon entruſted with the caſh of others, payable on demand. The great ſervice of this body of people to trade may eaſily be underſtood, if we conſider in the firſt place, that they are a check on the bank, to prevent high intereſt and exorbitant premiums; in the ſecond place, that they have contributed more than once to ſupport public credit, and even that of the bank, when nothing elſe could have done it; that during the recoining in the time of K. Will. III. they made their payments, and maintained their credit even beyond the bank; and that the trader is at leſs trouble, and can more expeditiouſly draw his caſh out of their hands, than out of the bank; and that they are more ready and leſs ſcrupulous to diſcount than the bank is.

BA'NKER'S NOTE, S. a promiſſory note given by a banker.

BA'NKRUPTCY, S. the ſtate of a perſon declared a bankrupt.

BA'NKRUPT, S. [*banquerout*, Fr.] in Law, one who living by buying and ſelling, has got the goods of others in his hands and concealeth himſelf from his creditors; or otherwiſe commits an act of bankruptcy.

To BA'NKRUPT, V. A. to take out a ſtatute

a'ute of bankruptcy againſt a perſon; to viſh the effects of another ſo as to ruin him.

BA'NNER, S. [*banner*, Brit. *banneer*, Fr.] ag, or enſign uſed in an army.

BA'NNERET, S. [a diminutive of *banner*, *nner leiros*, Teut.] an order created by hav- g the end of their enſign cut off by the ng. They were ſecond to none but knights the garter, were reputed the next degree low the nobility; and were allowed to bear ms with ſupporters. The laſt perſon of e order was Sir John Smith, created after ghill fight, for reſcuing the ſtandard of arles I.

BA'NNIMUS, [low Lat. from *bannio*, to niſh] the form of expelling a ſcholar from xford.

BA'NNIAN, S. a man's morning garment, de double breaſted; it is longer than a coat, d without pocket-holes to the ſkirts or ates at the ſides, and reſembles the dreſs the Banians in the Eaſt Indies.

BA'NNACK, S. a cake made with oat- eal and peaſe mixed with water; common the north countries.

BA'NQUET, S. [*banchetto*, Ital.] a feaſt r elegant entertainment.

To BA'NQUET, V. A. to entertain, or ve a feaſt; to regale.

BA'NQUETER, S. a perſon who lives mptuouſly, or keeps a good table.

BA'NQUET, or BA'NQUETTING-OUSE, S. a houſe where grand publick aſts are given.

BA'NQUETTE, S. in Fortification, a all bank for ſoldiers to aſcend to fire be- ind an entrenchment.

To BA'NTER, V. A. [*badinir*, Fr.] to ake a perſon become an object of ridicule; tell a perſon of his faults in a jocoſe man- r; to rally.

BA'NTER, [from the verb] a jeſt; ridi- e, or raillery.

BA'NTERER, S. one who ridicules, jokes, ys on another on account of ſome fault.

BA'NTLING, S. [from *band*, Iſl a band, d *ling*, Sax. ſwaddling clothes; Johnſon rives it from *bairn*, Scot. of *barn*, Goth. a ild] a little child; an infant in ſwaddling nthes.

BA'PTISM, S. [*baptiſmus*, Lat. of *βαπτιζω*, Gr.] one of the ſacraments whereby ople are initiated into the church, and made embers of Chriſt, children of God, and eritors of the kingdom of heaven. Be- g a ceremony in uſe among the Jews, for admiſſion of proſelytes into their religion, was adapted by Chriſt in his, and conſiſts two parts; an outward and viſible ſign, hich is the waſhing with water, and is ſig- ficative of the inward ſpiritual grace, or ath to ſin, figured by the perſon's being ried or plunged under water, in its origi- l inſtitution. The diſpute, whether it ould be adminiſtered to infants, or ſuch only as are arrived to years of diſcretion; whether it ſhould be performed by ſprinkling or immerſion, i. e. plunging, we ſhall not engage in: but before we conclude this article, we muſt obſerve, that the Quakers entirely omit water-baptiſm, holding that they are baptiſed by the Holy Ghoſt. In a ſecondary ſenſe, it ſignifies the ſufferings of Chriſt, whereby he was conſecrated and prepared for his entrance into his kingly office. "I have a *baptiſm* to be baptiſed with." *Luke*, xii. 50. *Matt.* xv. 22. In ſea language, the ceremony which the perſons or ſhip are ſubject to, the firſt time they paſs the tropic, or line.

BAPTI'SMAL, Adj. [from *baptiſm*] relating to, or done at, our baptiſm.

BA'PTIST, S. [*baptiſte*, Fr.] one who adminiſters the ſacrament of baptiſm; applied to St. John, our Saviour's fore-runner. One who holds that baptiſm ſhould be adminiſtered only to adult perſons.

BA'PTISTERY, S. [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] the place in a church where the baptiſm is adminiſtred; the font.

To BAPTI'ZE, V. A. [*βαπτιζω*, Gr.] to perform baptiſm; to chriſten.

BA'R, S. [*barre*, Fr.] a piece of wood or iron to ſecure any entrance from being forced. A rock, or ſand bank, at the entrance of a harbour, to keep off ſhips of burden. The part of a court of juſtice where the criminal generally ſtands. An incloſed place at a tavern, inn, coffee-houſe, &c. Any obſtacle or impediment, in Law, a peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by a defendent in an action. A bar to common intent, is an ordinary or general one, which diſables the plea of the plaintiff. A *bar* ſpecial, is that which is more than ordinary, falls out in the caſe in hand and on ſome ſpecial circumſtance of the fact. A *bar* of gold or ſilver is a lump melted and caſt into a mould, without having been wrought. Bar, in the manege, are the ridges or upper part of the gums without teeth, between the tuſhes and grinders of a horſe, againſt which the bit acts, and by means of which the beaſt is governed. In Muſic, the ſtraight ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines in a piece of muſic, in common time, they include the meaſure of four crotchets; in triple-time, three crotchets; and are uſed to regulate the beating or muſical meaſure of time. In Heraldry, an ordinary reſembling the *feſs*, differing from it in its narrowneſs, and that it may be placed in any part of the ſhield. *Barſhot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron-bar.

To BA'R, V. A. to faſten or ſecure by a piece of iron, or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, except againſt, hinder, or put a ſtopt to. In Farriery, to *bar* a vein, is an operation performed upon the vein of the legs, or other parts of a horſe, by taking it out of the

ſkin, tying it both above and below, and ſtriking between the two ligatures.

BARALI'PTON, S. in Logic, the firſt in direct mood of *barbara*, or the firſt figure of ſyllogiſms; and is when the two firſt propoſitions are general, and the third or concluſion is particular; the middle term being the ſubject in the firſt propoſition; and the predicate or attribute of the ſecond; the major term is the ſubject of the concluſion, and the minor the attribute or predicate, as thus:

BA, Every animal is indued with ſenſe.
RA, Every man is an animal.
LIP, Something endued with ſenſe is a man.

BA'RB, S. [*barba*, Lat. *barbe*, Fr.] a beard; any thing that grows in its place, or reſembles it. The piece of wire at the end of a fiſh-hook, which hinders it from being extracted; the pieces of iron which run back from the point of an arrow.

BA'RB, S. a horſe brought from Barbary, remarkable for beauty, vigour, and ſtiffneſs, for its never lying down, and for its ſtanding ſtill, when the rider drops his bridle. They have a long walk, ſtop ſhort on a full career, are of a ſlender make, ſixteen hands high, ſoon grow ripe, but never old, retain their metal, as the duke of Newcaſtle obſerves, as long as their lives, and are much prized for ſtallions, fed in Barbary on camels milk, will out-run oſtriches, and are commonly ſold for 1000 ducats, or 100 camels.

BA'RBACAN, S. [Arab. *barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.] a long narrow canal, or paſſage for water in walls, where buildings are liable to be overflowed.

BA'RBARA, S. in Logic, a ſyllogiſm in the firſt mood of the firſt figure, wherein all the propoſitions are univerſal.

BARBA'RIAN, S. [*barbarus*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, a foreigner; but in proceſs of time it was uſed to denote a perſon void of all the elegant embelliſhments of life, and the ſocial affections of benevolence, kindneſs, pity, and humanity.

BARBA'RIAN, Adj. rude; unpoliſhed; cruel; ſavage; void of pity; void of compaſſion; void of humanity.

BA'RBARISM, S. [*barbariſmus*, Lat.] in Grammar, inelegant language: uncultivated ignorance: rudeneſs, want of politeneſs, ſavageneſs; cruelty.

BA'RBARITY, S. from *barbarus*, Lat.] unpoliteneſs; ruſticity; applied to manners, cruelty, ſavageneſs. Applied to language, an improper expreſſion.

BA'RBAROUS, Adj. [from *barbarous*, Lat.] ignorant, unacquainted with the polite arts and ſciences. Void of benevolence, pity, or humanity; cruel; ſavage.

BAR'BAROUSLY, Adv. in a barbarous manner.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending inl along the ſea-ſhore on the ſide of the Med terranean. However, ſome reckon that extends ſouthward as far as Negroland, b very improperly. It includes the kingdo of Barca, Tripoly, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, an Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in leng and in ſome places 750 in breadth. It known to the antients by the name of Mau tania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lyb It is the beſt country in all Africa, exc Egypt; and is fertile in corn, maize, wi and fruits; particularly, there are citro oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, a melons. Their chief trade conſiſts in th ſale of their fruits, in the horſes called barb Morocco-leather, oſtrich-feathers, Indi wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religio is the Mahometan, and there are ſome Jew but no Chriſtians, except the ſlaves.

To BARBECU'E, V. A. [Ind.] to dre a hog whole, by ſplitting it to the back bone, and broiling it upon a grid-iron. A Weſt-Indian diſh.

BARBECU'E, S. a hog dreſſed whol See the verb.

BA'RBELS, S. [Fr. *barbo*, *barbello*, Ital a large, coarſe, river fiſh.

BA'RBER, S. [*barbier*, Fr. *barbiere*, Ital one who ſhaves. The company of *barbe* were formerly incorporated with the *ſurgeo* under the title of *barber-ſurgeons*, and we originally but one trade; hence it is, th we ſee them ſtill affecting the lower branc of that art, and adorning their windo with ſtumps of teeth, and profeſſing bloo ing.

BA'RBER-MONGER, S. a fop, or on whoſe hair is foppiſhly dreſſed. "*Barber-monger* draw." *Shakeſp.*

BA'RBERY, S. in Botany, the piperidg buſh, which grows in hedges to eight or te feet, with white bark, the ſtalks armed wit thorns growing by threes, the leaves ova and ſawed; the flower has a coloured em palement, compoſed of ſix concave leave with two coloured nectariums, and ſix obtu erect ſtamina; the germen is cylindrical without ſtile, and becomes an obtuſe berry with a punctum, and one cell incloſing tw ſeeds, at firſt green; but when ripe they turn to a fine red.

BA'RD, S. [*bardd*, Brit.] among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Iriſh, a ſet o men who uſed to ſing the exploits of heroes they were reverenced as perſons of extraordi nary abilities, even by crowned heads, who paid them the greateſt deference. The curi ous reader, who would be better acquainte with them, may have recourſe to Warmius' Antiquities, a book not leſs valuable than ſcarce. Even in the preſent times, the word implies *a poet*.

BA'RE, Adj. [*bare*, Sax. naked, from *al ara*

BRITISH
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MUSEUM


HYGRO: METER.
MOIST
DRY
THERMOMETER
Fever Heat
Blood Heat
Summ. Heat
Temperate
Just. Freeze
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
31 Very Dry
Set Fair
FAIR
30
Change
RAIN
20
Much Rain
Stormy
28

aren,] to ſtrip naked, uncovered; dreſs; ked; without a hat, or cap, &c. Figura-ely, without ornament, deſtitute; or in nt of neceſſaries; alone, ſolitary. "Live your *bare* words." *Shakſp.* Much worn, readbare.

BA'RE, or BORE, S. the preter of *Bear*.

BA'REFACED, Adj. with the face un-ered. Figuratively, without diſguiſe; h great effrontery, or impudence.

BAREFA'CEDLY, Adv. in ſuch a man-r as ſhows that a perſon has no ſenſe of me.

BA'REFOOT, Adj. without ſhoes, with-t any covering to his feet.

BAREFO'OTED, Adj. without ſhoes, or y covering to the feet.

BA'RE-HEADED, Adj. [pronounced as the *a* was dropped, and a *d* ſupplied its ce, thus, *bare-headded*, from *bare* and *head*] thout a hat, any covering to the head. nong the Engliſh, this is a token of re-ſt and politeneſs.

BA'RELY, Adv. without cloaths; with-any thing elſe, only.

BA'RENESS, S. nakedneſs, meanneſs h reſpect to the quality of cloathing. plied to ſoil, its want of fruitfulneſs: lied to circumſtances, ſuch as cannot ſup-the neceſſaries of life; indigence; po-rty.

BA'RGAIN, S. [*bargen*, Brit. *bargagno*, l.] an agreement made between traders. e thing bought or ſold. The conditions ſale. In law, *bargain and ſale* is a deed or rument, whereby the property of lands, is, for a valuable conſideration, granted transferred from one perſon to another.

To BA'RGAIN, V. A. to agree to terms the ſale of any thing.

BARGAINE'E, S. one who agrees to the dition of a bargain.

BA'RGE, S. [*bargie*, Belg.] a large flat-tomed veſſel; likewiſe a large pleaſure-t, built with a room to contain ſeveral ſons.

BARK, S. [from *barck*, Dan. *borck*, Teut.] Botany, the outſide covering of a tree. It compoſed of woody cells, and veſicles d with a juice, reſembling the chyle of mals; the veſicles run horizontal, and woody cells appear through a microſcope, ſo many barrels joined together in dif-nt numbers; the neceſſity of this cover-ſoon appears from a tree's decaying n ſtripped of it. In the Eaſt-Indies, ſpin it like hemp, after ſteeping it in er, and weave ſtuffs of it called pinaſſes biambones; when ſilk is mixed with it, call them nillaes, or cherquemollis.

BA'RK, S. [*barque*, Fr. *barca*, Ital.] a ll veſſel with one deck only.

To BA'RK, V. A. to ſtrip off the bark of ee.

To BA'RK, V. N. [*beorcan*, Sax.] to make a noiſe like a dog.

BARK-BI'NDING, S. in Gardening, a diſeaſe incident to trees, wherein the bark is ſo cloſe, that the vegetation, and the circulation of the ſap is hindered; this is cured by cutting the bark along the grain, and in apple-trees by cutting it perpendicularly, or ſtraight down.

BA'RKER, S. one who makes a noiſe made by a dog. Applied to a perſon who takes the bark off trees. It is derived from *bark* the external rind or covering of a tree.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's-day, for cheeſe. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle built by the Normans, and has now a good free-ſchool, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 28 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

BARKING, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair on October 22, for horſes. It is ſeated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, in an unwholeſome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monaſtery, now in ruins, there being nothing left ſtanding but a ſmall part of the walls, and a gate-houſe. It is eight miles E. of London. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 51. 30.

BA'RKY, Adj. having the properties of bark.

BA'RLEY, S. the grain from whence beer is extracted.

BA'RLEY-CORN, S. a grain of barley; the third part of an inch.

BA'RLEY-MOW, S. a heap of barley formed into a rick or ſtack.

BA'RM, S. [from *barm*, *beerm*, *beorma* Sax.] what is put into drink to make it work, or into bread to make it light: called alſo yeaſt.

BA'RMY, Adj. well fermented or worked with yeaſt. "*Barmy* beer." *Dryd.*

BARN, S. [of *bern*, Sax.] a kind of houſe wherein any grain, &c. is put.

BA'RNACLE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the ſolan, or Scotch gooſe, ſo called from its having been ſuppoſed, in the days of unlettered ignorance, to have grown on trees. In Farriery, an inſtrument which is faſtened to a horſe's noſe, when he is reſtiff.

BARO'METER, S. [from βαρος, and μετρεω,] an inſtrument to meaſure the weight of a column of air, to diſcover the heights of hills, &c. which conſiſts of a tube filled with quickſilver. The form of theſe inſtruments are various, in order to obviate the inconveniencies attending their ſtructure; but none has yet been ſo contrived as not to be liable to ſome irregularities.

ties, either from friction, attrition, or gravitation, which would render the experiments made by them less subject to error, or requiring allowances.

BAROMETRICAL, Adj. relating to, or concerning the barometer.

BA'RON, S. [from the *bar*, Teut. Celt. בר] a term which anciently included all the greater nobility. It is now a degree of nobility, next below that of a viscount. They have the following immunities and privileges; in criminal causes they are judged by their peers only, are not put on oath, but deliver the truth *upon honour*; are not impannelled on a jury, not liable to the writs *supplicavit capias esoins*; they had no coronet till Charles II. gave them a gold one with six pearls. The two archbishops and all the bishops of England are parliamentary barons; and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers, for being not to be present in sanguinary causes, in such cases they are judged as to fact by a jury of twelve. *Barons* of the Exchequer, are four judges, who determine causes, between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the Exchequer. *Barons* of the Cinque ports, are members elected two for each, to represent them in the house of commons. *Baron* and femme, in Law, are husband and wife. *Baron* and femme, in Heraldry, is when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne per pale in the same escutcheon, the man's being on the dexter, or right, and the woman's on the sinister or the left side; but if the woman be an heiress, her coat must be borne on an escutcheon, or escutcheon of pretence. A *baron* of beef, is when two sirloins are not divided, but joined together by the backbone.

BA'RONAGE, S. [*baronagium*.] the body of barons. The dignity, or lands of a baron.

BA'RONESS, S [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *barcniſſa*, Lat.] the wife of a baron.

BA'RONET, S. [from *baron* and *et* a diminutive termination] the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, being next below a baron. It was founded by James I. A.D. 1611; who allowed them to charge their coat with the arms of Ulster. The title of *Sir* is peculiarly granted them: though not dubbed knights they may claim it, and their patent is hereditary, being made out to them and the heirs male lawfully begotten of their bodies for ever.

BA'RONY, S. [*baronia*] the lordship, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. According to Sir William Temple, they were the larger share of the lands of conquered countries, granted by the Goths and other northern invaders to their generals and commanders.

BA'ROSCOPE, S. [from Βαρος, and σκοπεω, to search into] an instrument to shew the alteration of the atmosphere. See BAROMETER.

BA'RRACAN, S. [Fr. *bouracan*, It. a kind of stuff resembling camblet.

BA'RRACK, S. [*barraccan*, Span.] small huts erected by the Spanish fishermen. Also buildings raised to lodge soldiers in.

BA'RRATRY, S. [*barratare*, Fr.] in Common Law, the moving or maintaining of suits in disturbance of the peace; or the taking and detaining houses, land, &c. by false pretences. In a Marine Sense, applied to the masters or crew of a ship, who cheat the owners or insurers, by running away with, deserting, or sinking her, or embezzeling the cargo.

BA'RREL, S. [*baril*, Brit. *barril*, Span.] an oblong vessel made of wood of a cylindrical form, and used as a liquid or dry measure. The barrel contains in wine measure 31 gallons and a half, beer measure 36 gallons, and ale measure 32. When used for certain quantity of weight, it differs according to the commodities it contains; a barrel of Essex butter weighing 196lb and of Sussolk 256. The barrel of herrings should contain 32 gallons wine measure, and 1000 herrings. The barrel of salmon 42 gallons, the barrel of eels 40 gallons, and that of soap must weigh 256lb. Applied to a gun, that long cylindrical tube made of metal through which it is charged. In Anatomy, a large cavity behind the tympanum.

To BA'RREL, V. A. [from the noun] to put into a barrel. Sometimes used with the particle *up*.

BA'RREN, Adj. [*bare*, Sax. *baer*, Teut.] applied to animals or soils, not able to produce; applied to genus, not able to produce any thing new; stupid.

BA'RRENLY, Adv. in such a manner as to produce nothing; in an unfruitful manner.

BA'RRICADE, [*barricade*, Fr.] any defence in the military art. Figuratively, any thing which obstructs or hinders.

To BA'RRICADE, V. A. to stop up a passage. To hinder the advance of any thing.

BARRICA'DO, S. [*barricade*, Span. See BARRICADE] in Fortification, a defence made with stakes shod with iron, &c. erected in passages or breaches.

To BARRICA'DO, V. A. to block up any avenue or passage: to hinder by putting obstacles and impediments in the way.

BA'RRIER, S. [*barriere*, Fr. *barriera*, It.] sometimes prononnced on the second, and more generally, though not most properly, on the first syllable] that which keeps an enemy from entering into any country; a fence made at a passage to stop up its entry, of great strength four or five feet high, placed at eight

ten feet diſtance, with overtwhart rafters, in order to hinder either horſe or foot from facing an entrance; and in the middle is a bar of wood, moving at pleaſure. Likewiſe, an exerciſe of men armed with ſhort ſwords, and fighting together within an incloſure, to ſeparate them from the ſpectators. Figuratively, an obſtruction, impediment, or hindrance. A boundary, or limit.

BA'RRISTER, S. one who is qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in a court of juſtice. They were formerly obliged to ſtudy eight years, but now only ſeven, if not five, before they are paſſed.

B'ARROW, S. [from *berewe*, Sax.] any carriage ſet in motion by the hand; a *hand-barrow*, is a frame on which things are carried by handles at its extremities, between two men: a *wheel-barrow*, is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when puſhed forward by the handles.

To BA'RTER, V. A. [*baratter*, Fr. *barattare*, Ital.] to exchange; the original method of carrying on all trade and commerce, till the invention of money. When uſed with the particle *away*, it implies, that the exchange is made to great diſadvantage, or attended with loſs. Sometimes uſed neuterly.

BA'RTER, S. in Commerce, the exchanging one ware for another; the original method of commerce, before the invention of money.

BA'RTERER, S. he that exchanges one commodity for another.

BARTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on June 13, for ſheep. It is ſeated on the river Humber, where there is a conſiderable ferry to paſs over into Yorkſhire, which is of conſiderable advantage to the town, which is a large ſtraggling place. It is 35 miles N. of Lincoln, 36 S. E. of York, and 163 N. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 53. 40.

BA'SE, Adj. [from *bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, Ital.] proceeding from a mean, abject, and ſordid diſpoſition: applied to rank, low, and void of dignity: deſcended from mean parents, or begotten of parents who were never married: applied to metals, counterfeit, or adulterated. In Architecture, the lower part of a column or pedeſtal. The *Tuſcan baſe* conſiſts only of a ſingle tore beſides the plinth. The *Ionick baſe* has a large tore over two ſlender ſcotias, ſeparated by two aſtragals. The *Corinthian baſe* has two tores, two ſcotias, and two aſtragals. The *compoſite baſe* has an aſtragal leſs than the Corinthian. *Baſe*, in Fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a baſtion to that which is oppoſite to it. *Baſe* of a triangle, is properly that ſide parallel to the horizon. *Baſe fee*, is a tenure in fee at the will of a lord. *Baſe ring* of a cannon, is the great one next behind the touch hole. *Baſe*, in Muſic, the large ſtring of a muſical inſtrument. See BASS.

BA'SENESS, S. the being void of generoſity, magnanimity, or nobleneſs of ſoul, and proceeds from a narrowneſs, or meanneſs of ſpirit, including the idea of treachery, and an entire want of ſhame. Applied to metals, their want of the ſtandard value. Applied to birth, diſhonourable, mean. Applied to ſound, low, grave.

To BA'SH, V. N. [*verbaeſen*, Belg. to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment] to effect a perſon with ſhame. Obſolete.

BASHA'W, S. [*paſcha*, Turk.] a Turkiſh governor, who has but two horſe-tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL, Adj. a perſon who is ſoon put out of countenance; one who is timorous of having done amiſs, from a conſciouſneſs of his own ignorance.

BA'SHFULLY, Adv. timorouſly, ſleepiſhly.

BA'SHFULNESS, S. a timorouſneſs, fear, or ſhame, ariſing from a conſciouſneſs of having done ſomething amiſs. It is diſtinguiſhed from *modeſty*, becauſe it is founded in reaſon, but this in ſuſpicion and ignorance: modeſty likewiſe hinders a perſon from doing any thing unbecoming, but baſhfullneſs hinders us from doing any thing graceful. The one keeps us from committing any thing inconſiſtent with virtue; but the other keeps us from doing even our duty, and expoſes us more to the commiſſion of vice, than a courageous performance of virtue.

BA'SIL, S. the ſloping edge of a carpenter's tool. The ſkin of a ſheep tanned. In Botany, a plant, named occymum.

To BA'SIL, V. A. to grind away the edge of a tool to a certain angle. Uſed with the particle *away*.

BASI'LICA, S. [from βασιλικη,] in Anatomy, the middle vein, running the whole length of the arm.

BASI'LIC, or BASI'LICAL, Adj. ſomething relating to the baſilical vein.

BASI'LICON, S. [Gr. βασιλικον] an ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon, compoſed of roſin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives.

BA'SILISK, [βασιλισκος,] a ſerpent about three palms long, ſaid to drive all others away by its hiſſing, and to kill by its very look; it is called likewiſe a cockatrice. In Gunnery, a ſpecies of cannon or ordnance. "Cannons and *baſiliſks*." *Bac.*

BA'SIN, S. [*baſſin*, Fr. *bacino*, Ital.] a ſmall veſſel to hold liquors. A pond; a canal; a concave piece of metal, uſed by opticians to grind their convex glaſſes in. A round ſhell, or caſe of iron wherein hatters mould their hats. In Anatomy, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitory glands, and the veins.

BA'SIS,

BA'SIS, S. [Lat.] the foundation, or that on which any thing is ſupported.

To BA'SK, V. A. [*bacen*, Sax.] to warm, by expoſing to the ſun, uſed with the particles *at* or *with*. To lie in a warm place.

BA'SKET, S. [*baſgawd*, Brit.] a veſſel made with twigs, &c. woven together. A *baſket-woman*, is one who plies at markets with a baſket, to be employed by perſons who buy proviſions there.

BA'SS, [*baſſo*, Ital.] in Muſic, the loweſt of all the parts, and is a foundation to the others. That part of a concert, conſiſting of the deepeſt, and moſt ſolemn ſounds. *Counter-baſs* is the ſecond, when there are ſeveral in the ſame concert. *Thorough-baſs*, proceeds from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by baſviols, theorbos, &c. playing both while the voices ſing, and the inſtruments perform; and alſo filling the intervals when they ſtop. According to Broſſard, it was invented in 1600, by Ludovico Viadana, an Italian, and is marked by figures over the notes when for organs, harpſichords, &c.

BA'SS, S. [from *bas*, Fr.] to kneel on.

BA'SSO, S. [Ital. ſee BASS] in Muſic, ſometimes extended to the baſs univerſally, and at other times confined to that only which is ſung.

BA'SSON, or BASSO'ON, S. a muſical wind inſtrument, blown with a reed, with eleven holes ſtopped like thoſe of a flute, dividing into two parts, and uſed for the baſs in concerts with hautboys.

BA'SSO RELIEVO, S. [Ital.] in Sculpture, figures which do not project much beyond the ground, on which they are carved. According to Felibien, when figures appear, with almoſt their full relievo, it is called *alto relievo*; when they ſtand out one half *mezzo relievo*, and when they ſwell out leſs, *baſſo relievo*.

BA'SS-RELIEF, S. [from *bas*, Fr. or *baſſo*, Ital. low, and *relievo*, Ital. or *relief*, Fr. raiſed work] ſee BASSO RELIEVO.

BASS VI'OL, S. a muſical ſtringed inſtrument, of the ſame form as the violin, but larger, ſtruck with a bow. Its ſound is more grave, ſweet, and majeſtic than that of a violin, and of a much nobler effect in a concert.

BA'STARD, S. [from *baſtard*, Brit. *baſtarde*, Fr.] in Law, a perſon born of parents, who have not been married, and cannot inherit land as heir to his father. Any thing which degenerates from that which produces it, any thing ſpurious.

To BASTARDI'ZE, V. A. to prove a perſon not begotten in marriage: to get a baſtard.

BA'STARDLY, Adv. like a baſtard; degenerately, ſpuriouſly.

BA'STARDY, S. [from *baſtard*] in Law, a ſtate of birth, wherein a perſon is produced from perſons not married.

To BA'STE, V. A. [part. paſſ. *baſted* or *baſten*; *bazata*, Arm.] to beat, &c. in Cookery, to moiſten meat while roaſting with butter. To ſtitch, or ſew two ſelvedges together.

BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, S. [*baſtonade*, Fr.] the beating with a ſtick or cudgel. The puniſhment among the Turks, of beating the ſoles of the feet with a heavy piece of wood.

To BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, V. A. [*baſtonner*, Fr.] to beat with a ſtick or cudgel; to beat on the ſoles of the feet, like the Turks.

BA'STION, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a large maſs of earth faced with ſods.

BA'STON, or BATTOO'N, S. in Heraldry, a kind of bend, only one third of the uſual breadth of the bend, not reaching quite acroſs the ſhield, a ſign of baſtardy, and ſhould not be removed till the third generation.

BA'T, S. [*bat*, or *batt*, Sax.] a kind of club, flat on one ſide towards the bottom, uſed in the game of cricket.

BA'T, S. [from *bephas*, Arab.] an animal with the body of a mouſe, and wings like a bird, conſiſt of a membrane, which it extends in its flight; it produces and ſuckles its young like fourfooted creatures, never grows tame, feeds on flies, inſects, oily ſubſtances, ſuch as candles, cheeſe, oil, &c. appears only in ſummer evenings. In Africa, they have tails as long as mice; at China, are as large as pullets, and are delicate eating; at Madagaſcar, they are ſaid to be as large as foxes: and in Peru, are very dangerous on account of their getting into bed-chambers, and faſtening on a perſon's legs, arms, &c. while ſleeping, and bleeding him, unleſs prevented, to death.

BA'TCH, S. [*bæc*, Sax.] the quantity of bread baked at once.

BA'TCHELOR, S. See BACHELOR.

BA'TE, V. A. [contracted from ABATE] to leſſen, to lower the price. To abſtain, or refrain from a thing. To except. "*Bate* but the laſt." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to grow leſs. To ſlacken or make ſlower, applied to motion, or paſſion. Uſed with the particle *of*, before the thing leſſened.

BA'TH, S. [from *bathian*, Sax. to waſh] a quantity of water collected into ſome convenient place for perſons to waſh in. They are divided into hot and cold. The *hot bath* is that whoſe waters are warm. The moſt celebrated of this kind in England are thoſe near Wells, in Somerſetſhire, and owe their warmth to an admixture of ſulphur, ſalt, and ſteel, with which they are impregnated. They produce a perſpiration of 5 oz. in an hour, and are of great uſe in diſorders of the head, palſy, diſeaſes of the ſkin, ſcurvy, ſtone,

tone, conſtipations of the bowels, and moſt hronical diſorders. Cold bathing operates oth by its conſtringing power, and its eight. It diſſolves the blood, removes any iſcid matter; generates ſpirits, forces urine, nd removes obſtructions in the viſcera. To theſe we may add *phyſical baths*, called *aqueous*, when conſiſting of herbs boiled in uids; and *dry*, when made of aſhes, ſalt, nd, &c. *Vapour baths* are thoſe in which he body of the patient is not plunged, but nly particular parts are expoſed or held in he vapours which exhale from them. *Knights f the Bath*, are ſo called from their being ſed to bathe before their creation; ſeem o have been inſtituted by Richard II. exended by Henry IV. and revived by George I. his preſent majeſty's noble grandather and progenitor.

BATH, a town or city of Somerſetſhire, ith the title of an earldom, and two marets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and two airs on February 3, and June 29, for cate. It is famous for its hot baths, which raw every year a great number of polite ompany, partly for the ſake of recovering heir healths, and partly for diverſion. It s ſeated on the river Avon, over which here is a handſome ſtone bridge, in a botom, ſurrounded by ſteep hills. Of late ears it has been adorned with very handome public and private buildings, and parcularly a magnificent hoſpital for the benet of the poor, who are obliged to come hither for the ſake of the waters. The prings, or wells, are diſtinguiſhed by the ames of the Croſs-bath, the Hot-bath, and he King's-bath It is twelve miles E. S. E. f Briſtol, 19 N. E. of Wells, and 108 W. f London. Long. 15. 5. lat. 51. 27.

BATTA'LIA, S. [from *battalia*, Ital.] he drawing up an army in order of battle.

BATTA'LION, S. [*batallion*, Fr.] a ſmall ody of infantry drawn up in order of batle.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Suſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and two airs on Whitſun-Monday, and November , for cattle, and pedlar's wares. It is ated in a dirty part of the county, and is mous for the deciſive victory gained by illiam duke of Normandy, over Harold ng of England, in 1066. It is eight iles N. of Haſtings, 22 E. of Lewes, and S. E. of London. Long. 18, 10. Lat. , 55.

BA'TTEN, S. a name given by workmen to a long, thin narrow piece of wood.

To BA'TTEN, V. A. [from *batten*, Teut.] glut, or ſatiate; to grow fat; to live luxuriouſly. Applied to land, to make fruitful

To BA'TTER, V. A. [*battre*, Fr. to beat] to beat, or to beat down: to beat or wear out with uſe or ſervice.

BA'TTER, S. in cookery, a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk beaten together. It is called *batter*, on account of its being beaten.

BA'TTERY, S. one who batters; in fortification, a place where artillery is planted, to play upon the enemy. In Law, the beating any perſon unjuſtly: the perſon ſo injured has a right to indict the other party; but if the plaintiff made the firſt aſſault, the defendant is diſmiſſed, and the plaintiff liable to be fined for his unjuſt ſuit.

BA'TTLE, S. [*bataile*, Fr.] an engagement between two armies. The fight of two individuals is improperly called a battle. A battle ſuppoſes a number on both ſides. "In the *battle's* front." *Glover's Leonidas*. *Battle* ſometimes ſtands for part, or a diviſion of an army. But the word is uſed in this ſenſe only by authors, whoſe language is now become obſolete. However, the middle of an army goes univerſally by the name of the *main battle*.

To BA'TTLE, V. A. [*batailler*, Fr.] to engage in battle, to contend.

BATTLE-ARRAY, S. arrangement, or proper diſpoſition of men to engage an enemy.

BA'TTLEDOOR, S. an inſtrument to ſtrike a ſhuttle cock.

BA'TTLEMENTS, S. notches on the top of a tower, wall, parapet, &c. to look through.

BA'TTOLOGY, S. [Βατολογια, Gr.] a tedious circumlocution.

BATTO'N, S. a truncheon ſtaff, borne by a marſhal as a mark of his dignity.

BAVARIA, a conſiderable country of Germany, with a title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate, on the E. by Auſtria, the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, and the biſhopric of Paſſau, on the S. by the biſhopric of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Iſer, and the Lech. The air is wholeſome, and the ſoil fertile in wine, wheat, and good paſtures; but the country is poor, becauſe it has little trade. It is divided into the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors ſince the year 1623. We muſt not confound the dutchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extenſive, comprehending, beſides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, the biſhopric of Freiſinguen, Braſſaw, and Ratiſbon, and the dutchy of Neuburg. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Auſtria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Nortgaw, and whoſe capital is Amberg.

BAU'BLE, S. [from *baubellum*] a plaything; a toy; a trifle.

BAW'D, S. [*baude*, Fr.] one who procures women for lewd purpoſes.

BAW'DILY, Adv. in an obſcene, immodeſt manner.

BAW'DRY, S. [contracted from *bawdery*] the bringing perſons together for immodeſt purpoſes. Applied to language, that which is obſcene, and not fit for a modeſt perſon to hear.

BA'WDY, Adj. that which expreſſes unchaſte ideas in plain terms.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, S. a place where ſtrumpets and unchaſte perſons carry on their immodeſty, and proſtitution is practiſed.

To BA'WL, V. A. [*balo*, Lat.] to cry with a loud voice; a low term; and carries with it the idea of ſomething mean and inelegant.

BA'Y, S. [*bay*, Fr.] applied to the colour, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a cheſnut; horſes of this kind have black manes, which diſtinguiſh them from ſorrel.

BA'Y, S. [*baye*, Belg. *baio*, Ital.] in Geography, a part of the ſea which runs into the land, and is broader in the middle than at the mouth.

BA'Y, S. [*baiare*, Ital. to bark, alluding to the barking of dogs at a ſtag in theſe circumſtances] the ſtate of one ſurrounded by enemies. In Botany, the *laurus*, a kind of evergreen, which formerly uſed to be formed into wreaths as a reward for poets, &c.

To BA'Y, V. N. [*abayer*, Fr.] to bark at; to ſurround.

BA'Y-SALT, S. ſalt made of ſea water, exhaled by the heat of the ſun, and derives its name from its colour.

BA'YONET, S. [*bayonette*, Fr.] a ſhort dagger which goes over the muzzle of a muſquet and fixes it to it.

BDE'LLIUM, S. a kind of aromatic gum, which drops from a tree reſembling an olive; now brought from the Levant.

To BE, V. S. [from *beon*, Sax.] an auxiliary verb by which we form the paſſive; ſometimes uſed to affirm the ſtate of a thing and at others the exiſtence. To be reſerved for a perſon future, in oppoſition to preſent. "Always to *be* bleſt." *Pope*.

BE'ACH, S. that part of the ſea ſhore waſhed by it waves.

BEA'CHED, Adj. expoſed to the waves.

BEA'CHY, Adv. abounding in beaches.

BEA'CON, S. [from *beacen*, or *beacn*, Sax.] a ſignal. Signals and marks erected to be ſeen at ſea, for the ſecurity of veſſels.

BEA'CONAGE, S. [from *beacon*] a tax for the maintenance of a beacon.

BEA'D, S. [*bead*, Sax.] ſmall round pieces of glaſs, &c. moving on a ſtring uſed by thoſe of the Romiſh church to count their ſins and prayers on. Likewiſe uſed as ornaments round the necks of women. Figuratively, any thing of a round form. "*Beads* of ſweat." *Shakeſp.* In Architecture, a round moulding, carved to reſemble a necklace.

BE'ADLE, [Belg. *bidello*, Ital. *bedel*, Span.] in Law, a public crier, who cites people to appear; one whoſe office is to apprehend ſtrollers, vagrants and petty offenders in a pariſh. At the univerſity, one who walks before the maſters in public proceſſions. Squire beadles attend peculiarly on the vice-chancellor.

BE'ADROLL, S. a catalogue of prayers for ſouls of the dead, which are generally counted on their *beads*.

BE'ADSMAN, S. one devoted to prayer; one who profeſſes to pray for another.

BEA'GLE, S. [*biggleſs*, Fr.] an Engliſh hunting dog, of a ſmaller ſize, uſed in courſing hares.

BE'AK, S. [*bec*, Fr. *beck*] the bill of a bird. In Farriery, a little ſhoe about an inch long turned up, and faſtened in upon the fore part of the hoof. In Geography, a ſharpe promontory, ſomewhat reſembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AKED, Adj. ſharp pointed.

BE'AL, S. [*bolla*, Ital.] a pimple, protuberance or any eruption in the ſkin.

To BE'AL, V. N. to ripen to come to a head. Seldom uſed.

BEA'LT, BEALTH, or BUILTH, a town of Brecknockſhire, in South Wales, with a great market on Mondays for live cattle, and two leſſer on Thurſdays and Saturdays for proviſions. There are alſo three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Wye, and conſiſts of about 100 houſes, whoſe inhabitants have a trade in ſtockings. It is 11 miles N. of Brecknock, 53 N. of Cardiff and 92 S. of Cheſter. Lon. 3. 18. lat. 52.

BEAMINSTER, or Bemiſter, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays and one fair on September 19, for horſes bullocks, ſheep, and cheeſe. It is a pretty place, and is ſeated on the river Bert, and is four miles S. of Crookhorn, fifteen W. N. W. of Dorcheſter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. lat. 52. 45.

BE'AM, S. [Sax. *boom*, Belg.] a large piece of timber, meaſuring more in length than thickneſs, ſupporting the principal rafters of the roof. There are generally two in a building, into which the girders of the garret floor, and if the building be of timber, the teazel tenons of the poſts are framed. Applied to a ballance, that part of iron, &c. which ſupports the ſcales. The pole, or that piece of wood in a coach or chariot, which runs between the horſes. Applied to a ſhip, the large main croſs timbers, preventing the ſides of a ſhip from falling

lling together, and ſupporting the decks
d orlops. Among weavers, a cylindrical
ce of wood on which the threads of the
rp are rolled, and enrol as the work ad-
nces; likewiſe the cylinder on which the
ff is rolled as it is weaved, placed on the
e part of the loom. A ray of light. The
it part or ſhank of an anchor, to which
hooks are faſtened.

To BE'AM, V. N. [from *beam*, Sax.] to
t or dart rays of light or luſtre.

BE'AMY, Adj. ſhining, radiant. Ap-
d to deer, having horns.

BE'AN, S. [*bean*, *bien*, Sax.] in Botany,
ind of pulſe. By the new huſbandry,
produce of beans has exceeded the old,
more than ten buſhels an acre.

To BEA'R, V. A. [pronounced as if the
s omitted, like the *a* in *dare*, the Preter
are or *bore*, and the Part. Paſſive, *bore* or
, of *bairan*, Goth] in its primary ſenſe,
ſupport, or carry a burden; to wear.
d with *up*, to ſupport, ſuſtain, or keep
n falling. To endure; to permit, or
r without reſentment; to countenance,
encourage; to produce, or bring forth.
ed with *charges*, to defray or pay.
omewhat that will *bear* your charges."
d. To behave, joined with *off*, to ward
efend from, or elude. "It cannot *bear*
greater blow." *Hayw*. Likewiſe to carry
y by violence, joined with *down*. "Juſ-
bore down one another." *Hayw*. Uſed
bard, to urge, preſs, or importune.
ſar doth *bear* me hard." *Shak*. Uſed
the particle *on*, to incite, ſtimulate, or
in a perſon in an attempt. "Confi-
e then *bore* thee *on*." *Par. Loſt*. Joined
ice, to ſell well, or at a certain value.
ed with *out*, to ſupport, to maintain, to
d, to defend. Uſed neuterly, to en-
the frowns of adverſity; to ſuffer with-
complaint To produce fruit, applied
getables. Uſed with *like*, to behave or
"*Bear-like*, a true friar." *Shak*. In
gation, uſed with *in*, to ſail towards.
without the particle, to lay or be ſituated.
with *upon* or *againſt*, to act or exert in
n. Uſed with *up* and *againſt*, to oppoſe
uggle with.

A'R, S. a wild beaſt, with long ſhaggy
and hooked claws. In the winter they
the male forty days, and the female
months, ſo as ſcarce to be wakened by
, and though they faſt all that while
. Their ſkins are uſed for houſings,
of their young for muffs, and they are
ed by the French a cure for the king's
heumatiſm, and gout. In Aſtrono-
applied to two conſtellations in the
miſphere, called the *greater* and the

ARALSTON, a town in Devonſhire,
oes not conſiſt of 100 houſes. It had
et on Thurſday, which is now come
IV.

to nothing, and it has no fairs; but it ſends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 25.

BE'ARD, S. [the *e* is pronounced long, as if the *a* was dropped, *beard*, Sax.] the hair on a perſon's cheek, lips, and chin. Applied to vegetables, the prickles which grow on the ears of corn. In an arrow, it is the barb at the head. In a horſe, that which bears the curb of the bridle. In Aſtronomy, the beard of a comet, is the rays emitted towards the part to which it moves. Uſed with the particle *to*, it ſignifies the face, and includes the idea of defiance. "Jeer'd —Their reverend perſons to my *beard*." *Hud*.

To BE'ARD, V. A. to take one by the beard, including the idea of contempt; to oppoſe publicly.

BE'ARDED, Adj. a perſon who has a beard; applied to vegetables, that which has long ears; applied to inſtruments, that which is forked, jagged.

BE'ARDLESS, Adj. not having a beard. Figuratively, young, youthful.

BE'ARER, S. one who carries, or conveys a thing from one to another, peculiarly applied to a perſon who carries; one who wears, applied to dreſs; one who ſupports or ſuſtains; that which produces or yields fruit, aplied to vegetables. In Commerce, the perſon, who preſents a bill for payment, and in whoſe favour, the laſt indorſement, if any, was made. In Heraldry, ſee SUPPORTERS.

BEA'RING, S. the act of ſupporting or carrying a burden. In Geography and Navigation, the ſituation of a place, with regard to the points of the compaſs.

BE'AST, S. [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, and the *e* doubled, *beſte*, Fr.] an animal without reaſon, generally applied to thoſe that are four-footed Figuratively, one who acts inconſiſtent with the character of a rational creature; a term which carries with it the ſecondary idea of great deteſtation in the perſon uſing, and ſomething inconſiſtent with humanity in him who cauſes it.

BE'AS TLINESS, S. that which is unworthy of a man; indecency; naſtineſs.

BE'ASTLY, Adv. reſembling a beaſt, either in its form, or flowing from a want of reaſon.

To BE'AT, V. A. [*betan* and *beatan*, Sax.] to ſtrike a perſon; to pound to powder; to forge; to ſubdue or vanquiſh. Uſed with the particle *down*, to depreſs; to leſſen the price. Uſed with *head*, to apply one's thoughts. "Waſte his time, and *beat* his *head about* the Latin Grammar." *Locke*. In this ſenſe it is followed with *about*. Joined with *up*, and followed with *quarters*, to attack ſuddenly, to ſurprize or alarm. "By *beating up* his *quarters*." *Clarend*. Neuter-

ly, to move or throb, ſo as to affect the hand with a kind of ſtroke, applied to the pulſe, or the heart.

BE'AT, Part. Paſſ. violently attacked; ſtruck; conquered.

BE'AT, S. a ſtroke; a blow; the ſound made by a drum; the throb of the pulſe, or heart.

BE'ATEN, Part. Paſſ. [from *beat*] conquered; vanquiſhed; often trod.

BE'ATER, S. an inſtrument to ſtrike blows; a peſtle; one fond of puniſhing or ſtriking. "The beſt ſchool-maſter of our time was the greateſt *beater*." *Aſcham.*

BEATI'FIC, or BEATI'FICAL, Adj. [*beatificus*, Lat.] what renders a perſon compleatly happy; applied by divines to the joys of heaven.

BEATIFICA'TION, S. [from *beatific*] in the Romiſh church, an acknowledgment that a perſon is in heaven, but not allowed the honours of ſaints conferred by canonization. Applied, by demonſtrators in electricity, to the glorious appearance a perſon makes in a dark room, when ſurrounded by a viſible electrical atmoſphere.

To BEA'TIFY, V. A. [from *beatus*, Lat.] to make completely happy; to bleſs; to acknowledge a perſon to be received in heaven, though not poſſeſſed of the dignity of a ſaint, a term uſed by the Romiſh clergy.

BE'ATING, S. puniſhment by blows.

BEA'TITUDE, S. [*beatitudo*, Lat.] in Divinity, a ſtate of perfect happineſs, applied to ſaints and angels in heaven. In the plural, applied to our Saviour's ſermon on the mount, which begins with promiſing bleſſedneſs or happineſs to peculiar objects.

BE'ATS, S. in Clock-work, the ſtrokes made by the ſpindle of the balance, or of the pads, in a royal pendulum.

BEAU', S. [Fr. pronounced *bo*] an effeminate man, who is paſſionately fond of dreſs, makes it his ſtudy and pride, to the neglect of improving the more noble part of him.

BEA'VER, S. [pronounced as if the *a* was dropped and an *e* ſubſtituted in its ſtead, *beevre*, Fr.] an amphibious animal, about four feet long; its head reſembles a mountain rat's, its ſnout is long, and its jaws furniſhed with ten large and ſharp teeth, two of which are inciſive and eight molar. The elegance of their building, the policy obſerved in their ſocieties, and other curious particulars, may be ſeen in the Mem. of the Roy. Acad. of Sciences for 1704, the Spectacle de la Nature, &c. Figuratively, *beaver* is uſed for a hat.

BE'AVERED, Adj. [from *beaver*] covered with or wearing a beaver hat.

BEAU'ISH, Adj. effeminately nice; foppiſh; tawdry.

BEAUMONT, [FRANCIS] and JOH FLETCHER.

As theſe two gentlemen were, while l ing, the moſt inviolable friends and inſe rable companions; as in their works they were united, the Oreſtes and Pylad the poetical world, it would be a kind of jury done to the *manes* of their friend ſhould we here, after death, ſeparate th names which before it were found for joined.—For this reaſon we ſhall, under ſingle article, deliver what we have been to collect concerning both; yet, for ſake of order, it will be proper firſt to ſome notice of thoſe particulars which ſe rately relate to each. Firſt then, as his n ſtands at the head of this article, we will begin with

Mr. Francis Beaumont.—This gentle was deſcended from a very antient famil that name, ſeated at Grace-Dieu in Le terſhire. His grandfather, John Beaum had been maſter of the rolls, and his fat Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of court of common pleas. Nor was his deſcent leſs honourable on the ſide of his mother, whoſe name was Anne, the daug of George Pierrepoint, of Home Pie point, in the county of Nottingham, and of the ſame family from which the preſent duke of Kingſton derives his ancest

Our poet however appears to have only a younger ſon, Jacob mentioning brother of his by the title of Sir Henry B mont, though Cibber, in his Lives of Poets, vol. i. p. 157. calls him Sir J Beaumont. He was born in the year 15 and received his education at Cambri though in what college is a point which have not been able to trace. He after was entered a ſtudent in the Inner Tem It is not however apparent that he made great proficiency in the law, that bei ſtudy probably too dry and unentertai to be attended to by a man of his fa and ſprightly genius. And indeed, ſhould ſcarcely be ſurpriſed to find th had given no application to any ſtudy poetry, nor attended on any court but of the muſes; but, on the contrary, our miration might fix itſelf in the oppoſite treme, and fill us with aſtoniſhment at extreme aſſiduity of his genius and ra of his pen, when we look back on the luminouſneſs of his works, and then quire into the time allowed him for th works that might well have taken up a life to have executed. For although, o fifty-three plays, which are collected ther as the labours of theſe united au Mr. Beaumont was concerned in much greateſt part of them, yet he did not l complete his thirtieth year, the king of rors ſummoning him away in the beg

March 1615, on the 9th day of which he
s interred in the entrance of St. Benedict's
pel in Weſtminſter abbey. He left be-
d him only one daughter, Mrs. Frances
umont, who muſt have then been an in-
t, as ſhe died in Leiceſterſhire ſince the
r 1700. She had been poſſeſſed of ſeve-
manuſcript poems of her father's writ-
, but the envious Iriſh ſeas, which rob-
the world of that invaluable treaſure, the
ining part of Spencer's Fairy Queen,
rived it alſo of theſe poems, which were
in her voyage from Ireland, in which
gdom ſhe had reſided for ſome time, in
family of the duke of Ormond.—Let
ow proceed to our ſecond author,

Mr. John Fletcher. This gentleman was
more meanly deſcended than his poetical
ague. His father, the reverend Dr.
cher, having been firſt made biſhop of
ſol by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards
the ſame monarch, in the year 1593,
ſlated to the rich and honourable ſee of
don. Our poet was born in 1576, and
, as well as his friend, educated at Cam-
ge, where he made a great proficiency in
ſtudies, and was accounted a very good
lar. His natural vivacity of wit, for
h he was remarkable, ſoon rendered him
votee to the muſes, and his cloſe atten-
to their ſervice and fortunate connection
a genius equal to his own, ſoon raiſed
to one of the higheſt places in the tem-
f poetical fame. As he was born near
years before Mr. Beaumont, ſo did he
ſurvive him by an equal number of years.
general calamity of a plague, which
ened in the year 1625, involving him
great deſtruction, he being at that time
nine years of age.

uring the joint lives of theſe two great
, it appears that they wrote nothing ſe-
ely excepting one little piece by each,
h ſeemed of two trivial a nature for
r to require aſſiſtance in, *viz.* The
aful Shepherd, a Paſtoral, by Fletcher,
The Maſque of Gray's-Inn Gentlemen,
eaumont. Yet what ſhare each had in
riting or deſigning of the pieces thus
poſed by them jointly, there is no poſſi-
of determining. It is however gene-
allowed that Fletcher's peculiar talent
it, and Beaumont's, though much the
ger man, judgment. Nay, ſo extraor-
y was the latter property in Mr. Beau-
, that it is recorded of the great Ben
ſon, who ſeems moreover to have had a
ent degree of ſelf-opinion of his own
ies, that he conſtantly, ſo long as this
man lived, ſubmitted his own writings
cenſure, and, as it is thought, availed
lf of his judgment at leaſt in the cor-
g, if not even in the contriving all his

is probable therefore that the forming the plots and contriving the conduct of the fable, the writing of the more ſerious and pathetic parts, and lopping the redundant branches of Fletcher's wit, whoſe luxuriance we are told, frequently ſtood in need of caſtigation, might be in general Beaumont's portion in the work, while Fletcher, whoſe converſation with the *Beau monde* which (indeed both of them from their births and ſtations in life had been ever accuſtomed to) added to the volatile and lively turn he poſſeſſed, rendered him perfectly maſter of dialogue and polite language, might execute the deſigns formed by the other, and raiſe the ſuperſtructure of thoſe lively and ſpirited ſcenes which Beaumont had only laid the foundation of; and in this he was ſo ſucceſsful, that though his wit and raillery were extremely keen and poignant, yet they were at the ſame time ſo perfectly genteel, that they uſed rather to pleaſe than diſguſt the very perſons on whom they ſeemed to reflect.—Yet that Fletcher was not intirely excluded from a ſhare in the conduct of the drama, may be gathered from a ſtory related by Winſtanley, viz. that our two bards having concerted the rough draught of a tragedy over a bottle of wine at a tavern, Fletcher ſaid, he would undertake to *kill the king*, which words being over-heard by the waiter, who had not happened to have been witneſs to the context of their converſation, he lodged an information of treaſon againſt them. But on their explanation of it only to mean the deſtruction of a theatrical monarch, their loyalty moreover being unqueſtioned, the affair ended in a jeſt.

On the whole, the works of theſe authors have undoubtedly very great merit, and ſome of their pieces deſervedly ſtand on the liſt of the preſent ornaments on the theatre. The plots are ingenious, intereſting and well managed, the characters ſtrongly marked, and the dialogue ſprightly and natural, yet there in is the latter a coarſeneſs which is not ſuitable to the politeneſs of the preſent age, and a fondneſs of repartee, which frequently runs into obſcenity, and which we may ſuppoſe was the vice of that time; ſince even the delicate Shakeſpeare himſelf is not entirely free from it. But as theſe authors have more of that kind of wit than the laſt-mentioned writer, it is not to be wondered if their works were, in the licentious reign of Charles II. preferred to his. Now, however, to the honour of the preſent taſte be it ſpoken, the tables are entirely turned, and while Shakeſpeare's immortal works are our conſtant and daily fare, thoſe of Beaumont and Fletcher, though delicate in their kind, are only occaſionally ſerved up, and even then great pains is ever taken to clear them of that *fumet*, which the *haut gout* of *their* contemporaries conſidered as their ſupremeſt reliſh, but which the more undepraved taſte

of *ours*, has been juſtly taught to look on as what it really is, no more than a corrupted and unwholeſome taint.

BEAUMARIS, a town of Angleſea, in North-Wales, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Friday 13, Holy Thurſday, September 19, and December 19, all for cattle. It ſtands on the ſtreight Menay, and was fortified with a caſtle by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty one common council men, and ſends one member to parliament. Here the general and quarter-ſeſſions are held, and the county goal is kept. It lies on the road from Cheſter to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheeſe. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Cheſter, 27 E. of Holyhead, and 241 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 53. 20.

BEAU'TEOUS, Adj. formed with elegance and ſymetry.

BEAU'TEOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to raiſe an idea of regular features, fineneſs of ſhape, and elegance of complexion.

BEA'UTIFUL, Adj. having ſymmetry of parts neceſſary to convey the idea of beauty.

To BEA'UTIFY, V. A. [from *beauty* and *fio*, Lat.] to recommend any thing to the approbation of a perſon by heightening or increaſing its charms. Applied to the endeavours of females to make their perſons appear more agreeable by the advantage of dreſs. Uſed neuterly, to increaſe or advance in beauty.

BEA'UTY, S. [*beauté*, Fr.] that which raiſes delight and approbation in the beholder. Applied to Muſic, Morals, Painting, &c. implying an idea of excellence in the object capable of raiſing delight in the mind. A perſon bleſt with all that ſymmetry of features, beautiful contours of limbs, elegance of ſhape, and ſweetneſs of complexion, that raiſe delight in the mind of a beholder, and extort approbation by its excellencies.

To BEA'UTY, V. A. to embelliſh, adorn, or make beautiful. "*Beautify'd* by plaſt'ring art." *Shakeſp.* Obſelete.

To BECA'LM, V. A. to reduce a ſtorm to reſt and quietneſs. To pacify turbulent paſſions. Though ſome have been ſo nice as to diſtinguiſh between *calm* and *becalm*, inſinuating, that the former implies to *ſtop* motion, and the other to *keep from* motion, yet authors are ſo indeterminate in the uſe of theſe terms, that it would be impoſſible to underſtand them by ſuch a key.

BECA'ME, the preter of *become*.

BECA'USE, Conj. uſed to imply a reaſon or cauſe. Uſed with *of*, it ſignifies the reaſon why a thing is, or is not, done.

BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Holy Thurſday, June 29, and October 2, for petty chapmen; as alſo, on July 15, for toys. It is a large town, with a handſome church, and a tall bulky ſteeple, ſeated on an eminence ſome diſtance from the church. Here the ſeſſions for the liberty of Blything are commonly held. It is 15 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, 39 N. N. E. of Ipſwich, and 107 N. E. of London.

To BECHA'NCE, V. N. to happen.

BE'CHICS, S. [βηχικα,] medicines to relieve a cough.

To BE'CK, V. A. [*beacn*, Sax.] to invite or call a perſon by a ſignal, or a nod.

BE'CK, S. [from the verb] external ſigns generally made with the head, or hands.

To BECKEN, V. A. to make ſigns to a perſon to come to one.

To BE'COME, V. A. to grow; to alter or change. Uſed with *of*, to happen. "*What* will *become of* me?" *Dryd.*

To BE'COME, V. A. to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to ſuit, to be proper for, to agree, to be adapted.

BECO'MING, Part. ſuitable or proper. Sometimes uſed with the particle *of*, though ſeldom.

BECO'MINGLY, Adv. ſuiting the circumſtances and rank of a perſon.

BE'D, S. [*bed*, Iſl. *bedd*, Sax.] a place for perſons to ſleep in or lay on. Figuratively, lodging. Marriage. In Gardening, a piece of made ground for raiſing plants; the channel of any river. To be *brought to bed of*, to be delivered of, &c. *To make a bed*; to ſpread the cloaths ſmooth, and make it fit to be laid on. *Bed* of a mortar, in Gunnery, a ſolid piece of oak hollowed in the middle to receive the breech, and half the trunnions. Applied to a gun, the thick plank lying immediately under the piece, and is, as it were, the body of the carriage.

To BE'D, V. A. [*bedden*, Teut.] to put in a bed; to go to bed to, or with. To arrange, or lay things in order upon one another. Uſed with the particle *with*, to lie in the ſame bed with one another.

To BEDA'BBLE, S. to wet, ſo as to create uneaſineſs.

To BEDA'GGLE, to daubt, or plaſh the bottom of a garment, by not holding it up, and includes the idea of ſlovenry, or ſluttiſhneſs.

To BEDA'SH, V. A. [from *be* and *dash*] to ſcatter wet on a perſon by beating it with a ſtick, or caſting a ſtone in it.

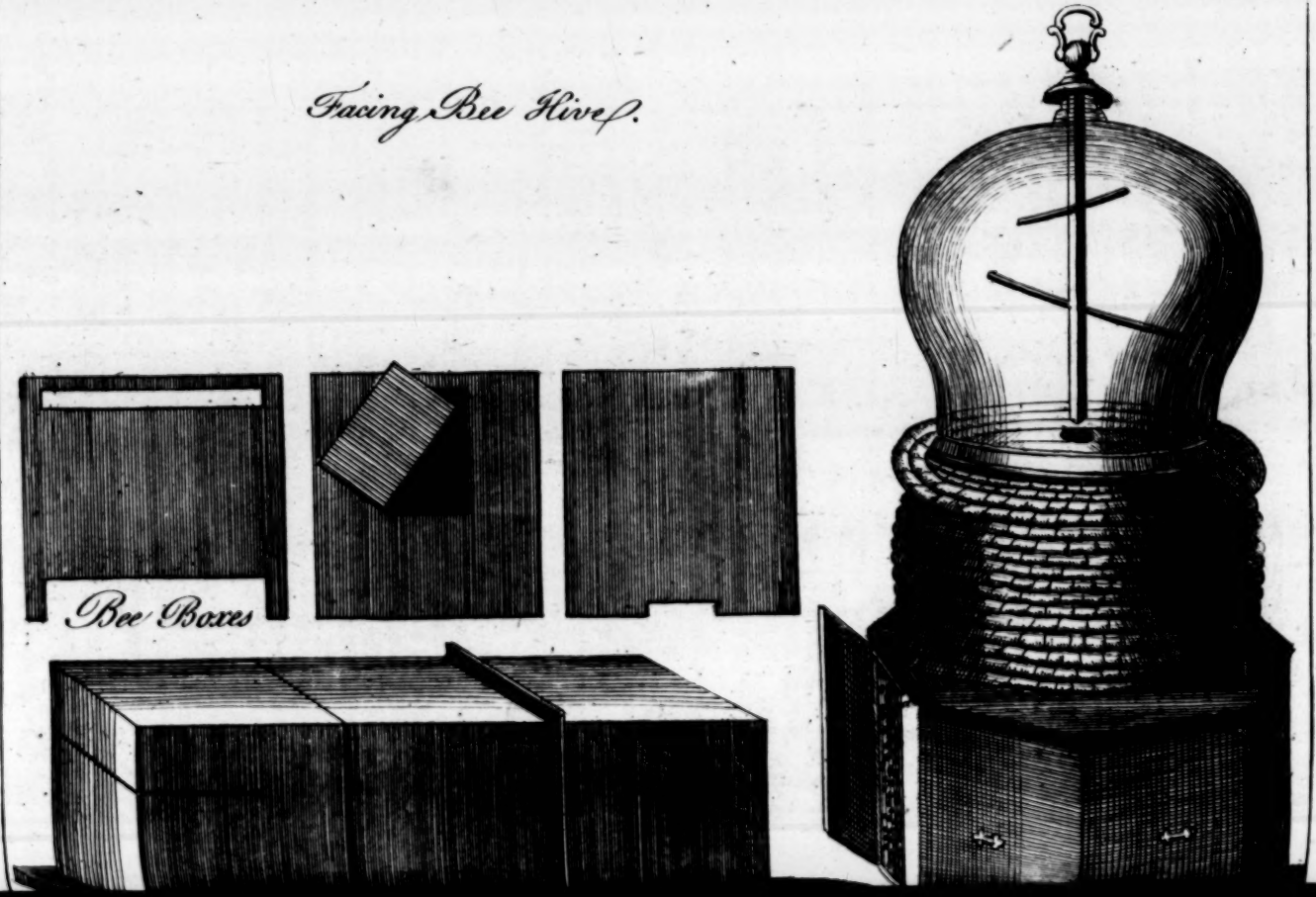
To BEDA'WB, V. A. to cover a thing with dirt. To apply or lay on paint in an ignorant manner.

To BEDDA'ZZLE, V. A. to overpower the ſight by too much luſtre.

BE'D-CHAMBER, S. a room with a bed for ſleeping in. *Lords of the bedchamber*

BRITISH
10 OC 61
MUSEUM

Facing Bee Hives.



ten, of the firſt rank, who attend in their turns. The firſt of them is called the *groom of the ſtole.*

BED-CLO'ATHS, S. the blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. on a bed.

To BEDE'CK, V. A. to ſet out or embelliſh a perſon with apparel. To adorn; to grace.

To BE'DEW, V. A. to wet by ſprinkling, alluding to the manner in which the dew moiſtens the earth.

BED-FELLOW, S. one who lies in bed with another.

BEDFORD, the county-town of Bedfordſhire, with two markets on Tueſdays and Saturdays, and ſix fairs, on the firſt Tueſday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Auguſt 21, October 12, and December 19, for all ſorts of cattle. Bedford is ſeated on the river Ouſe, which divides it into two parts, which are united by a bridge with two gates, one at each end, to ſtop the paſſage occaſionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a ſtrong caſtle, whoſe ſite is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. The Tueſday-market is on the ſouth ſide for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the north-ſide, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, 52 E. N. E. of Oxford, 28 W. by S. of Cambridge, and 47 N. by W. of London. It has the title of a dutchy, and ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 52. 6.

BEDFORDSHIRE is in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and is 24 miles long, and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houſes, 67350 inhabitants, 116 pariſhes, 10 market-towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament. It is a pleaſant inland county, and is diverſified with fruitful plains and riſing hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich paſtures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of ſtraw.

To BEDI'GHT, V. A. to ſet off with clothes, dreſs, or other external ornaments.

To BEDI'M, V. A. to obſcure by greater brightneſs.

BE'DING, S. [*bedinge*, Sax.] the bed-cloaths which are on a bed ſtead.

BEDLAM, S. [formerly ſpelt *Bethlehem*, a religious houſe near Moor-gate, in London, now an hoſpital for mad people, בת-לחם, Heb. a houſe for the abode and cure of mad people. One who has loſt his ſenſes; a madman.

BED'LAM, Adj. [from the noun] belonging to a mad-houſe.

BEDLAMI'TE, S. a mad perſon, a lunatic.

BED'-MAKER, S. a perſon in the univerſities, who makes the beds, cleans the rooms, and runs of errands for the ſtudents.

BED-POST, S the poſt which ſupports the teſter or canopy.

To BEDRA'GGLE, V. A. to ſoil the lower part of a garment, by letting it drag in the dirt; a great ſign of ſluttiſhneſs or ſlovenry.

To BEDRE'NCH, V. A. to wet or ſoak with a large quantity of ſome fluid.

BED-RI'D, Adj confined to one's bed.

BED RI'DDEN, Adj. one who, being worn out by age, &c. and unable to quit his bed.

BE'DRITE, S. the marriage dues.

BEDU'NG, V. A. to cover or enrich with dung.

BE'E, S. [*beo*, Sax. *bi*, Dan.] in natural hiſtory, a ſmall inſect well-known, remarkable for induſty.

BE'ECH, S [*bece*, Sax.] a well-known tree. Alſo the ſea-ſhore.

BEE'CHEN, Adj. [*bucena*, Sax.] conſiſting of or belonging to beech.

BE'ER, S. [*bere*, Sax. *bier*, Germ.] a liquor made of malt and hops.

BE'EF, S. [*bœuf*, Fr.] the fleſh of black cattle.

BE'EF-EATER, S. a yeoman of the king's guards.

BE'SOM, S. [*beſm*, *beſma*, Sax.] a houſehold inſtrument. Alſo called a *broom*. It is uſed to ſweep the duſt off the floor.

BE'ET, S. [from *beta*, Lat.] a plant of which there are ſeven ſpecies.

BEE'TLE, S. [*bytel*, Sax.] an inſect with four wings, the two outward being ſheaths for the other: they are black, and abound in damp places. A great ſledge. A wooden mallet.

To BEE'TLE, V. N. to jut out, project, or hang over.

BEE'TLE-HEADED, Adj. ſtupid; ignorant.

To BEFA'LL, V. N. to happen to a perſon.

To BEFI'T, V. A. to ſuit; to tally with; agree with.

To BEFO'OL, V. A. to delude; to deride; to play upon a perſon.

BEFO'RE, Prep. [*biforan*, Sax.] in the front, or fore-part.

BEFO'RE, Adv. earlier in time, prior to.

BEFO'RE-TIME, Adv. in ancient times; of old.

To BEFO'RTUNE, V. N. to happen to. Generally taken in good ſenſe.

To BEFO'UL, V. A. to daub, ſmear, or ſoil.

To BEFRIE'ND, V. A. to do an act of kindneſs; to confer a favour.

To BEFRI'NGE, V. A. [a compound of *be* and *fringe*] to adorn or embelliſh with fringes.

To BEG, V. N. [*beggeren*, Teut.] to pray, requeſt, intreat, petition, or crave charity, or aſſiſtance.

To BEGE'T, V. A. to generate, or bring forth, to produce.

BEGE'TTER, S. he that generates, or cauſes a woman to conceive a child.

BE'GGAR, S. one that begs or lives upon charity.

To BE'GGAR, V. A. [from the noun] to reduce a perſon from plenty and opulence to want.

BEG'GARLINESS, S. meanneſs; wretchedneſs; penury.

BE'GGARLY, Adj. indigent, mean.

BE'GGARLY, Adv. in a poor mean abject manner.

BE'GGARY, S. extreme poverty, wretchedneſs.

To BEGI'N, V. A. [*began*, pret. *begun*] to commence, to enter upon a thing.

BEGI'NNER, S. he that firſt begins the original.

BEGI'RT, Part. tied, or bound round.

To BEGUI'LE, V. A. [*begalian*, Sax.] to impoſe upon, deceive, ſeduce.

BEGU'N, Part. Paſſ. of *begin*.

BEHA'LF, S. intereſt, ſide, party, favour.

To BEHA'VE, V. A. [*bihaaven*, Luſ.] to act, conduct, or carry one's ſelf.

BEHA'VIOUR, S. conduct; deportment; manner

To BEHE'AD, V. A. to cut off a perſon's head.

BEHE'LD, Part. Paſſ. from *behold*.

BEHE'ST, S. the poſitive and abſolute commands of a ſuperior; ſuch as the orders of a parent, a king, and of the Deity.

BEHI'ND, Prep. [of *be* and *hindan*, Sax.] after; backwards. Oppoſed to *forwards*. Following, in oppoſition to *before*. Remaining, after a perſon's departure, or death. Applied to motion, at a diſtance from that which moves or goes before. Uſed comparatively, it implies great inferiority. Uſed adverbially, ſomething not yet diſcovered, or perceived by the mind. "There is no evidence *behind*." *Locke*.

BEHI'ND-HAND, Adv. being in debt. Uſed with the particle *with*, not ſo eager as others in undertaking a thing, but after them ſome time. Uſed as an adjective in this ſenſe by Shakeſpeare, "my *behind-hand* ſlack-"neſs."

BE'HN, S. in pharmacy; the name of two roots, from which excellent cordials and reſtoratives are made. They are moſt plenty in the Levant, and chiefly about Mount Lebanon.

BEHN, [Mrs. APHARA, or APHRA.] Some kind of a diſpute has ariſen in regard to this lady's chriſtian name, in conſequence of Langbaine's having attributed that of Aſtræa to her as a real name, which was indeed no more than a poetical one, by which ſhe was known and addreſſed by her contemporaries. She was a gentlewoman by birth, being deſcended from a very good family, whoſe reſidence was in the city of Canterbury. She was born ſome time in Charles I's reign, but in what year is uncertain. Her father's name was Johnſon, who, through the intereſt of the lord Willoughby, to whom he was related, being appointed lieutenant-general of Surinam, and ſix and thirty iſlands, undertook a journey to the Weſt-indies, taking with him his whole family, among whom was our poetеſs, at that time very young. Mr. Johnſon died in the voyage, but his family reaching Surinam, ſettled there for ſome years.

Here it was that ſhe learned the hiſtory of, and acquired a perſonal intimacy with, the American prince Oroonoko, and his beloved Imoinda, whoſe adventures ſhe herſelf ſo pathetically related in her celebrated novel of that name, and which Mr. Southerne afterwards made ſuch an admirable uſe of in making it the ground-work of one of the beſt tragedies in the Engliſh language. Her intimacy with this prince, and the intereſt ſhe took in his concerns, added to her own youth and beauty, afforded an opportunity to the ill-natur d and cenſorious to accuſe her of a nearer connection with him than that of friendſhip. This, however, a lady of her acquaintance, who has prefixed ſome memoirs of her life to an edition of her novels, takes great pains, and I think very much to the purpoſe, to acquit her of.

On her return to London, ſhe became the wife of one Mr. Behn, a merchant, reſiding in that city, but of Dutch extraction. How long he lived after their marriage, is not very apparent, probably not very long; for her wit and abilities having brought her into high eſtimation at court, king Charles II. fix'd on her as a proper perſon to tranſact ſome affairs of importance abroad during the courſe of the Dutch war. To this purpoſe ſhe went over to Antwerp, where, by her intrigues and gallantries, ſhe ſo far crept into the ſecrets of ſtate, as to anſwer the ends propoſed by ſending her over. Nay in the latter end of 1666, ſhe, by means of the influence ſhe had over one Vander Albert, a Dutchman of eminence, whoſe heart was warmly attached to her, ſhe wormed out of him the deſign formed by De Ruyter, in conjunction with the family of the De Wits, of ſailing up the Thames, and burning the Engliſh ſhips in their harbours, which they afterwards put in execution at Rocheſter. This ſhe immediately communicated to the Engliſh court, but though the event proved her intelligence to be well ground d, yet it was at that time only laughed at; which together, probably, with no great inclination ſhewn to reward her for the pains ſhe had been at, determined her to drop all farther thoughts of political affairs, and, during the remainder of her ſtay at

at Antwerp, to give herſelf up entirely to the gaiety and gallantries of the place. Vander Albert continued his addreſſes, and after having made ſome unſucceſsful attempts to obtain the poſſeſſion of her perſon on eaſier terms than matrimony, at length conſented to make her his wife; but while he was preparing at Amſterdam for a journey to England with that intent, a fever carried him off, and left her free from any amorous engagements. She was alſo ſtrongly ſolicited by a very old man, of the name of Van Bruin, at whoſe expence ſhe diverted herſelf for a time, and then rejected him with that ridicule which his abſurd addreſſes juſtly merited.

In her voyage back to England, ſhe was very near being loſt, the veſſel ſhe was in being driven on the coaſt by a ſtorm, but happened to founder within ſight of land, the paſſengers were, by the timely aſſiſtance of boats from the ſhore, all fortunately preſerved.

From this period ſhe devoted her life entirely to pleaſure and the muſes. Her works are extremely numerous, and all of them have a lively and amorous turn. It is no wonder then, that her wit ſhould gain her the eſteem of Mr. Dryden, Southerne, and other men of genius, as her beauty, of which in her younger part of life ſhe poſſeſſed a great ſhare, did the love of thoſe of gallantry. Nor does ſhe appear to have been any ſtranger to the delicate ſenſations of that paſſion, as appears from ſome of her letters to a gentleman, with whom ſhe correſponded under the name of Lycida, and who ſeems not to have returned her flame with equal ardor, or received with that rapture her charms might well have been expected to command.

Her works, as I have before obſerved, were very numerous, conſiſting of plays, novels, poems, letters, &c.

As to the character her plays ſhould maintain in the records of dramatic hiſtory, it will be difficult to determine, ſince their faults and perfections ſtand in ſtrong oppoſition to each other. In all, even the moſt indifferent of her pieces, there are ſtrong ſparks of genius and underſtanding. Her plots are full of buſineſs and ingenuity, and her dialogue ſparkles with the dazzling luſtre of genuine wit, which every where glitters among it. But then ſhe has been accuſed, and that not without great juſtice, of interlarding her comedies with the moſt indecent ſcenes, and giving an indulgence in her wit to the moſt indelicate expreſſions. To this accuſation ſhe has herſelf made ſome reply, in the preface to the Lucky Chance; but the retorting the charge of prudery and preciſeneſs on her accuſers, is far from being a ſufficient exculpation of herſelf. The beſt, and perhaps the only true excuſe that can be made for it is, that although ſhe might herſelf have as great an averſion as any one to looſe ſcenes or too warm deſcriptions, yet, as ſhe wrote for a livelihood, ſhe was obliged to comply with the corrupt taſte of the times. And, as ſhe was a woman, and naturally, moreover, of an amorous complexion, and wrote in an age and to a court of gallantry and licentiouſneſs, the latter circumſtances, added to her neceſſities, compelled her to indulge her audience in their favourite depravity, and the former, aſſiſted by a rapid flow of wit and vivacity, enabled her ſo to do; ſo that both together have given her plays the looſe caſt, which it is but too apparent they poſſeſs.

Her own private character we ſhall give in the words of one of her own female companions, who, in the memoirs before-mentioned, prefixed to her novels, ſpoke of her thus. "She was," ſays this lady, "of a generous humane diſpoſition, ſomething paſſionate, very ſerviceable to her friends in all that was in her power, and could ſooner forgive an injury than do one. She had wit, humour, good-nature, and judgment: ſhe was miſtreſs of all the pleaſing arts of converſation: ſhe was a woman of ſenſe, and conſequently a lover of pleaſure. For my part I knew her intimately, and never ſaw ought unbecoming the juſt modeſty of our ſex; though more gay and free, than the folly of the preciſe will allow."

After a life intermingled with numerous diſappointments, which a woman of her ſenſe and merit ought never to have met with, and in the cloſe of a long indiſpoſition, Mrs. Behn departed from this world, on the 16th of April 1689, and lies interred in the cloyſter of Weſtminſter abbey, under a blue marble ſtone, againſt the firſt pillar in the eaſt ambulatory, with the following inſcription:

MRS. APHRA BEHN,
Died April the 16th,
1689.

Here lies a proof that wit can never be
Defence enough againſt mortality.

Revived by Tho. Waine, in reſpect to ſo bright a genius.

To BEHO'LD, V. A. [*behealdan*, Sax.] to obſerve a perſon; to have a perſon in ſight.

BEHO'LD, an interjection ſimilar to that of *lo*.

BEHO'LDEN, Part. indebted to; lying under an obligation to a perſon for favours conferred.

BEHO'LDER, S. one who ſees or caſts his eyes upon an object.

BEHO'OF, S. [from *behove*, *behifts*, Sax.] an obligation, the profit, or advantage which may accrue from a thing.

To BEHO'OVE, V. N. [from *behefath*, Sax.]

Sax.] to be incumbent as a duty, to be fit and ſuitable. This term is ſometimes uſed by modern authors; tho' it begins to grow antiquated.

BE'ING, the *participle* of the verb *to be*.

BE'ING, S. a term, ſignifying the exiſtence of a thing: thus we ſay, the Supreme *Being*; an infinite *Being*; a Finite *Being*.

To BELA'BOUR, V. A. to ſtrike; to beat a perſon ſeverely.

To BELA'CE, V. A. in navigation, to faſten; to *belace a rope*. *Johnſon*.

BELA'TED, Adj. benighted. Too late.

To BELA'Y, V. N. to lie in ambuſh, or in wait for.

To BELA'Y, V. A. [*beleygen*, Belg.] to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BE'LCH, V. A. [*bealcan*, Sax.] to break wind upwards.

BE'LCH, S. the act of breaking wind upwards.

BE'LDAM, [from *belle dame*, Fr.] a name given irreverently to an old woman.

To BELEA'GUER, V. A. [*beleggeren*, Belg.] to block up a place, or beſiege.

BELEMNI'TES, [from βελος,] in natural hiſtory, arrow-head or finger-ſtone, of a whitiſh colour. It is about the ſize of a finger, more or leſs round, of a pyramidal form, variable, of the nature of chalk, and a foſſil.

To BELI'E, V. A. [a compound of *be* and *lie*, *beliegan*, Sax. *beliegen*, Belg. and Teut.] to invent a falſhood; to feign. To charge with falſhood; to calumniate, and to miſrepreſent; to accuſe a perſon falſely; to repreſent under a feigned appearance. "A dragon's form *bely'd* the God." *Harte*.

BELLAMI'TE, S. [*belle amie*, Fr.] a dear friend. The term is now obſolete.

BELLAMOUR, S. [*belle amour*, Fr.] a gallant. Obſolete.

BE'LL-FLOWER, S. [*bell* and *flower*, becauſe it is ſhaped like a bell] a plant, by botaniſts called *campanula*. Its empalement has five acute parts; the flower is of one leaf ſhaped like a bell; and in the bottom is a five cornered nectarium. There are thirteen ſpecies.

BE'LL-FOUNDER, S. a perſon who caſts bells.

BE'LLFRY, S. that part of the ſteeple of a church in which bells are rung, probably a corruption of the French word *beffroy* a ſteeple, or tower of a church.

BE'LL-GARD, S. [*belle egard*, Fr.] a ſoft glance; a kind or languiſhing look. Now obſolete.

BELIE'F, S. [pronounced as if written *beleef*, *geleafe*, Sax.] to credit, the aſſent of the mind to, arguments uſed to perſwade us to receive any propoſition for truth, without certain knowledge that it is ſo: that which cauſes *belief*, is ſomething not evidently joined to, or ſhewing the agreement or diſagreement of thoſe ideas under conſideration. Thus, in a general ſenſe, it implies an aſſent of the mind to any propoſition; in a reſtrained ſenſe, an aſſent founded on the authority, &c. of a perſon atteſting the truth of a thing. When the revelation of God is the object, it is called divine belief; when that of a man is the object, it is then *human belief*. The articles aſſented to by a perſon. The heads of a perſon's religion; the things believed.

To BELIE'VE, V. A. [*geleafan*, Sax.] to aſſent to a propoſition merely on the credit or authority of the propoſer. Oppoſed to *know*, which implies an aſſent built on irrefragrable arguments, connected with, and flowing from the nature of the thing; wherein the connection of each intermediate idea is viſible and certain. To put a confidence in the veracity or truth of any one. "*Believe the* for ever." *Exod.* xix. 9. When uſed neuterly, to have a firm perſuaſion of a thing which is probable. Uſed with the particle *in*, it implies a ſtrong aſſent to the truth of a propoſition.

BELIE'VER, S. a perſon who gives credit to a thing. One who aſſents to the truth of chriſtianity, in oppoſition to one who refuſes his aſſent, demands demonſtrative proof, and is, on that account, ſtiled an *unbeliever*, or infidel.

BELIE'VINGLY, Adv. after ſuch a manner as ſhews that a perſon credits or aſſents to the truth of any propoſition or doctrine.

BELI'KE, Adv. perhaps; probably: made uſe of to ſhow that the ſentence it is joined with is uncertain. Sometimes uſed as a mark of irony, or jeer.

BE'LL, S. [*bell*, Sax.] a machine, or veſſel, ranked by muſicians among the inſtruments of percuſſion; made of a compound metal of tin and copper, or pewter or copper. Its ſound ariſes from a vibratory motion of its parts, like that of a muſical chord; for the ſtroke of the clapper changing its circumference from a round to a ſpherical form, which by elaſticity endeavouring to recover its former ſhape, undergoes alternate changes of figure, and by that means gives a tremulous motion to the air, in which ſound conſiſts. That of Nankin in China, weighs 50,000lb. double the weight of that at Erfurt, is 12 Engliſh feet high, and 7 1-half diameter, and 23 in circumference: and Le Comte ſays, that at Pekin, there are 7 other weighing 120,000lb. each. The Turks have an averſion to bells, and prohibit chriſtians the uſe of them in Conſtantinople. The cups of flowers, from their reſembling a bell in their ſhape. *To bear the bell*, is to ſurpaſs others; alluding to the wether which wears a bell, and is followed by the flock; or to the firſt pack-horſe of a drove, who has bells on his collar.

To BELL, V. N. in botany, to grow in the ſhape or form of bells.

ELL FA'SHIONED, Adj. reſembling a in its ſhape, being hollow, and ſmall at end, and increaſing at the other.

'LLE, S. [from *belle* Fr.] a female who ſes elegantly, and has all the polite ac-liſhments that can adorn her.

E'LLES LETTERS, S. thoſe branches education that adorn the mind, are of ſer-e to men as ſocial creatures, and accom-h them to ſhine in converſation, or to ke a figure in the higheſt poſts of govern-nt. Languages, claſſical learning, geo-phy, rhetoric, chronology, and hiſtory be accounted the principal parts of learn-under this term.

ELLIGE'RANT, Part. [from *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, Lat. waging] a modern n, that which is at war; that which is aged in war. "The *belligerant* powers," ch is proper.

BELLI'GEROUS, Adj. engaged in, or re ng to war.

BELLO'NA, S. in mythology, the ſiſter Mars and goddeſs of war.

To BE'LLOW, V. A. [*bellan*, Sax] to ke a loud noiſe; as that of a bull, the ſea a ſtorm, or outcries of human creatures.

E'LLOWS, S. [*beleg*. Sax. it has no gular.] an inſtrument, into which air is wn, and expelled out of a metal tube call-its nozzle. Their uſe in increaſing the er of fire is well known. The reaſon gned by the author of the Spectacle of Na-e, from their driving away the aqueous rticles of the coals, is indeed very pretty, not ſufficient to account for this pheno-non of itſelf; and perhaps not conſiſtent h fact. This term is generally joined h *pair* when we would uſe it as a ſingular un, *a pair of bellows*; and in this ſenſe, ryden ſays, *a bellows*; by an ellipſis, with-which he is guilty of a very great impro-ety.

BE'LLY, S. [*belig*, Sax. *balg*, *balch*, Belg] t part of the body which contians the trails, both in men and beaſts. Uſed figu-ively, for gluttony, or luxury in eating. e protuberant part in any veſſel. The mb, entrails, or the middle of any hollow ce.

To BE'LLY, V. N. to ſweell; to pro-berate; to be larger in one part than it is another.

BE'LLY-ACHE, a pain in the belly, the olic.

BE'LLY-FULL, S. a ſufficiency of food, as much as ſatisfies the appetite.

BE'LLY-ROLL, S. in huſbandry, a roll-uſed to roll ground after it is ploughed.

BE'LL-MAN, S. in London, a ſuperior nd of watchman, with a bell which he rings certain places in his pariſh, before he repeats me verſes on the eyes of a feſtival. In untry towns, applied to the cryer, who ars a bell which he rings, to give notice to the neighbourhood, before he makes his proclamation.

BE'LL-METAL, S. the metal out of which bells are made, conſiſting of 20 lb. of pewter, or 23 b. of tin, to 100 wt. of copper.

To BE'LOCK, V. A. to join or faſten one thing into another, ſo as it cannot be eaſily ſeparated.

To BELO'NG, V. N. [*belangen*, Belg.] to be the property of a perſon. To have relation to; to be depended on. "To whom *belongeſt* thou." 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13. To be appropriated to; to have for its peculiar object. "The things that *belong to* the Lord." 1 *Cor.* vii. 32. Uſed in all theſe ſenſes with the particle *to*.

BELO'VED, Part. eſteemed careſſed with the greateſt warmth of affection. In Divinty, an object worthy of the greateſt confidence an account of its fidelity, of the higheſt approbation on account of its merit, and of the warmeſt ardours of love, on account of the immenſity of its benevolence, and the ſtupendouſneſs of its endearments. "This is my *beloved* ſon." *Matt.* iii. 17. and xvii. 5. *Mar.* i. 11. and ix. 7. *Luke* iii. 22.—ix. 35.

BELO'W, Prep. not ſo high as another object, inferior, unbecoming on account of its meanneſs; unfit or degrading. "'Tis much *below* me." *Dryd.* In a lower ſituation, near to the earth. On earth, when oppoſed to heaven.

BELSWA'GGER, S. one who bluſters, noiſe, and puts on an air of importance. Johnſon interprets it a whore-maſter.

BE'LT, S. [*belt*, or *belte*, Sax.] a girdle to faſten round a perſon's middle. In Farming, a diſtemper in ſheep. In Aſtronomy, two bright marks like girdles ſurrounding the body of the planet jupiter, brighter than the reſt of his diſk, and varying both in their dimenſions and ſituations.

BE'LWETHER, S. a ſheep, which draws the reſt after him by the ſound of a bell hanging to his neck.

To BEMA'D, V. A. to deprive a perſon of the right uſe of his reaſon; to make a perſon rave. "*Bemadding*, ſorrows." *Shakeſp.*

To BEMI'RE, V. A. to daub, or ſmear with dirt.

BEMI'RED, Part. covered with dirt or ſoil. Stuck in a dirty or boggy place, applied to a horſe.

To BEMO'AN, V. A. [*bæmoenan*, Sax.] to expreſs grief or ſorrow for any calamity, including the idea of tears, and pity.

BEMO'ANER, S. one who pities and laments, at the diſaſters of another.

To BEMO'IL, V. A. *meüiller*, Fr.] to bedawb, to ſoil, to be rolled in the dirt.

To BEMO'NSTER, V. A. to make a thing hideous, horrible, or monſtrous.

BEMU'SED, Adj. addicted to rhiming or poetry.

BE'NCH, S. [ſom *benc*, *bænce*, Sax.] a

ſeat made of a long board. The ſeat whereon judges or juſtices ſit; figuratively, the perſons ſitting to decide cauſes.

To BENCH, V. A. to erect, or make benches. To ſeat or prefer a perſon to a ſeat, or bench.

BE'NCHERS, S. [from *bench*] in Law, the ſenior barriſters of inns of courts, intruſted with the government and direction of it. A perſon muſt have been a reader, and admitted to plead within the bar, before he acquires the honour of this title.

To BE'ND, V. A. [Pret. and Part. preter *bended* or *bent*, like the Iſl. *bende*] to force from a ſtraight line to a curve. The object to which a motion is directed. Figuratively, to apply the mind to any particular ſubject. To be diſpoſed to. To make ſubmiſſive; to bring to terms. In Navigation, to faſten; "*Bend* the cable," is to faſten it to the ring of the anchor. Uſed neuterly, to looſen a ſtraight ſhape, by means of ſome weight or force. To hang, or jut over. "A cliff, whoſe high and *bending* head." Uſed with the particle *on* or *upon*, to be ſtrongly inclined to or reſolved on. To bow the body, or knees in token of reſpect.

BE'ND, S. the part of a line, &c. which forms an angel. The crooked timbers which compoſe the ſides of a ſhip. In Heraldry, an ordinary or bearing, made by two lines drawn a-croſs a ſhield, from the upper part on the right to the lower on the left:

BE'NDABLE, Adj. that which may be bent, or made crooked.

BE'NDER, S. one who crooks any thing: that which forces a ſtraight to a crooked line. The circular piece of wood, which forms the top of a boy's kite.

BE'NDY, Adj. [*bendé*, Fr.] in Blazonry, the dividing an eſcutcheon into an equal number of partitions; if they be odd, the field muſt firſt be named and then the number of bends.

BENE'APED, Adj. a ſea term, implying, that a ſhip has not the depth of water ſufficient to ſet her a-float.

BENE'ATH, Prep. [*beneoth*, *beneothan*, Sax.] not ſo high as, or under, ſomething elſe. Applied to rank or dignity, inferior to. Applied to actions, not becoming; unworthy of a perſon. "Nothing *beneath* his high ſtation." *Adverb.* Uſed adverbially, or without a noun after it, in a lower place, or under, oppoſed to *upon*. Below, in ſcripture, oppoſed to *above*. "In heaven *above*, or in the earth *beneath*." *Exod.* xx 4.

BE'NEDICT, S. [*Biſcop*] a famous abbot in the 7th century, deſcended of a noble family among the Saxons, and flouriſhed under Oſwi and Egfrid, kings of Northumberland. In his 25th year he abandoned all temporal views, in order to devote himſelf to religion; and by his frequent voyages did not a little contribute to introduce the po arts into this iſland. Architecture, painti muſic, and other arts, received great impro ments from thoſe artiſts he brought o with him from Rome and France; and w added no ſmall commendation to him, that all his embelliſhments were appropri to the ſervice of the church. Chanting choirs was introduced by him in 678. founded two very conſiderable monaſter lived an exemplary life, and enjoyed quality ſeldom to be met with in a ſaint, refined taſte joined to a remarkable auſteri

BENEDI'CTINES, S. an order of Mon who wear a black gown, with large ſleeves, and a capuche on their heads, were in England named Black Friars. religious order has been ſo remarkable wealth, extent, and men of note; nor any boaſt of a nobler liſt of members.

BENE'DICTION, S. [from *benedictio*, La a devout prayer to the Deity to beſtow bl ſings on a perſon, generally applied to t bleſſing of a biſhop. Happineſs acquired or owing to a bleſſing. In the Romiſh churc the form of making a biſhop, called *conſec tion*.

BENEFAC'TION, S. [of *benefactu* ſupine of *benefacio*, Lat.] a good and be volent action; a charitable gift.

BENEFA'CTOR, S. the perſon who co fers a benefit; generally applied to thoſe w leave and endow alms-houſes, ſchools, colleges. Sometimes to thoſe who in public capacity contribute to the benefit a advantage of a nation.

BENEFA'CTRESS, S. a woman or f male, who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE, S. [*beneficium*, Lat.] a chur endowed with a reward or ſalary for the p formance of divine ſervice, or the ſal itſelf, given on that account.

BE'NEFICED, Adj. having, or poſſeſſ a church-living.

BENEFICENCE, S. [from *beneficen* a diſintereſted inclination to promote t welfare of another; diſtinguiſhed from ch rity as diſtreſs is the object of that; but perſons may be the objects of this: it diff from benignity or humility, which is ſtrained to the diſpoſition of the mind, this always includes action.

BENE'FICENT, Part. [*benefaciens*, La performing diſintereſted acts of kindne and aſſiſtance.

BENEFI'CIAL, Adj. [from *benificu* Lat.] that which relieves, or is of ſervice.

BENEFI'CIALLY, Adv. in ſuch a ma ner as to relieve, or aſſiſt.

BENEFI'CIARY, Adj. holding any di nity, as tributary to another. Uſed ſubſt tively, it implies one who is in poſſeſſion a church living, or benefice. "The *ben ficiary*

…ſary is obliged to ſerve the pariſh churches." *Ayliffe.*

BE'NEFIT, S. [from *bene*, and *fio*, Lat.] …at which advantageth, or turns to the pro… of another. An act of kindneſs, to aſſiſt …nother. Among players, all that is received … the theatre, which are applied to their …wn uſe. In Law, *benefit* of the clergy, …as an ancient liberty of the church; whereby …y prieſt might on his petition, even in the …ſe of murder, be delivered to his ordinary … order to purge himſelf. It is at preſent …onfined to ſignify a perſon's being only …urnt in the hand for felony.

To BE'NEFIT, V. A. to do ſomething …hereby another may receive advantage. To …romote, increaſe, or render better. "Far …om *benefiting* trade." *Arbuth.* To improve; … reap advantage from.

BENE'VOLENCE, S. [from *benevolentia*, …at.] a diſpoſition of mind, to do another …l the good we can, without any views of …tereſt; the good deed proceeding from …is diſpoſition

BENE'VOLENT, Part. [from *benevo…nt*, Lat.] inclined to do good, without any …iews of intereſt.

BENGAL, a country of Aſia, in India, …ing near the mouth of the river Ganges, …ounded on the N. by the provinces of …atna, and Jeſuat; on the E. by the …ingdoms of Arracan, and Tipra; on the … by the bay of Bengal, and the province …f Orixa; and on the W. by the provinces …f Narvar and Malva; being about 400 …iles in length from E. to W. and 300 in …readth from N. to S. In this province, the …ngliſh, Dutch, and French, have factories; …nd the principal of that of the Engliſh, is …lled Calcutta, or Fort St. George. This …ountry has the ſame advantage as Egypt, …hich is annually overflowed by the river …ile; for this is watered in the ſame manner …y the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly …entows, whoſe women had a cuſtom of …urning themſelves with their dead huſbands; …ut this practice is now greatly reſtrained, …y the authority of the Great Mogul. It is …overned by a Nabob, one of whom lately …ook Fort St. George, and committed great …ruelties among the people of the factory; …ut he has ſince been depoſed, and killed, …nd there is now a friend to the Engliſh in …is room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, …leaſant country, by ſome eſteemed a ſort of …arthly paradiſe, and it lies very convenient …or carrying on a trade with the parts round …bout it, and for purchaſing their various …ommodities and manufactures.

BENJA'MIN, S. [*benzoin*] in Pharmacy, … gum of a tree, abounding in Cochin China, …ſembling the almond. The gum is both … drops and lumps, the former of which is …e true, of a yellow, or gold colour without, …nd white within, friable, without any taſte, and aromatic. The beſt comes from Sumatra. It is a great and powerful expectorant, and given in aſthmas, infarctions of the lungs, and inveterate coughs.

To BENI'GHT, V. A. to be overtaken by darkneſs. To wander in the dark.

BENI'GN, Adj. [from *benignus*] inclinable to do good. Kind, generous, or liberal. In Medicine, wholſome, gentle. "Salts of a *benign*, mild nature." *Arbuth.* Applied to a diſeaſe, when all the ſymptoms of it are favourable.

BENIG'NITY, S. [*benignitas*, Lat.] a diſpoſition to be kind, or humane to another.

BENI'GNLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſhew kindneſs, humanity, and condeſcenſion.

BE'NISON, S. [*beniſſons*, Fr.] a bleſſing. A rapture of joyful gratitude on account of ſome benefit received.

BE'NT, S. [from *bend*, Iſl.] that part which is forced from a ſtraight line; that which forms an angle. The declivity, or ſlope of a hill. "On a *bent*, the temple ſtood." *Dryd.* After the word *full*, ſtretch applied to the purpoſe, in alluſion to the ſtretching a bow; propenſity or inclination applied to the affections, with the particle *of* before the affection. Tendency, or the different appearances of an object.

To BENU'M, V. A. [from *benyman*, Sax.] to deſtroy the ſenſe of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the body; or the approach of death.

To BEPA'INT, V. A. to cover with colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion. "Elſe would a maiden bluſh *bepaint* my cheek." *Shak.*

To BEPI'SS, V. A. to be unable to hold or retain one's urine.

To BEQUE'ATH, V. A. to leave, or give a perſon any thing by will.

BEQUE'ST, S. ſomething left by will; a legacy.

To BERE'AVE, V. N. [preter *bereaved*, or *bereft* from *bereaſan*, Sax.] to take forcibly away. To ſpoil; to rob; to ſtrip a perſon of his property.

BERE'AVEMENT, S. the act of leaving a perſon deſtitute of any thing.

BERE'FT, part. paſſive of *bereave*.

BE'RGAMOT, S. [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a fine juicy pear, of a globular form. An eſſence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree ingrafted with the ſtock of a bergamot pear tree. The original inventor of this eſſence, acquired no ſmall fortune from the ſecret. Likewiſe a kind of ſnuff, of a large grain.

BE'RGMOTE, S. [from *berg*, and *mot*, Sax.] a court held on a hill in Derbyſhire, to decide the controverſies between the miners.

BERKSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 37 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, on the W. by Wiltſhire, on the S. by Hampſhire and Surry, and on the E. by Middleſex and part of Buckinghamſhire. It contains 140 pariſhes, 12 market-towns, and 16906 houſes. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of the White Horſe; and it has the title of an earldom.

To BERHY'ME, V. A. to make a perſon the ſubject of a poem.

BE'RME, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a piece of ground from 3 to 5 feet wide, left between the rampart and the moat.

BERMU'DAS, S. [from *Bermuda*, a Spaniard, who diſcovered them in 1552, likewiſe named *Sommers iſlands*, from Sir G. Sommers, who took poſſeſſion of them in 1609] a cluſter of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 32 deg. N. and long. 64. deg. 48 min. W. St. George is the moſt conſiderable of them, where the number of Engliſh is computed at 10,000, beſides ſlaves. The climate is temperate: their chief growth is in Indian wheat and tobacco, the latter of which is very indifferent. Their cedars excel thoſe of any other country, either for their fragrancy, durableneſs, or hardneſs; and are ſo abundant, that they build their veſſels of them, which are reckoned the beſt ſailors of any in all the Weſt Indies. They have fiſh in great plenty, amongſt which the tortoiſes are ſo numerous, that the inhabitants almoſt live entirely upon them.

To BERO'B, V. A. to ſteal; to pilfer.

To BE'RRY, V. N. to produce berries.

BE'RTRAM, S. [*pyrethum*, Lat.] in Botany, an herb, named alſo baſtard pellitory

BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, which properly belongs to neither, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Friday in Trinity-week, for black cattle and horſes. It is a town and county of itſelf, and is a place of great ſtrength, as well by nature as art, being defended with walls, a caſtle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and ſalmons. It is ſeated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handſome bridge of ſixteen arches. It ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It is 147 miles N. of York, 52 E. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 339 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 55, lat. 55. 45.

BE'RYL, S. [βηρυλλος, Gr. *beryllus*, Lat.] a precious tranſparent ſtone, like chryſtal, found in the mines of the Indies. It inclines a little to a ſea green, and was from thence called *aqua marina*: to make it more ſparkling and white, it muſt be cut facit-wiſe, as it receives no brightneſs from the poliſh. It was the 8th ſtone in the breaſt-plate of the Jewiſh high-prieſt.

To BESCRE'EN, V. A. to conceal, or hide any thing.

To BESEE'CH, V. A. [preter *I beſought*, *I have beſought*, from *be* and *ſecan*, Sax.] to intreat earneſtly; to aſk for as a great favour.

To BESEE'M, V. N. [*beziemen*, Belg.] to ſuit. To become, or be worthy of.

To BESE'T, V. A. [preter *I beſet*, *I have beſet*, *beſetan*, Sax.] to ſurround, alluding to an enemy's ſurrounding a body of men. Uſed with *hard*, or *ſore*, to oppreſs, perplex, or embarraſs. To lay in wait, to endanger, to encompaſs.

To BESHI'TE, V. A. [*beſcheiſſen*, Belg.] to ſoil with excrements.

To BESHRE'W, V. A. [from *beſchreyen*, Teut.] to wiſh any calamity to a perſon. "I *beſhrew* us both." *Dryd.*

BESI'DE, or BESI'DES Prep. [from *be* and *ſide*, Sax.] by, or at the ſide, or near. "*Beſide* him hung his bow." *Pared. Loſt.* Something more, over and above. "Great numbers, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the Chriſtian records." *Aldiſ.* Before a reciprocal pronoun, it implies the loſs of reaſon. "Thou art *beſide thyſelf*." *Acts.* Something more than what has been mentioned. The reſt; or that which has not been mentioned.

To BESIE'GE, V. A. to ſurround, or attack a place, in order to conquer it.

BESIE'GER, S. a perſon who beſieges.

To BESME'AR, V. A. [of *ſmearan*, Sax.] to dawb with any thing which alters the colour of a thing, to tarniſh, or deprive of its luſtre, applied to character, &c. "Would not let ingratitude—ſo much *beſmear* it." *Shak.*

To BESMO'KE, V. A. to foul, or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T, V. A. [from *be* and *ſmutan*, Sax.] to ſmear with any thing black, eſpecially with ſmoke, ſoot, &c.

BE'SOM, S. [*beſm*, *beſma*, Sax.] an inſtrument uſed by houſewives to ſweep their floors clean, by the Londoners generally called a *broom*.

To BESO'RT, V. A. to ſuit; to fit, become, or agree with. "Such men as may *beſort* your age." *Shak.*

To BESO'T, V. A. to ſtupify with drunkenneſs. To be extremely in love with. "*Beſotted on* that face and eyes." *Dryd.*

BESO'UGHT, *part. paſſ.* of *Beſeech*.

To BESPA'NGLE, V. A. to make any thing ſhine or glitter.

To BESPA'TTER, V. A. to caſt ſmall quantities of water. To tarniſh the character of a perſon. "Whom never faction could *beſpatter*." *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL, V. A. to dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPE'AK, V. A. [pronounced as if written with *ee*, *b-ſpeek*, preter, *I beſpoke*, or *beſpoke*; *I have beſpoke*, or *beſpoken*; from *be*, for, and *ſpæcan*, Sax. to give orders for the making of a thing. To engage beforehand. "To *beſpeak* his cuſtom." Life of *Bull.* To diſcover before-hand. To addreſs in diſcourſe; to ſpeak to. "Thus the queen *beſpoke*." *Dryd.* To declare, to ſhow.

BESPE'AKER, S. he that gives orders for the making of any thing; he that beſpeaks.

To BESPE'CKLE, V. A. to mark with ſpots.

To BESPE'W, V. A. to vomit upon.

To BESPI'CE, V. A. to ſeaſon with ſpices.

BESPO'KE, *irregular part.* from *beſpeak*.

To BESPO'T, V. A. to mark with ſpots.

To BESPRE'AD, V. A. [pronounced *beſpred*, as if the *a* was dropped; from *be* and *ſpread*, of *ſprædan*, Sax.] to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover with. Uſed with the particle *with*, before a thing *ſpread*, or uſed as a cover. "*With* painted flowers *beſpread*." *Dryd.*

To BESPRI'NKLE, V. A. to ſpirt water, ſo as to make it fall in drops.

To BESPU'TTER, V. A. to wet by forcing ſpittle in drops from between the lips.

BEST, Adj. [the ſuperlative degree of *good*, the comparative *better*, from *god* or *bet*, *betera*, *beſt*, Sax.] the higheſt degree of good, applied to perſons or things; the utmoſt exertion of power or ability. "Let each man *do* his *beſt*." *Shak.* Uſed with *at*, the higheſt degree of perfection. Joined with *make*, to carry a thing to the higheſt degree of perfection, or gain all the advantage from it that is poſſible. "Alnaſcher, in order to *make* the *beſt* of it." *Addiſ.* Uſed adverbially, for moſt. "Where it liketh him *beſt*." *Deut.* xxiii. 16.

To BESTA'IN, V. N. to alter, or diſcharge the colour; to mark with ſpots or ſtains.

To BESTE'AD, V. A. [Preter. *I beſted*, or *have beſted*] to ſupport, ſuſtain, or help; to treat, uſe, or furniſh with conveniencies. "Hardly *beſtead*." *Iſaiah* viii. 21.

BESTI'AL, Adj. [from *beſtia*, Lat.] having the nature of a beaſt; having no regard to reaſon, delicacy, virtue, ſhame, or humanity, and carries with it an idea of the higheſt reproach.

BESTIA'LITY, S. that quality which is oppoſite to every principle of humanity, and includes the ſecondary idea of great baſeneſs and the higheſt reproachfulneſs.

BE'STIALLY, Adv. ſo as to reſemble a beaſt, and below the dignity of humanity: a term of ſevere reproach.

To BESTI'CK, V. A. to fix darts, or any pointed mark upon a ſubject; to wound all over.

To BE'STIR, V. A. to exert one's ſelf vigorouſly, including the idea of inactivity or reſt before it. Generally uſed with the reciprocal pronouns, *him*, *her*, *himſelf*, &c. "They muſt needs *beſtir themſelves*." *Ray.* But Shakeſpeare uſed it before common nouns. "You have ſo *beſtirred* your valour." This conſtruction is never adopted by preſent writers of any note.

To BESTOW, V. A. [*beſtedan*, Belg.] to give a perſon a thing, including the idea of a favour; to give in marriage; to lay out or ſpend, uſed with *for*. "Thou ſhalt *beſtow* that money for whatſoever thy ſoul luſteth after." *Deut.* xiv. 26. To place; to lay up in a place. "*Beſtowed* them in the houſe." 2 *Kings* vi. 24.

BESTO'WER, S. he that gives a thing, which could not be claimed as a right. He that confers a favour.

To BESTRE'W, V. A. [Part. *beſtrewed* or *beſtrown*] to ſcatter, or ſprinkle over; to cover with. Preter. *I beſtred*, *I have beſtred*, or *beſtridden*.

To BESTRI'DE, V. A. to ſtand over any thing, ſo as to have a leg on each ſide of it. As this poſture is that of a perſon on horſeback, it is put figuratively for a perſon riding. "He *beſtrides* the lazy-pacing clouds." *Shak.* To ſtand over a thing in order to defend it. "He doth *beſtride* a bleeding land." *Shak.*

To BESTU'D, V. A. to adorn with ſhining marks or ſtuds.

BE'T, S. [from *wetten*, Teut.] the money depoſited by the parties who lay a wager, to be given to the winner.

To BE'T, V. A. to lay a wager, or riſque a ſum of money on the ſucceſs of a thing or undertaking.

BE'T, the old Preter of *beat*. Now obſolete.

To BETA'KE, V. A. [Preter, *I betook*, Part. Paſſive, *betaken*] to apply; to have recourſe to; to take to, fly, go, or paſs. "They both *betook* themſelves different ways." *Par. Loſt.*

To BETEEM, V. A. to beſtow or give; to produce.

To BETHI'NK, V. A. [Preter, *I bethought*, from *be* and *thencan*, Sax.] to recollect one's ſelf; to ſuſpend our thoughts, in order to examine ſome particular idea; generally uſed with the reciprocal pronouns *my*, *himſelf*, &c. "I have *bethought me* of another fault." *Shak.*

BE'THLEHEM, S. [from בֵּית, and לֶחֶם, Heb] the name of a city in Judea, the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hoſpital. See BEDLAM.

BE'THLEHEMITE, S. a bedlamite, a lunatic.

BETHO'UGHT, [pronounced *bethâwt*] the preter of *bethink*.

To BETHU'MP, V. A. to ſtrike, bang, or beat.

To BETI'DE, V. A. [Preter, *it betided*, or

or *betid*, from *tid*, Sax.] to happen; to befall.

BETI'ME, or BETI'MES, *Adv.* early; in ſeaſon; without delay; ſoon; in a ſhort time, applied to continuance or duration. "Which fadeth *betimes*." *Bac.* Joined with *morni g*, early, not long after day-break. "They roſe *betimes in the morning*. 1 *Macc.* iv. 52. Uſed with the particle *in*.

To BETO'KEN, *V. A.* to declare, to ſignify, to ſhew or diſcover.

BE'TONY, *S.* [*betonia*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant. Linnæus ranges it in the 12th claſs of his firſt ſect. There are ſeven ſpecies. The common ſort, growing with a white flower in the woods in England, is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary.

BETO'OK, Irregular Participle, *from betake.*

To BETO'SS, *V. A.* to be toſſed, agitated, diſturbed, or tormented.

To BETRA'Y, *V. A.* [*bedrieghen*, Belg.] to deliver one to his enemies, though bound to the contrary, including the idea of treachery; to diſcloſe a ſecret; to diſcover ſome failing. "Leſt you *betray* your ignorance" *Watts.* Uſed with the particle *to*, to expoſe to; to make a perſon liable to fall into ſome inconveniencies, or ſubject to ſome failing. "To *betray* him to great errors." *K. Charles.* To diſcover as a relique, ſignal, or mark. "Nor a ſtone *betray*—The place." *Addiſ.*

BETRA'YER, *S.* the perſon who betrays; one who diſcloſes a ſecret. Applied to things, or abſtract ideas, with great elegance, and implies the fruſtrating or diſappointing any deſign. "Fear the *betrayer* of all ſuccours." *Hooker.*

To BETRI'M, *V. A.* to adorn or embelliſh with dreſs.

To BETRO'TH, *V. A.* [*betrouwer*, Belg.] to promiſe a perſon in marriage. In Law, to nominate to a biſhopric.

To BETRU'ST, *V. A.* to rely upon the fidelity of another. Uſed with the particle *to* before the perſon truſted, and *with* before the thing or perſon committed to the charge of another. "*Betruſt* him *with* all the good." *Grew.*

BE'TTER, *Adj.* [the comparative degree of *good*, of which *beſt* is the ſuperlative, from *god* or *bet*, Sax.] that which exceeds the thing it is compared with. Uſed with the definite particle *the* and followed by *of*, ſomething ſuperior to; that which hath ſome advantages over the thing compared. "Altered *for the better*." Uſed ſubſtantively, a perſon ſuperior to ourſelves. "The courteſy of nations allows you my *better*." *Shak.*

BE'TTER, *Adv.* [the comparative of *well*] in a more complete, perfect, exact manner; more profitable.

To BE'TTER, *V. A.* [*beſtern*, Teut.] to improve; to increaſe the value; to amend; to ſurpaſs; to excell.

BE'TTER, *S.* a perſon who riſques a ſum of money on the ſucceſs or miſcarriage of a thing or perſon; one who lays wagers.

BE'TTY, *S.* [from *betan*, Sax.] a ſtrong wedge, like a chiſſel, uſed for breaking open doors. Alſo the name of a pint flaſk.

BETWE'EN, *Prep.* [*betweonan*, Sax.] in the middle, or having one of the two things mentioned on each ſide of us. Applied to time, the middle ſpace. Applied to qualities, partaking of each. "*Between* black and white." Applied to things oppoſite to each other, it implies the idea of difference acquired by compariſon. "Diſtinguiſh *between* what require or what not." *Locke.* By themſelves, privately. "That was done *between* them." *Greenwood. Between* is properly uſed when ſpeaking of only two perſons, but *among*, when more are included. Though it muſt be confeſſed that authors ſeldom attend to this diſtinction, and uſe the words promiſcuouſly.

BETWI'XT, *Prep.* See BETWEEN.

BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, *S.* a kind of ſquare one or both legs of which are crooked; being moveable on a point or center, it may be ſet to any angle, and ſupply the deficiencies of the common ſquare and mitre, by ſetting off an angle greater than 90, to which it exceeds the former, or leſs than 45 deg. in which it has the advantage of the latter. *Bevil angle*, is that which is not a ſquare, whether it be obtuſe or acute.

To BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, *V. A.* to form a bevil angle.

BE'VERAGE, *S.* [*beveragio*, Ital.] any thing drinkable. A kind of water cyder made by putting the mure into the fat, and adding water, which ſtands on it 48 hours, is then preſſed and tunned immediately. To treat on putting on, or firſt wearing a new ſuit of cloaths.

BE'VY, *S.* [from *beva*, Ital.] a flock, or number of birds. An aſſembly or company.

To BEWAI'L, *V. A.* to grieve for any calamity, including the idea of ſorrow expreſſed by tears, and cries of miſery.

To BEWA'RE, *V. A.* to act with caution ſo as to provide againſt any future miſfortune. It has the particle *of*, before the thing which raiſes the ſuſpicion of danger, and is uſed only in ſuch forms of ſpeech as would admit the word *be*; as, *he may beware*, *let him beware*, *he will beware*; but not in thoſe wherein the auxiliary verbs occur, as we do not ſay, *I did beware*, *I have beware*, or *been ware.*

BEWDLEY, a town of Worceſterſhire with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on May 4, for horned cattle, horſes, cheeſe, linen and woollen cloth; on December 10 for hogs only; and on December 11, for horned cattle, horſes, cheeſe, linen, woollen

oollen cloth. It is pleaſantly ſituated on e river Severn, and is a neat well-built wn, enjoying a good trade for malt, lea- er, and caps. It is 14 miles N. of Wor- ſter, 22 E. of Ludlow, and 122 N. W. of ondon. It ſends one member to parlia- ent. Lon. 15. 14. lat. 52. 25.

To BEWE'T, V. A. to render a thing oiſt or wet.

To BEWI'LDER, V. A. to loſe in a place wood; to puzzle and perplex with diffi- lties. "Loſt and *bewildered*." *Addiſ.*

To BEWI'TCH, V. A. [of *wiece* or *wic*, Sax.] to ſubject to the power of diaboli- l charms. In a ſecondary ſenſe, to ope- e ſo powerfully on the mind by perſonal mental charms, as to be irreſiſtible.

BEWI'TCHERY, S. ſuppoſed to be an reſiſtible power, which perſons dealing in agic had over others. In its ſecondary nſe, an irreſiſtible charm, either perſonal, ental, &c.

To BEWRA'Y, V. A. [*bewregan*, Sax.] diſcover or make known a thing that is d or ſecret.

BEWRA'YER, S. one who diſcovers a ing which ſhould be concealed. A divulger ſecrets, uſed in a bad ſenſe, and including it either the idea of folly or treachery.

BEYO'ND, Prep. [*geond*, *begeond*, *begeon*, Sax.] applied to a place, that which is the greateſt diſtance from us. Farther an. "*Beyond* the mountain." Acroſs over. "*Beyond* the ſea." *Deut.* xxx. 13. oo great for, or out of the reach of; ex- ding; above; ſuperior. "Thy good- ſs *beyond* thought." *Par. Loſt.* *To go be- d*, is to deceive or defraud by a greater de- e of craft or cunning. "That no man *beyond* or defraud." 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

BE'ZEL, or BE'ZIL, S. that part of a g in which the ſtone is ſet.

BE'ZOR, S. [from *badzcher*, Perſ.] an idote againſt poiſon: alſo a medicinal ne brought from the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies, nd in the ſtomach of an animal of the t kind, and compoſed of ſeveral coats, e an onion. *Oriental bezoar*, comes par- ularly from the kingdom of Golconda and nnanor, in the Eaſt-Indies; being found ed with the dung of the *pazan*, a goat, d bears a very high price, though more uable for its rareneſs than its real uſe. It uſed in the epilepſy, ſwimmings in the d, palpitation of the heart; jaundice, lic, and enters into one ſpecies of Gaſ- gn's powder. The occidental *bezoar*, nes from the Weſt-Indies, and is formed the ſtomachs of the guinacoes, jachos, unnas, and taraguas; but that which nes from the laſt is the beſt.

BEZOA'RDIC, Adj. medicines com- nded with *bezoar*.

BIA'NGULATED, or BIA'NGULOUS, [*angulus*, Lat.] having two angles or ners.

BI'AS, S. [*biais*, Fr.] the weight in one ſide of a bowl to regulate it in its courſe, and to turn it from a ſtraight line. Figura- tively, any influence, or propenſity.

To BI'AS, V. A. to influence or perſuade a perſon to any particular meaſures.

BI'B, S. [from *bibo*, Lat.] a piece of linen put under the chins of infants when feeding. Alſo a piece of linen pinned on the front of a woman's ſtay.

BIBA'CIOUS, Adj. [*bibax*, Lat.] greatly addicted to drinking.

BIBA'CITY, S. [*bibacitas*, Lat.] the qua- lity of drinking too much, or to exceſs.

BI'BBER, S. [from *bibo*, Lat.] a perſon who drinks much, or to exceſs.

BI'BLE, S. [from βιβλος, Gr. a book, called ſo by way of eminence] the volume which contains the great truths of religion and conduct revealed from heaven by God, comprehending the Old and New Teſta- ment. The tranſlation of this ſacred vo- lume was begun, and ſome part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus tranſ- lated the Pſalms into Saxon, in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Ecbert, in 730; the whole by Bede, in 731. Freviſa publiſhed the whole in Engliſh, in 1357. Tindal's was brought hither in 1534; re- viſed and altered in 1538; publiſhed with a pref.ce of Cranmer's in 1549. In 1551, another tranſlation was publiſhed, which be- ing reviſed by ſeveral biſhops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1607, a new tranſlation was publiſhed by authority, which is that which is now uſed.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, S. [from βιβλος,] one who writes or copies books.

BI'BULOUS, Adj. [*bibulus*, Lat.] that which ſucks, drains, or drinks any fluid.

BI'CEPS, S. Adj. [Lat.] in Anatomy, that which has two heads. *Biceps humeri*, is a muſcle of the arm with two heads or be- ginnings. The *biceps femoris*, *or tibiæ*, is a muſcle of the leg with two heads, the upper- moſt and longeſt of which ariſes from the protuberance of the iſchium; the lower from the *linea aſpera* of the *os femoris*, below the termination of the glutæus maximus; its office being, not only to bend the tibia together with the ſartorius, but likewiſe to turn the leg together with the foot and toes outward, when we ſit with the knees bent.

BICI'PITAL, or BICIPITOUS, Adj. [*bi- ciputes*, Lat.] having two heads.

To BICKER, V. N. [from *bicre*, Brit.] to ſkirmiſh, or quarrel. To tremble or quiver, or move backward and forwards. "The bickering flame." *Par. Loſt.*

BI'CKERING, S. a quarrel, ſkirmiſh, or ſudden attack; a miſunderſtanding. "They fell to ſuch a *bickering*." *Sidney.*

BI'CKERN, S. the pointed iron at one end of an anvil.

BI'CORN, or BICORNOUS, Adj. [from *bis*. and *cornu*, Lat.] having two horns.

BICO'RPORAL, Adj. [from *bis* and *corpus*, Lat.] that which has two bodies.

To BI'D, V. A. [preter *I bid*, *bad*, *bade*, *I have bid*, or *bidden*, from *biddan*, Sax.] to ask, or invite a perſon as a gueſt. "*Bid* to the marriage." *Matth.* xxii. 9. To order or command. To offer, or propoſe, a ſum for the purchaſe of a thing. To publiſh, or proclaim. "Our bans thrice *bid*." *Gay.* Oppoſed to *forbid*, which ſets aſide a marriage. To offer, or denounce. "He *bids* defiance." *Granv.* To pray, according to the meaning of the Sax. from whence it is derived. 2 *John*, 10.

BIDA'LE, S. an invitation of friends.

BI'DDEN, Part. Paſſ. [from *beodan*, Sax.] invited. Commanded, or compelled.

BI'DDER, S. one who offers a price or ſum for any thing.

BIDDIFORD, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs on February 14, July 18, and November 13, for cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Torige, over which there is a large ſtone-bridge, with 24 piers, and ſo high, that a veſſel of 60 tons may paſs under it. It is a large well-inhabited place, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, 7. N. of Torrington, and 197 W. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 10.

BI'DDING, S. [from *bid*] command, order, or invitation.

To BI'DE, V. A. [*bidan*, *abidan*, Sax.] to endure, ſuffer, or permit. To dwell, remain, or continue.

BIDE'NTAL, Adj. [*bidens*, Lat.] having two teeth. That which has two prongs.

BIDI'NG, S. dwelling; conſtant ſtay, or reſidence.

BIE'NNIAL. Adj. [from *biennis*, Lat.] continuing for two years.

BI'ER, S. [*beer*, Sax. from *bæran*, Sax. to bear, *ber*, Arm. *bar*, Perſ.] a frame of wood, to convey dead perſons to the grave.

BIE'STINGS, S. [from *byſtirg*, Sax.] in Farming, the firſt milk given by a cow after calving, being thick, taſting very ſaltiſh, and unfit for the food of the human ſpecies.

BIFA'RIOUS, Adj [*bifarius*, Lat.] that which may be underſtood two ways.

BI'FEROUS, Adj. [*bis*, Lat. and *ferens*, Lat.] bearing, or producing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID, or BI'FIDATED, Adj. [*bifidus*, Lat.] in Botany, divided into two; ſplit in two; opening with a cleft. Millar affects this term in his Gardener's Dictionary more than any other writer we know of.

BIFOLD, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. and *fold*] double; or conſiſting of two oppoſites.

BI'G, Adj. [*bogote*, *begatre*, Ruſſ.] large, immenſe, ſwelling out. Joined to *with*, or *of*, pregnant; with child. "*Big* with young." *Bac.* Swelling, or diſtended with grief. Proud; haughty.

BI'GAMIST, S. [from *bigamy*] one who has married twice, before his firſt wife is dead.

BI'GAMY, S. [from *bis*, Lat. and γαμος, Gr.] the having of two wives at the ſame time; which is felony by the law.

BIG-BELLIED, Adj. ſwelling out, protuberant; with child; pregnant.

BI'GGIN, S. [from *beguin*] the under cap of an infant, which covers the hind part of its head.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and five fairs, on February 13, the Saturday in Eaſter-week, Whit-Monday, July 22, and October 28, for all ſorts of cattle. It is ſeated on the rivel Ivel, over which it has a handſome ſtone-bridge. It is much more conſiderable than it was formerly, on account of the great northern road, which runs through it, and it has ſeveral commodious inns for travellers. It is 11 miles S. S. E. of St. Neot's, 46 N. N. W. of London, and 10. S. E. of Bedford, being one of the greateſt barley markets in England. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 5.

BI'GLY, Adv. haughtily; in a bluſtering manner; proudly.

BI'GNESS, S. largeneſs, bulk, dimenſions, or extent.

BI'GOT, S. one who is ſtrongly attached to any religion or opinion, notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt reaſon urged to convince him by a contrary party. Uſed in bad ſenſe, and with the particle *to*, before the object.

BI'GOTED, Adj. [from *bigot*] obſtinately prepoſſeſſed, in favour of any perſon, opinion. Uſed with the particle *to*.

BI'GOTRY, S. obſtinacy, or attachment to any party or opinion. Uſed with the particle *to*.

BI'LE, S. [from *bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a yellow bitter liquor or fluid, ſeparated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and diſcharged into the lower end of the duodenum. Of the greateſt conſequence in preſerving health, and remedying moſt inconveniencies, that happen to the human conſtitution. By its ſaponaceous and ſulphureous qualities, it ſheaths the acids in the chyle, contributes not a little to the work of digeſtion, and the mixture of the inteſtinal fluids; being found in moſt, if not all animals, we may ſafely conclude, that the wiſe Architect of animal bodies has placed it therein, both for neceſſary and noble uſes.

BI'LE, S. [from *bile*, Sax.] a red inflammatory ſwelling or tumour.

BI'LGE, S. [*bilig*, Sax. *biligia*, Iſl.] the part of a ſhip's bottom on which ſhe reſts when a-ground. *Bilge water*, that which

ests on a ſhip's bottom. *Bilge-pump*, is that which is applied to the ſide of a ſhip, to pump out the bilge-water.

To BI'LGE, V. N. a ſea term, to damage the boards of a veſſel againſt a rock. To ſpring a leak.

BI'LIARY, Adj. [from *bile* or *biſis*, Lat.] that which relates to, or conveys, the bile.

BILI'NGUOUS, Adj. [from *bilingis*, Lat.] that which has two tongues; one who can ſpeak two languages.

To BI'LK, V. A. [*bilk*, or *bilken*, *bien*, Teut.] to cheat; defraud, or contract a debt, without intending to pay it.

BI'LL, S. [*bile*, Sax.] the horny ſubſtance protuberating from the head of a bird, or fowl. A beak.

BI'LL, S. [*bille*, Sax. *billet*, Fr.] in Trade, or Commerce, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done. A writing wherein a perſon obliges himſelf to pay a ſum of money to another at a certain time. *Bill of credit*, is that which is given to another, impowering him to take up money of his correſpondents in foreign countries. A *Bill of entry*, is an account of goods entered at the cuſtom-houſe, either inwards or outwards. *Bill of exchange*, is a piece of paper drawn by a perſon on another in a different place, for money received by him at home. *Bill of lading*, is a memorandum or acknowledgement, under the hand of the maſter of a veſſel, of his having received goods on board, together with a promiſe to deliver them as conſigned. *Bill of parcels*, an account given of the ſeveral goods bought, and their prices. *Bill of ſale*, is a ſolemn contract under ſeal, whereby a perſon transfers his goods to another. *Bill in law*, is a ſingle bond without a condition. In parliament, a writing containing ſome propoſals offered to the houſe to be paſſed into a law. A deſcription of ſome curioſity, or commodity delivered by the perſons who ſhow or ſell it, called a hand bill. A *bill of mortality*, an account of the number of perſons dying within certain limits and times. A *bill of fare*, an account of the diſhes of an entertainment.

BI'LLA VE'RA, in Law, words indorſed on the grand jury on an indictment, ſignifying that they find it probable, and worthy further conſideration: whereupon the offender is ſaid to ſtand indicted, and if it touches life, is refered to the petty jury, or jury of life and death.

To BILL, V. A. [from *bill*, Sax.] to join bills together. To careſs with great fondneſs, alluding to the manner of doves joining their bills together. Uſed neuterly, to publiſh by a hand-bill, with *about*. "A compoſition he *billed about*." *L'Eſtrange*.

BI'LLET, S. [Fr.] a ſmall written paper. A ticket directing ſoldiers where to lodge. A ſmall log of wood. In Heraldry, a bearing reſembling a long ſquare.

BI'LLIARDS, S. [it has no ſingular. *Billiardo*, Ital.] a game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal, with little ivory balls, which are driven by the oppoſite parties into hazards, holes, or pockets, placed at the ends and ſides of the table.

BI'LLOW, S. [from *bilur*, Iſl.] a large, high ſwelling wave.

To BI'LLOW, V. N. to ſwell or become tempeſtuous.

BI'LLOWY, Adj. ſtormy, tempeſtuous, ſwelling.

BI'N, S. [*binne*, Sax. *benne*, Belg.] a long ſquare cheſt of wood, wherein corn, &c. are put.

BI'NARY, Adj. [*binus*, Lat.] conſiſting of or confined to two. *Binary* Arithmetic, a method of computation propoſed by M. Leibnitz, wherein inſtead of the ten figures in common arithmetic, he makes uſe of only 0 and 1, and the cypher multiplies every thing by 2. Thus 1 is one, 10 two, 11 three, 100 four, a method that ſeems to have been uſed by the Chineſe 4000 years ago.

To BI'ND, V. A. [preter *bound*] to confine a perſon's limbs by bonds; to ſurround, encompaſs, confine, faſten together; to fix a bandage on; compel; to oblige by oath or bargain; in phyſic, to ſtop a looſeneſs, or make coſtive. To *bind a book*, to ſew the ſheets together, and place them in a cover. Uſed with the particle *to*, to make ſubject or ſubſervient to. "Thou art *bound* to vice." With the word *over*, to be obliged to appear at a court of juſtice. To contract or join the parts together.

BI'NDER, S. [from *bind*] one who binds.

BI'NDING, S. that which is bound, or tied round any thing. A bandage.

BI'NOCLE, S. [from *binus*, Lat] and *oculus*, Lat. a teleſcope fitted with two tubes, ſo that diſtant objects may be ſeen by both the eyes.

BINO'MIAL, Adj. in Algebra, a root conſiſting only of two parts connected with this ſign +. Thus $x + y$ is a binomial conſiſting only of thoſe two quantities.

BIO'GRAPHER, [from βιος, Gr. and γραφω,] one who writes or compiles the lives of particular perſons.

BI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth, or producing two at a time.

BI'PARTITE, Adj. [from *binus*, and *partitus*, Lat.] having two parts correſponding with each other, divided into two.

BIPARTI'TION, S. [from *bipartite*] the act of dividing into two.

BI'PED, S. [*bipes*, Lat.] having two feet.

BI'PEDAL, Adj. [*bipedalis*, Lat.] having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED, Adj. [from *binus penna*, Lat.] that which hath two wings.

BIPE'TALOUS, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. and πεταλον, Gr.] in Botany, that which hath two leaves, or petals.

BIQUA'DRATE, or BIQUADRA'TIC, [from *bis*, Lat. and *quadra*, Lat.] the next power above the cube, or the ſquare of the cube root.

BI'RCH, S. [*birc*, *birce*, *beorce*, Sax.] in Botany, *betula*, hath male and female flowers at a diſtance from each other. Linnæus places it in the 4th ſect. of his 21ſt claſs. There are four ſpecies. This tree is very fit for planting in a bad ſoil, and is very profitable. The broom is made uſe of by hoop-benders: thoſe who make ox yokes, and inſtruments of huſbandry, make uſe of the wood, which is very hard. The French uſe it for wooden ſhoes; and in other countries they work it into wheels. *Birch-broom*, a broom or beſom made with the ſmall twigs of the birch-tree. See *Beſom*.

BI'RCHEN, Adj. [from *birch* and *en*, Sax.] made or conſiſting of birch.

BI'RD, S. [*bird*, *bridde*, Sax.] in natural hiſtory, a two-footed animal covered with feathers, and furniſhed with wings. If we conſider the form of this animal, ſo well adapted for flight by the make of its body, the aſſiſtance of its wings, the lightneſs of its clothing, and the thinneſs of its bones; if we conſider the proviſion nature has made againſt the length of its aerial progreſs, by furniſhing it with a pouch to contain its food called the crop, and with an oil to ſmear its wings with, to render them the better able to reſiſt the air, and the moiſture of the atmoſphere, or water, we can ſcarce help admiring the art of divine wiſdom, which ſhews itſelf ſo conſpicuouſly in its make; but if we call in the microſcope to our aid, a ſingle feather, nay the very beards of a feather, will aſtoniſh us with beauties, and enrapture us with the inexplicable elegancies

To BI'RD, V. A. [from the noun] to catch or ſnare birds.

BI'RD-CAGE, a receptacle to keep birds in.

BI'RD LIME, S. a glue made uſe of by bird-catchers, to take birds with; made of the bark of holly boiled for ten or twelve hours, which having ſtood in a moiſt place for a fortnight, is pounded into a tough paſte, cleared in a running ſtream, fermented for four or five days, and incorporated with a third part of nut oil over a fire.

BI'RDS-EYE, S. [*Eye*] in Botany, *Ad*-*nis*. Linnæus ranges it in the ſeventh di-viſion of his 13th claſs. There are three ſpecies.

BI'RDS-FOOT, S. in Botany, *ornithop*. The flowers are of gold colour, and t pods turn inward at the top like a bird foot.

BIRMIN'GHAM, a very large town Warwickſhire, with a market on Thurſda and two fairs; on the Thurſday in Whi ſun-week, and on October 10, for hardwa cattle, ſheep and horſes. It is no corpo tion, it being only governed by two conſt bles and two bailiffs; and therefore free any perſon to come and ſettle there; whi has contributed greatly to the increaſe only of the buildings, but the trade, wh is the moſt flouriſhing of any in Engla for all ſorts of iron-work, beſides many ther curious manufactures. The town ſtan on the ſide of a hill, forming nearly a ha moon. The lower part is filled with t work ſhops and warehouſes of the ma facturers, and conſiſts chiefly of old bui ings. The upper part of the town contai a number of new and regular ſtreets, and handſome ſquare, elegantly built. It h two churches; one in the lower part of t town, which is an antient building, with very tall ſpire; the other is a very gra modern ſtructure, having a ſquare ſto tower with a cupola and turret above it: this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and ſet of muſical chimes, which play ſeven di ferent tunes, one for each day in the we It has alſo two chapels, and meeting hou for every denomination of diſſenters. T houſes in this town amount to about ſix ſeven thouſand, and their number is co tinually increaſing. It is 17 miles N. W. Coventry, 48 S. E. of Shrewſbury, and N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. l 52. 30.

BIRTH, S. [*beorth*, Sax. *burt*,] the of bringing forth. The entrance of a p ſon into the world; any production. In affairs, a proper place for a ſhip to ride A place ſeparated by canvas, wherein ſailors meſs, and put their cheſts.

BIRTH-DAY, S. the day on which perſon is born; the day celebrated annua on which a perſon was born.

BIRTH-NIGHT, S. the night on wh a perſon is born. The night annually ce brated at court with great feſtivity and ſp dour, on account of the king's being bo on that day or night.

BIRTH-PLACE, S. the place where a perſon is born.

BI'RTH-RIGHT, S. acquired by birth

BI'SCOTIN, S. [Fr.] a confection m of flour, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUI

BI'SCUIT, S. [from *bis*, Lat. and *cuit*, Fr.] kind of bread made of wheat flower, mixed ith leaven and warm water, baked for long oyages. It will keep a whole year. Likeiſe a fine delicate paſtry, or cake.

To BISE'CT, V. A. [from *binus*, and *ſecus*, Lat.] to divide any line into two equal arts.

BISE'CTION, S. [from *biſect*] in geomey, the act of dividing into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP, S. [from *biſceop*, or *biſcop*, Sax.] prelate conſecrated for the ſpiritual governent of the dioceſe, who collates to benefis, ordains prieſts and deacons, licences phyians, ſurgeons, and ſchool-maſters. The iſhops are all peers of the realm, except the iſhop of Soder and Mann. The biſhops are rons in a three-fold ſenſe; *feudal*, on acount of the temporalities annexed to their iſhoprics; *by writ* being ſummoned by writ parliament; and laſtly, *by patent and creaon*. They have precedence of all other baons, and vote both as barons and biſhops. ext to the two archbiſhops, the biſhops of ondon, Durham, and Wincheſter, have alays the precedence; and the others accordg to the priority of conſecration.

BI'SHOPRIC, S. the dioceſe, which beongs to a biſhop.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropire, with a market on Fridays, and five irs, on Friday before Good-Friday, the riday after May-day, July 5, September 9, nd November 13, for ſheep, horned cattle, nd horſes. It is ſeated not far from the ver Clun, and is a corporation, which ſends wo members to parliament, and the market much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 iles W. of Worceſter, 8 E. of Montgomey, and 150 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 35. lat. 52. 30.

BI'SK, S. [from *biſque*, Fr.] a baſket. A oup, or broth, made of different ſorts of eſh boiled.

BI'SKET, S. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH, S. in natural hiſtory, a conderable heavy ſemi-metal, very ſuſceptible f ruſt; and, though not ſonorous itſelf, yet, hen added to any other metal, makes them ore ſonorous, and at the ſame time more ittle.

BISSE'XTILE, S. [from *bis*, and *ſextilis*, at.] a year, containing 366 days, which ppens every four years, when a day is add to the month of February, to make up for e ſix hours which the ſun ſpends in his ourſe each year, beyond 365 days.

BISTOU'RY, S. [*biſtouri*, Fr.] a ſurgeon's ſtrument, uſed in making inciſions; of hich there are three ſorts, 1. That whoſe lade turns like that of a lancet; 2. The raight biſtouri, with the blade fixed in the andle; and, 3. The crooked biſtouri, ſhaped like a half-moon, with the edge in the inſide.

BISU'LCOUS, Adj. [from *biſulcus*, Lat.] cleft in two parts, cloven footed.

BI'T, S. [from *bital*, Sax.] the iron appurtenances of a bridle; but more particularly the bit-mouth.

BI'T, S. [from *bite*] A ſmall piece; applied to coin, a Spaniſh piece in the Weſt Indies, worth 7½ joined to *better* or worſe, a low phraſe for a ſmall degree of either

BI'TCH, S. [*beice*, *bice*, Sax.] the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and otter kind. In low language uſed to ſignify a perſon of an unchaſte diſpoſition, or to convey the idea of one acting contrary to all the laws of reaſon and decency.

To BI'TE, V. A. [Preter *bit*, Part. Paſſive *bitten*, of *byt*, Iſl.] to wound, or pierce, with the teeth. To affect with pain, applied to cold. To make a perſon uneaſy, applied to ſatire. To make the mouth ſmart, applied to ſharp taſte of ſome acid bodies. To deceive, to cheat or defraud.

BI'TE, S. [from the verb] to divide, ſeize, or wound, any thing with the teeth. In low and familiar language, a perſon who deprives another of his property by falſe appearances. A ſharper, a cheat, trick, or fraud.

BI'TER, S. one who bites. One that readily or quickly ſwallows a bait, applied to a fiſh. One who deceives, or defrauds another.

BI'TTEN, Part. Paſſive of *Bite*.

BI'TTER, Adj. [Sax. Belg. and Teut.] that which excites a hot pungent taſte, like that of wormwood. Wretched, miſerable, painful, unpleaſing.

BI'TTERLY, Adv. having a bitter taſte. In a ſorrowful, painful, and ſevere manner. Uſed ſometimes to expreſs the ſuperlative degree; "He wept *bitterly*."

BI'TTERN, S. [*butour*, Fr.] in natural hiſtory, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feed on fiſh. The liquor which runs from common ſalt, after it is taken out of the boiling pan, or that which remains after its chryſtallization.

BI'TTERNESS, S. a kind of ſavour or ſenſation, oppoſite to ſweetneſs, which is cauſed by a mixture of an earthy ſulpher with ſalt. Severity, auſterity; keenneſs, ſharpneſs, or extremity; ſorrow, trouble, diſtreſs, vexation.

BI'TTER, S. in ſea language, any turn of the cable round the bitts, ſo that it may be let out gradually or by degrees.

BI'TTUMEN, S. in natural hiſtory, a fat tenacious inflammable mineral ſubſtance, or a foſſil body which eaſily takes fire.

BI'TUMINOUS, Adj. [from *bitumen*] having the qualities of bitumen.

BI'VALVE, Adj. [from *binus* and *valva* Lat.] in natural hiſtory, applied to fiſh having two ſhells, ſuch as oyſters; and in botany to plants whoſe ſeed pods open their whole length, to diſcharge their ſeeds, as peaſe or beans.

BIVA'LVULAR, Adj. having two ſhells.

BIVE'NTER, S. a muſcle between the whole baſis of the jaw and the throat.

To BLA'B, V. A [*blaberen*, or *blapperen*, Teut.] to reveal a ſecret. To diſcover or ſpeak. "That delightful engine of her thoughts that *blabbed* them with ſuch pleaſing eloquence." *Shak.* This is rather an improper uſe of the word, and ſhould not be imitated. Uſed neuterly to talk, tattle, or make diſcoveries by inconſiderate tattling.

BLA'B, S. a tell-tale; one who diſcovers ſecrets.

BLA'BBER, S. one who diſcovers a ſecreet.

BLACK, S. [*black*, *blæk*, Sax. *black* ink, Teut.] want of light, and colour. *Dyers black* for ſtuffs of a high price, is compoſed of indigo, woad, boiled with allum, tartar, or aſhes of lees or wine, maddered with common madder, and given with gall-nuts of Aleppo, copperas and ſhumac. The beſt black cloth ſhould firſt be dyed blue. It being obſerved that the black dye of Engliſh woollen cloth is leſs beautiful than that of France or Holland; it is ſuppoſed that this is owing to the overpreſſing; ſince every addition to the *gloſs* is a proportionable diminution of the colour. The Holland cloths are ſo entirely free from gloſs as to take no ſtain from water, even on the firſt day's wearing; and the *black* is ſo much more perfect that, while the cloth continues in tolerable order, it cannot be diſtingiſhed at a diſtance from *velvet*. *Ivory black* is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, uſed by painters and jewellers, to blacken the bottom ground of the collets or bezels in which they ſet diamonds; *Spaniſh black*, is burnt cork. *Lamp* or *lam-black*, is the ſooty ſmoak or ſoot of roſin, mixed with oil of wall-nuts or linſeeds and turpentine boiled together, it is uſed by printers for the ink they print with. To look *black*, implies ſullenneſs, and is a ſign of diſpleaſure. "*Looked black upon me.*" *Shak.* Applied to moral action, exceſſively wicked.

To BLA'CK, V. A. to make black.

BLA'CK, Adj. that is of a black colour.

BLA'CKAMOOR, one whoſe complexion is black.

BLACKBERRY, S. in botany, a ſpecies of the Bramble.

BLACK-BIRD, S. in natural hiſtory, a bird ſo called from the colour of its feathers, its bill is yellow, and its ſong reſembles a man's whiſtling.

BLA'CK-BROWED, Adj. having black eye-brows; dark, gloomy, diſmal.

BLACK-CA'TTLE, S. a term including oxen, bulls, or cows.

To BLA'CKEN, V. A. to make a thing black, to darken, "the cloud *blackened* the face of the whole Heaven." *South.* To ſully a perſon's character.

BLA'CK-GUA'RD, S. in low language uſed to convey the idea of a perſon of mean circumſtances, and baſe principles.

BLA'CKISH, Adj. inclining or approaching to a black colour; ſomewhat black.

BLA'CKNESS, S. want of light, or darkneſs.

BLA'CK-ROD, S. a rod of a black colour, on the top of which is a golden lyon, carried by the gentleman uſher of the black-rod, before the king at the feaſt of St. George, at Windſor; he has likewiſe the keeping of the Chapter-houſe, when a chapter is ſitting; is of the king's chamber, and attends the houſe of peers, while the parliament is ſitting.

BLA'CKSMITH, S. one who forges works in iron.

BLACK-SEA, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Aſia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circaſſia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Beſſarabia. It lies between Lon. 50. and 61. and from lat. 42. to 46. being entirely ſurrounded by the Turkiſh dominions, who have the ſole navigation of it. The Ruſſians once made an attempt to trade upon this ſea; but by late treaties they were obliged to give up all their fortreſſes they had upon it, and conſequently to abandon the navigation.

BLAD'DER, S. [*blædr*, Sax. *bladder*, and *blader*, Belg.] in anatomy, a thin dilatable, membranous body, which ſerves as the receptacle of the urine after its ſecretion from the blood in the kidneys. Its figure, in quadrupeds, reſembles a pear, with the broadeſt part upwards; but in human bodies is nearly that of a ſhort oval; when empty it is rounder above than below, and when full, broader below than above. It has three coats; the firſt is a muſcular one, and conſiſts of long itudinal fibres; the ſecond nervous, and reſembling that of the ſtomach; the third or internal coat, is compoſed of glands, continually diſcharging a mucilaginous ſerum, which moiſtens the inner ſurface of the bladder, and defends it from the acrimony of the urine. Around its neck goes a ſmall muſcle, called ſphinoter veſicæ, which contracts the orifice of the bladder, and prevents the urine from dropping out involuntarily, or till it thruſts open the paſſage, by the contraction of the ſecond coat of the bladder,

adder, called the *detruſor urinæ*, or that hich thruſt out the urine. It likewiſe ſig-ſies a puſtule or bliſter.

BLA'DE, S. [from *blæd*, *bled*, Sax.] in ony, the ſpire or leaf of graſs; the green ots of corn, which riſe from the ſeed. nce the thin piece of metal, beaten with a mmer or caſt, and more particularly that rt of a ſword or knife, is called a blade, m the former's reſembling a blade of graſs. bold, enterprizing perſon.

BLA'DE or BLA'DE-BONE, S. in ana-ny, the ſcapula, or ſcapular-bone, of a flat d triangular form.

To BLA'DE, V. A. to fit a blade to a ndle.

BLA'DED, Adj. having leaves, or blades.

BLAIN, S. [*blegene*, Sax.] a puſtule or iſter.

BLA'MABLE, Adj. that which deſerves nſure.

BLA'MABLY, Adv. and deſerving cen-re or blame.

To BLA'ME, V. A. [*blâmer*, Fr.] to charge erſon with having done a fault, or ſome-ing wrong, applied to things, to accuſe of fect. Uſually joined with the particle *for*; The reader muſt not *blame* me *for* making e." *Locke*. Improperly uſed with *of*. "Ti-oreos he blamed *of*." *Knolly*.

BLA'ME, S. the charging with faults. hat which merits cenſure.

BLA'MEFUL, Adj. that which highly ſerves cenſure.

BLA'MELESS, Adj. that which deſerves cenſure or blame;

BLA'MELESSLY, Adj. in ſuch manner not to merit cenſure.

BLA'MER, S. the perſon who cenſures, blames.

BLA'MEWORTHY, Adj. that is deſerving nſure or blame.

To BLA'NCH, V. A. [*blanchis*, Fr.] to iten a thing; to peel applied to the peel-g almonds, which diſcovers their kernel a white colour. Uſed neuterly, to evade, Books will ſpeak plain when counſellors nch." *Bacon*.

BLA'NCHING, S. the art, or method of king any thing white.

BLA'ND, Adj. [*blandus*, Lat.] ſoothing, ld, applied to language; ſoft, temperate, plied to the weather.

BLA'NDISHMENT, S. [from *blandiſh*] inſinuating addreſs, by which a perſon racts the eſteem of another. Soft, mild d kind expreſſions by which a perſon ſteals o the favour of another. A behaviour or atment by which a perſon endeavours to n the affections of another.

BLA'NK, Adj. [*blanc*, Fr.] whitiſh or le. That which is not written on; con-ſed; dejected. Applied to verſe, that ich is without rhime; in its original uſe implying defect, as *blank* paper implies a want of writing.

BLA'NK, S. a ſpace, which has no writing on it, but it is left ſo in order to be filled up. In Lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn againſt it; the mark which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

BLANKET, S. [*blanchette*, Fr.] a ſtuff made of wool, in the loom like cloath, but croſſed like ſerges, worked with blue or red wool at each end, and with a crown or other ornament at each corner, uſed for beds, being placed both above the upper, and beneath the under ſheet to procure warmth. The Whitney blankets are, and have long been, in the greateſt repute in England.

To BLA'NKET, S. to wrap in a blanket. "I'll *blanket* my loins." *Shake. Lear*.

BLA'NKETTING, S. the toſſing a perſon in a blanket, which is done by ſeveral people holding the extremities, and is intended as a chaſtiſement for ſome miſdemeanour or crime.

BLA'NKLY, Adj. ſo as to ſhew confuſion, or diſappointment. With whiteneſs; with paleneſs.

To BLA'SPHEME, V. N. [*blaſphemare*, Lat.] to ſpeak ill of God or things relating to his ſervice. In Law, an indignity, or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature, *Lindw.* cap. i. Thoſe who deny the being and providence of God, are contumelious reproachers of Jeſus Chriſt, or by writing or ſpeaking ſhall deny any of the perſons in the Trinity, are puniſhable by fine, and rendered incapable of any office. 1 *Hawk.* P. C. 87. 9 and 10 *Will.* iii. c. 32.

BLASPHE'MER, S. one who ſpeaks things of the Deity inconſiſtent with his nature, or the reverence he owes him as a creature: one who utters diſreſpectful, or irreverent things of any perſon in the holy Trinity.

BLA'SPHEMOUS, Adj. [from *blaſpheme*. Uſually pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, but uſed by Milton and old authors, with it on the ſecond] diſreſpectful or irreverent with reſpect to God and heavenly things. "*Blaſphémous* words the ſpeaker vain do prove." *Sidney*.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſpeak ill of God and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMY, S. an offering ſome indignity to God; his holy writ, or the doctrines revelation, either by ſpeaking or writing any thing ill of them, or aſcribing any thing ill to them inconſiſtent with their natures and the reverence we owe them.

BLA'ST, [*blaſt*, Sax.] a puff, or current of wind. The ſound made of a trumpet or other wind inſtrument. A warm air, which withers

withers trees, or cauſes a peſtilence. The plague or peſtilence. "By the *blaſt* of God they periſh." *Job* iv. 9. This ſenſe is derived from *bliſa*, Sax. *bleſka* or *bliſk* Pol. and *obleſka*, Ruſſ.

To BLA'ST, V. A. [*blaſtan*, Sax.] to infect with ſome ſudden infection, by means of the air. To cauſe a thing to wither. To ruin a perſon's character by falſe rumours. To render an enterprize abortive. "His enterprize was *blaſted*." *Arbuth.* To deafen or affect the ear with a very loud noiſe applied to wind inſtruments. "Trumpeters.—— *blaſt* you the city's ears." *Shakeſp.*

BLA'STING, S. the blowing up the vein of a mine by gun-powder.

BLAS'TMENT, that which withers, kills, or renders a thing abortive.

BLA'TTA-BYZANTIA, S Lat. in Natural Hiſtory, a teſtatious body ſo called from its coming from Byzantium or Conſtantinople, and is the operculum or upper part of a turbinated ſhell of a fiſh, which yields a purple dye, ſhaped like the claw, or talon of a wild animal, very thin, of a brown colour, eaſy to burn, and of a diſagreeable ſmell when burnt. It has a cordial medicine.

BLA'TANT, Adj. [*blattant*, Fr.] bellowing, like a calf, "the *blatant* beaſt." *Dryd.*

BLA'ZE, S. [*blaſe*, Sax. *bleſka*, *bliſk*. Sclav.] a light of a flame: figuratively, a ſpreading abroad, or extending a report, in alluſion to the diffuſion of light, which is made by a body in flames. A white mark on a horſe's forehead.

To BLA'ZE, V. to ſhine, or give light, to make a thing univerſally known by report.

BLA'ZER, S. one who ſpreads abroad any report or rumour. Not in uſe, though no other word ſeems to have been ſubſtituted in its ſtead.

To BLAZ'ON, V. A. [*blaſonner*, Fr.] in Heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in their proper terms. Figuratively, to ſet out, deck or adorn. To diſcover to advantage; to diſplay. "How thyſelf thou *blazoneſt*—in theſe two princely boys!" *Shakeſp. To celebrate.* To ſpread abroad, to make univerſally known.

BLA'ZON, S. [from the verb] in Heraldry, the art of properly expreſſing the ſeveral parts of a coat of arms. This is done by beginning with the metal of the field, then naming the manner of its diviſion; its charge, and if many things are born on it, by naming that firſt which is born in the chief. No repetition of words muſt be made uſe of; all perſons, beneath the degree of a noble, muſt have their coats blazoned by metals and colour, nobles by precious ſtones, and kings and princes by plants; *blazon* is uſed figuratively for making any thing public; or a pompous diſplay of any quality.

To BLE'ACH, V. A. [*æbleece*, Sax.] whiten by expoſing to the air and ſun. grow white, in the ſun, or open air.

BLEACHI'NG, S. the art of mak a thing white, which is not ſo Bleaching ſilk is performed by boiling river water, in which good Toulon or Gen ſoap has been diſſolved, beating it, w it in cold water, wringing it ſlightly, pu it a ſecond time into water mixed with ſ and a little indigo, wringing it hard, and pending it in the air over the fumes of bu ing ſulphur. Woollen ſtuffs are brea with water and ſoap, with the vapou ſulphur or brimſtone; and with chalk, i go and the vapour of ſulphur. The met of bleaching linen as practiſed at St. Q tin, is as follows; the linens when ta from the loom are ſteeped in clear wat whole day, being cleared of their filth, t are thrown into a bucking tub filled w cold lye made of wood-aſhes and water; t ken out of this lye, they are waſhed in c water, ſpread in meadows, where they watered now and then by ſcoops. After ing thus ſome time, they are watered, wit freſh lye, of a different compoſition, pou on hot; then ſpread in the meadow aga and the operation repeated till they are co to their proper whiteneſs. Being then pla in a gentle lye to recover their ſoftneſs, t are waſhed in clear water, rubbed with bla ſoap, waſhed well, and ſoaked in ſkim milk; being waſhed again, they are dipp into water, in which ſtarch or ſmalt has be ſteeped; after this they are faſtened to po ſtuck in the ground, and when three pa dry are taken from the poles and beaten w wooden mallets, to beat down the grain a make it look more beautiful; after whi they are folded in ſquares and preſſed. If be conſidered what importance the lin manufactories are of to this nation, we sh be rather commended than blamed f dwelling ſo long on this article; and befo we conclude we cannot help ſaying that t perfection to which the Iriſh and Scot have arrived to in this article, bids fair to eli bliſh the character of our linens above wh the moſt ſanguine perſons could have pr miſed at its firſt attempt, and if proſecute with the ſame ardour muſt ſoon render us this branch of manufacture equal to t Dutch or any nation, that has hitherto be thought inimitable, or at leaſt not to be c qualled.

BLE'AK, Adj. [from *black*, or *blac*, Sax. cold, ſharp, chill.

BLE'AK, S. [from *blæc*, Sax.] in Natur Hiſtory, a ſmall river or freſh water fiſh.

BLEA'KNESS, S. extreme coldneſs, a plied to the air.

BLE'AKY, Adv. cold, ſharp or chill owing to the wind.

BLE'AR, Adj. [*blaer*, Belg.] dim or ſore th rheum; that which cauſes dimneſs of ſight.

To BLE'AR, V. A. to occaſion dimneſs; make the eyes ſore with rheum.

BLE'AREDNESS, S. ſoreneſs, or dimneſs of ſight, occaſioned by a defluction of rheum.

To BLE'AT, V. A. [*blætan*, Sax.] to make a noiſe like a ſheep.

BLE'AT, S. [from the verb] the cry or voice of a ſheep.

BLE'D, Part. from BLEED.

To BLE'ED, V. N. to loſe blood by a wound, &c. To die by bleeding, "The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to day." *Pope.* To extract blood; to let blood.

To BLE'MISH, V. A. to ſpot, ſtain, or by other ways deprive a thing of it beauty, value, or perfection. To defame.

BLE'MISH, S. [from the verb] applied to charms, any thing that diminiſhes their perfection. Applied to goods; a defect in the making, or owing to ſome accident. A reproach, diſgrace, or defect.

To BLE'ND, V. A. [*blendan*, Sax.] to mix things together imperfectly, applied to the mixing of colours; "but *blended* not united." *Boyle.*

BLENHEIM, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained by the Allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodſtock, at the charge of the government. It happened in Auguſt 1704. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Danube, 3 miles N. E. of Hochſtedt, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Auſburg. Long. 20. 0. lat. 48. 40.

To BLE'SS, V. A. [preter, *I bleſſed* or *bleſt*, from *bletſain*, Sax.] to wiſh happineſs or ſucceſs to a perſon. To praiſe God for happineſs received, to confer every thing that can make a perſon happy, applied to the Deity.

BLE'SSED, Part. Paſſ. of BLESS; *bleſſabar*; *bleſſed* and *bleſſud*, Iſl.

BLE'SSEDLY, Adv. ſo as to communicate the greateſt happineſs.

BLE'SSEDNESS, S. that which renders a perſon happy. The ſtate of felicity in heaven. The divine favour.

BLE'SSER, S. he that prays or confers wiſhes, the happineſs of another.

BLE'SSING, S. a prayer wherein happineſs is requeſted. Figuratively, the divine favour, including its actual interpoſition in behalf of a perſon either by granting his prayers, or proſpering his undertakings. Any means or cauſe of happineſs; any great advantage, or benefit. "A juſt and wiſe magiſtrate is a *bleſſing*." *Atterb.* The preſents of one friend to another, ſo called in Scripture on account of their being marks of a mind diſpoſed to implore the greateſt bleſſings for another; "Receive my preſent: Take, I pray thee, my *bleſſing*." *Gen.* xxxiii. 10.

BLE'ST, Part. from BLESS.

BLE'W, the pret. of BLOW.

BLI'GHT, S. [from *bleych*, Teut.] in Botany, a diſeaſe incident to plants, or trees; the cauſes of which have been variouſly aſſigned by different authors. But as they are univerſally acknowledged to proceed from continued dry eaſterly winds, may they not firſt ſtop the perſpiration of the bloſſoms and then thoſe of the leaves; and may not their perſpiring matter, thus rendered thick and glutinous, become a proper nutrimet to the ſmall inſects always found praying on them? not that theſe inſects are the firſt cauſe of blights, as Mr. Bradley contends, though it muſt be confeſſed, that whenever they meet with proper nutriment, they multiply exceedingly, and are inſtrumental in promoting this diſtemper. Blights are likewiſe cauſed by ſharp and hoary froſts in the night, which ſtarve the tender parts of the bloſſoms, and being ſucceeded by a hot ſun-ſhine in the day time, a ſcalding heat is acquired by the globules of moiſture, not yet dried by the ſun, which ſcorches the tender flowers. Sometimes indeed they are owing to nothing but a weakneſs in the trees themſelves, proceeding either from want of nouriſhment, from ſome ill qualities in the ſoil where they grow, ſome bad quality in the ſtock, ſome inbred diſtemper of the buds or cyon, imbibed from the mother tree, or miſmanagement in pruning. For the *blights* of corn, ſee SMUT. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking miſcarry; or diſappoints a perſon's expectations.

To BLI'GHT, V. A. to render a tree barren; to wither, to blaſt, deſtroy, or kill. "*blight* the tender buds of joy." *Lyttlet.*

BLIND, Adj. [*blind*, Sax. Dan.] deprived of ſight, ignorant. "All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*." *Dryd.* Sometimes with *of*, "*Blind of* the future." *Dryd.* Dark, not eaſily to be ſeen. In Chymiſtry, *blind* veſſels, are ſuch as have no opening but on one ſide.

To BLI'ND, V. A. to deprive one of ſight; to prevent a perſon from ſeeing, by placing ſomething between his eyes and the object, or by tying ſomething over his eyes. To darken; to render a thing obſcure and not eaſily comprehended.

BLI'ND, ſomething to intercept the light; a piece of canvas painted or unpainted placed in a window, to hinder a paſſenger from ſeeing into a room. Figuratively, ſomething to divert the eye or mind from attending to the deſign of a perſon.

To BLI'NDFOLD, V. A. to hinder one from ſeeing by tying ſomething before his eyes.

BLI'NDFOLD, Adv. with the eyes covered

vered, or ſhut. Without conſideration; implicitly. "Be no longer led *blindfold*." *Freebold.*

BLI'NDLY, Adv. without ſight. Hardly to be perceived, oppoſed to plain, or legibly. Implicitly. Without any direction, judgment, or wiſdom. "*Blindly* gathered into this goodly ball." *Dryd.*

BLI'NDMAN'S-BUFF, S. a play wherein a perſon endeavours to catch ſome of the company, after his eyes are covered.

BLI'NDNESS, S. loſs of ſight. Figuratively, ignorance or want of knowledge.

BLI'NDSIDE, S. the foibles or weakneſs of a perſon.

To BLI'NK, V. N. [*blinker*, Dan.] to wink with one eye; to ſee obſcurely with one eye.

BLI'NKARD, S. [from *blink* and *aerdt*, Belg.] one who has bad eyes. Figuratively, one who diſcerns but very imperfectly.

BLI'SS, S. [*bliſſe*, Sax.] joy. A ſtate of happineſs, or felicity.

BLI'SSFUL, Adj. [from *bliſs* and *full*, of *fullan*, Sax. to fill] abounding with joy; poſſeſſed of the higheſt degree of happineſs, or bliſs.

BLI'SSFULLY, Adv. ſo as to ſhow the greateſt ſigns of joy and happineſs.

BLI'STER, S. [*bluyſter*, Belg.] a ſwelling of the ſkin, generally filled with a watery fluid; ſcalding, *&c.* alſo a medicine which draws the humours to a particular part.

To BLI'STER, V. N. to riſe in bliſters; to raiſe bliſters by burning. To apply a plaiſter to raiſe a bliſter.

BLI'THE, Adj. [*blithe*, Sax.] gay, airy, joyous, ſprightly, jocund.

BLI'THLY, Adv. in a joyouſly, airily, gaily manner.

BLI'THNESS, S. the ſtate of joyful alacrity and ſprightlineſs, owing to the poſſeſſion of ſome good.

BLI'THSOME, Adj. gay, airy, ſprightly, chearful.

To BLO'AT, V. A. [from *blowan*, Sax.] to ſwell with wind; to diſcover pride by the looks or geſture. To look as if ſwelled by wind; generally applied to a perſon's growing luſty, but appearing at the ſame time unſound.

BLO'ATEDNESS, S. the being puffed up with fat, or ſwelled with wind.

BLO'BBER-LIP, S. A thick lip.

BLO'B-LIPPED, or BLO'BBER-LIPPED, Adj. having thick lips.

BLO'CK, S. [*block*, Belg.] a heavy piece of timber. Any maſſy body. A piece of wood in the ſhape of a head, uſed by barbers. A piece of wood uſed by hatters to dreſs their hats on. The wood on which ſtate criminals are beheaded. Figuratively, an obſtruction, or impediment. "No crime is *block* enough in our way." *Decay of Piety.* A perſon of dull parts, or apprehenſion.

To BLO'CK, V. A. [*bloquer*, Fr.] ſtop up a paſſage. To enclose a town prevent any one from going into, or com out of it.

BLOCKHOU'SE, S. [*blockhuys*, Belg.] fortreſs built to ſecure a paſſage.

BLOCKA'DE, S. [from *blockuys*, Te a fortreſs or bulwark; a kind of ſiege, wh in all paſſages and avenues are ſeized ſhut up, ſo as the beſieged are reduced to neceſſity of ſurrendering or ſtarving.

To BLOCKA'DE, V. A. to block up the avenues to a place, ſo as to prevent enemy from receiving any ſupplies of or proviſions.

BLO'CK-HEAD, S. a perſon of a d apprehenſion, and great ſtupidity.

BLOCKHEA'DED, Adj. remarkably ſt pid, dull, and incapable of improvement.

BLOCKISHNESS, S. want of capacity dullneſs of apprehenſion; ſtupidity.

BLO'CKTIN, S. that which is pure a unwrought.

BLO'MARY, S. [from *bloma*, Sax.] t firſt forge in an iron work, through whi the metal paſſes after it has been firſt melt from the mine.

BLO'OD, S. [pronounced as if writt *blúdd*, *blod*, Sax.] a red fluid, circulati through every part of an animal bod That part which concretes into a maſs, called the *cruor*, and that which ſuſtains and preſerves its fluidity the *ſerum*. *Blood* uſed figuratively, for kindred, deſcent, lif A perſon of a warm or ſanguine temper; rake, or one who indulges himſelf in t commiſſion of irregularities.

To BLOOD, V. A. to ſtain with blood to let blood. Figuratively, to heat or e aſperate, uſed with the particle *again* "Much *blooded* one *againſt* another." *Bac*

BLOO'D-HOUND, S. a hound that fol lows by the ſcent, ſeizes with great fierc neſs, and will not quit the track of the per ſons he purſues.

BLOO'DILY, Adv. cruelly, ſavagel given to murder or bloodſhed.

BLOO'DLESS, Adj. having no blood dead pale.

BLOO'D-SHED, S. murder; ſlaughter.

BLOO'DSHEDDER, S. one who mur ders another, by giving him a wound whic may make him bleed to death.

BLOO'DSHOT, or BLOO'DSHOTTEN, Adj. a diſtemper in the eyes, wherein th blood-veſſels appear of a bloody-colour.

BLOO'DSTONE, S. [*blood-ſtein*, Dan. in Natural Hiſtory, a mineral of a green co lour, ſpotted with a bright blood-red. It i uſed in medicine as a ſtyptic, or to ſto blood, and by goldſmiths and gilders to po liſh their works.

BLOO'DY, Adj. ſtained with blood Cruel; murderous; ſavage.

BLOO'DY-FLUX, S. See DYSENTERY.

BLOO'DY-MINDED, Adj. cruel; ſavage; murderous.

BLOO'M, S. [*bloma*, Goth.] in Botany, a flower on fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruit. The fine blue ſubſtance of plumbs, &c. Figuratively, a flouriſhing ſtate. In iron work, a piece of iron wrought into a maſs two feet ſquare.

To BLOO'M, V. N. to produce bloſſoms or flowers. To flouriſh.

BLOO'MY, Adj. full of bloſſoms or flowers. In a ſtate of vigour, or perfection; flouriſhing.

BLO'SSOMS, S. [from *bloſm*, *bloſma*, Sax.] Botany, the flower which afterwards becomes fruit on trees or plants.

To BLO'SSOM, V. N. to put forth flowers or bloſſoms. To yield, or be covered with flowers, which afterwards turn to fruit.

To BLO'T, V. A. [*blottio*, Brit.] to drop ink on a paper or other ſubſtance. To efface any word with ink; uſed with *out*. To hinder a thing inviſible; to ſtain, ſully, or disgrace. "It *blots* thy beauty." *Shakeſp.*

BLO'T, S. a ſpot of ink dropped on paper. A daſh of the pen on a word to efface it. Figuratively, a ſtain. "A *blot* of honour." *Temple.* Uſed at backgammon, when a ſingle man lies open to be taken up; a place to *hit a blot*. "Too great a maſter, to make a *blot* which may eaſily be *hit*." *Dryd.*

BLOTCH, S. a ſore, puſtule, or eruption of the ſkin.

To BLO'TE, V. A. [*bloſſen*, Belg.] to make or dry with ſmoke.

BLO'W, S. [*blowe*, Belg.] a ſtroke given with the fiſt, &c. a ſingle attempt, a ſudden hurt, at once. "They loſe the province at a *blow*." *Dryd.* The act of laying or depoſiting eggs in fleſh, applied to flies.

To BLO'W, V. N. [Pret. *blew*,] to move, applied to the wind. To breathe hard. To ſound by means of wind. "Let the trumpet organ *blow*." *Dryd.* To ſound by muſical wind-inſtrument. Uſed with *up*, to mount into the air, applied to the effect of gun-powder. "Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler*, No. 59. To move by the force of wind. To increaſe a fire with a pair of bellows. To breathe upon. To form into ſhape by means of the breath, applied both to bubbles and glaſs works. Uſed with *up*, to ſwell with the wind. Figuratively, to grow vain, or proud; to raiſe into the air, or deſtroy, applied to gun-powder. Uſed with *out* to extinguiſh by the breath. To cover with eggs, and corrupt applied to flies which depoſite their eggs in fleſh that begins to putrify. "Let water not *blow* me into abhorring." *Shakeſp.* To *blow upon*; become common; to be ſtale.

To BLOW, V. N. [*blowan*, Sax.] in Botany, to bloſſom, to flouriſh.

BLO'WTH, S. ready to blow or bloſſom. Figuratively, an imperfect ſtate, capable of improvement. "In the *blowth* and bud." *Raleigh.*

BLO'WZE, S. a female of a healthy countenance, or one whoſe hair hangs negligently.

BLO'WZY, Adj. having a ruddy face, or the hair diſordered.

BLU'BBER, S. that part of a whale, which contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER, V. N. [*imbabolare*, Ital.] to weep ſo as to make the cheeks ſwell; to ſwell the cheeks with weeping.

BLU'BBERED, Part. ſwelled, big, or large; generally applied to the lips.

BLU'DGEON, S. a ſhort thick ſtick, uſed as an offenſive weapon.

BLUE, Adj. [formerly ſpelt *blew*, from *bleo*, Sax.] of a blue colour: and as a ſubſtantive one of the primitive colours of the rays of light, and among dyers for one of the five ſimple colours, of which they form the others. It is made of woad, ſmall woad, or vouede, and indigo. The common woad is the beſt and moſt neceſſary for dying; the vouede is inferior both in quality, ſubſtance, and ſtrength; the indigo gives a falſe colour, but may be uſed in the proportion of ſix pound to each large bale of woad. Blue is made more lively and bright, if the ſtuff is dipped, after dying, into luke-warm water, or by fulling it with melted ſoap, and waſhing it afterwards. Painters blue is made differently, according to the different kinds of painting it is deſigned for. In limning, freſco, and miniature, ultramarine, blue aſhes, and ſmalt are uſed; but, in oil, blue bice, verditer, lapis, armenius, ſmalt, and litmouſe. Turnſole blue is made by boiling four ounces of turnſole in three pints of water for an hour: This is made uſe of in painting on wood. Pruſſian blue is made by calcining tartar and ox blood together, boiling them afterwards in water, and mixing with Engliſh vitriol, crude allum, and ſpirits of ſalt. To *look blue* upon a perſon, is to behold him with an unfavourable countenance.

To BLUE, V. A. to make of blue, to give linen a bluiſh caſt, by dipping them into cold water.

BLU'E-BOTTLE, S. in Botany, a flower ſhaped like a bell, of a blue colour. In Natural Hiſtory, a large fly with a ſhining blue body.

BLU'ELY, Adv. like a blue colour, ſomewhat blue, blueiſh.

BLU'ENESS, S. that quality which denominates a thing blue. The blueneſs of the ſkies, is owing according to Sir Iſaac Newton, to the particles of the clouds being at

firſt of ſuch a bignaſs as to reflect the azure rays, before they can conſtitute clouds of any other colour. This being the firſt colour they can reflect, muſt likewiſe be that of the fineſt and moſt tranſparent ſkies, whoſe vapours are not groſs enough to reflect any other colour. De la Hire, after obſerving that any black body, viewed through a white one, gives the idea or ſenſation of blue, ſays that the blueneſs of the ſky is owing to its immenſe depth, which is devoid of light, being ſeen through clouds or air illuminated and whitened by the ſun; the veins appear blue, becauſe the blood therein being in a ſtate of obſcurity, muſt appear black and being ſeen through the membrane of the vein or white ſkin, will produce the perception of blueneſs.

BLU'FF, Adj. big, ſwelling, ſurley.

BLU'ISH, Adj. ſomewhat blue.

BLU'ISHNESS, S. a ſmall degree of blue.

To BLU'NDER, V. N. [*blundur*, Iſl.] to be guilty of a groſs miſtake. To go about in a confuſed manner. "*Blunders* round about a meaning." *Pope.*

BLU'NDER, S. a groſs or ſtupid miſtake.

BLU'NDERBUSS, S. [from *donderbuſſe*, Belg.] a gun or fuſee, that may be charged with ſeveral bullets. A perſon guilty of groſs and ridiculous miſtakes.

BLU'NDERER, S. one who cannot diſtinguiſh one thing from another; one who blunders.

BLU'NT, Adj. that which will not pierce, or cut, on account of its thickneſs, oppoſed to ſharp; void of ceremony or politeneſs. Not eaſily penetrated.

To BLUNT, V. A. to ſpoil the edge or point of any weapon, ſo as to hinder it from piercing, or cutting. Figuratively, to leſſen the violence of any paſſion.

BLU'NTLY, Adv. not able to pierce or cut; without ceremony, politeneſs, or elegance.

BLU'NTNESS, S. want of edge, or point. Plainneſs; abruptneſs, want of politeneſs.

BLU'R, S. [*borra*, Span.] a blot or ſtain. a defect.

To BLU'R, V. A. to efface, to eraſe, to ſtain.

To BLU'SH, V. N. [*bloſſen*, Belg.] to redden in the face at being charged with any thing which excites ſhame. Figuratively, to bear the colour of a bluſh. Uſed with *at* before the cauſe, "*bluſh at* your vices." *Calamy.*

BLU'SH, S. a redneſs of the cheeks, generally occaſioned by the ſight of ſome unchaſte object. This is owing to the ſame nerves being extended to different parts of the body. For the fifth pair being branched from the brain to the eye, ear, muſcles of the lip, cheek, palate, tongue, and noſe, when a thing is heard or ſeen which affects the cheeks with bluſhes, at the ſame time as it affects the eye and ear, it drives the blood into their minute veſſels. Figuratively, any red colour; "the roſes *bluſh* ſo rare." *Craſhaw.*

BLU'SHY, Adj. reſembling a bluſh, "a *bluſhy* colour." *Hervey.*

To BLU'STER, V. N. to roar; applied to the wind. Figuratively, to bully, hector, or ſwagger.

BLU'STER, S. the roaring noiſe occaſioned by the wind. Figuratively, the noiſy turbulence of anger, or vanity.

BLU'STERER, S. a bully; a vain boaſter.

BLU'STROUS, Adj. applied to the wind making a great noiſe. Applied to perſons aſſuming the airs of their ſuperiors.

BO, Interj. a word uſed to excite terror.

BO'AR, S. [formerly ſpelt *bore*, *bar*, or *hare*, Sax.] the male hog, or ſwine.

BOA'RD, S. [*bord*, Sax.] a piece of thin timber, for the uſe of building. *A table.* "may *Ceres* bleſs thy *board*." *Prior.* A table, round which a council ſits, the council *board*; the *board* of *works*. Entertainment, diet, or food. The deck, or floor of a ſhip. Uſed with *on*.

To BOA'RD, V. A. to enter a ſhip forcibly. To make the firſt attempt; to cover with *boards*.

To BOA'RD, V. N. [from *burdd*, Brit.] to lodge and diet at a houſe.

BOA'RD-WAGES, S. money allowed ſervants for victuals.

BOA'RDER, S. one who diets at another's table, at a ſettled rate. A ſcholar that lives in the maſter's houſe.

BOA'RDING-SCHOOL, S. a ſchool where the ſcholars live with, and are boarded or found in victuals by the maſter.

BOA'RISH, S. of the nature of a boar. Fierce, cruel, ſavage, brutiſh.

BOA'RISHNESS, S. want of delicacy and humanity.

To BO'AST, V. N. [*bôſt*, Brit.] to diſplay one's abilities in an aſſuming manner. Uſed properly with *of*, and ſometimes with the particle *in*. When uſed with *againſt*, it implies to ſet one's ſelf conceitedly, or with great vanity, in oppoſition to another. "You have *boaſted againſt* me." *Ezek.* xxxv. 13. Uſed actively, to diſplay with great pride and oſtentation; to magnify, exalt, or be proud of.

BO'AST, S. what a perſon is proud of. A vain conceited diſplay.

BO'ASTER, S. one who makes a pompous diſplay of his advantages.

BO'ASTFUL, Adj. inclined to brag, oſtentations.

BO'ASTINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner to diſplay vain conceit.

BO'AT, S. [*bæt*, *bate*, Sax.] a ſmall open veſſel, commonly wrought or moved by oars. When rowed by one man, called a ſculler; when by two, named oars.

BO'ATSWAIN, S. an officer in a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, the long boat, and her furniture, ſteering her by himſelf; calls out the ſeveral gangs to their reſpective, and other offices, and puniſhes all offenders, that are ſentenced to receive puniſhment.

To BO'B, V. N. applied to a thing which hanging ſuſpended by a ſtring, plays backwards and forwards; to play or ſwing againſt any thing, "*bobing* at their ears." *Dryd.* To bob a perſon a bunch or puſh with the elbow.

BO'B, S. a jewel which hangs from the ear. A blow, or puſh with the elbow.

BO'B, S. a ſhort peruke.

BO'BBIN, S. [*bobine*, Fr.] a ſmall piece of wood in the form of a cylinder, with a little border jutting out at each end, to wind thread, worſted, ſilk, &c. upon. The ſmall reed put in the hollow of a ſhuttle. Likewiſe a round white tape, uſed by the ladies.

BO'BCHERRY, S. a game among children, wherein a cherry is ſuſpended by a ſtring, which they endeavour to bite.

BO'BWIG, S. See BOB, ſubſtantive.

BO'CASINE, S. [Fr.] a kind of gummed linen cloth; buckram.

BO'CARDO, in Logic, the fifth mode of the firſt figure of ſyllogiſms.

BO'CKLAND, in old Law, that which is held by charter and not alienable; the ſame as *freehold*.

To BO'DE, V. A. [*bodian*, Sax.] to expreſs; to portend, uſed both in a good and ill ſenſe. Uſed neuterly to foreſhew, with the particle *to* before the perſon whom it doth befall.

BO'DEMENT, S. ſigns foreſhewing ſome future event. "portents, omen, or prognoſtic."

BO'DICE, S. ſtays, or a kind of waiſtcoat laced before, worn by country people.

BO'DILESS, Adj. without a body. Incorporeal; immaterial.

BO'DILY, Adj. that which conſiſts of the matter. That which belongs to the body; as,

BO'DKIN, S. [Brit. *boddikin*, Teut.] an inſtrument with a ſharp point to make holes with. An inſtrument formed like a needle with a long eye, uſed by females to run a ribbon or ſtring in any parts of their dreſs.

BO'DY, [*bodige*, Sax.] a ſolid, extended, tangable ſubſtance, capable of any ſort of figure, or any kind of forms, compoſed of particles infinitely hard, ſo as never to wear or break into pieces. In Anatomy, that part of an animal compoſed of bones, muſcles, nerves, canals, juices, which are diſplayed with no ſmall degree of eloquence, by *Derham* in his Phyſico Theology. A perſon, a human being. The real exiſtence of a thing in oppoſition to an image, repreſentation or type. "But the *body* is of Chriſt." *Coloſſ.* A collection of perſons united; *a body of men*. Applied to a coach, among joiners, the cage or wooden frame, afterwards covered with leather, &c. on the out-ſide, and lined and ſtuffed within. Applied to dreſs, that which covers the body. "The *body* of a coat or gown." The materials which compoſe a manufacture. Applied to liquors, ſtrength. "Brandy of a good *body*." Subſtance. The main or chief part of a thing. "The *body* of a church." A perfect ſyſtem which contains all the branches of a ſcience. "A *body* of ſurgery." "A *body* of huſbandry."

BO'DY-CLOATHS, S. the cloaths which cover a horſe's body, when dieted, &c.

To BO'DY, V. A. to produce, or bring into being. "Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things unknown." *Shak.*

BO'G, [from *bog*, Iriſh] a moiſt rotten ſpot of earth, which ſinks and gives way to the weight of the body. A marſh or moraſs.

To BO'GGLE, V. N. [*bogil*, Belg.] to ſtart, or fly back at a diſagreeable object; to heſitate, to doubt, to diſſemble

BO'GGLER, S. a perſon who doubts, or heſitates; a timorous perſon.

B'OG-HOUSE, S. a neceſſary-houſe.

B'OGGY, Adj. conſiſting of, or abounding in bogs.

BO'HEA, [*veni bui*, Chin.] a tea which comes from China, and is the ſecond gathering; for all teas grow on the ſame plant, and differ only according to the ſeaſon of gathering, and the method of drying. Where perſpiration is too great, the force of the veſſels too ſtrong, the circulation of the blood too rapid; in ſpitting blood, either from the tenderneſs of the veſſels of the lungs, ſharpneſs, or velocity of the humours; in abſceſſes of the lungs and hectic coughs; in obſtructions from the fizineſs of the humours; and in inflammations of the ſide, from a fullneſs of the veſſels, bohea tea is very ſerviceable, and where it agrees with a perſon, excels all other vegetables for preventing ſleepineſs or dullneſs, for taking off wearineſs or fatigue; for raiſing the ſpirits, corroborating the memory, and other faculties; which depend on a due temperature of the brain, if uſed chiefly in an afternoon, drank moderately, and not too hot, as is the general cuſtom.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Miſnia, and Luſace, on the E. by Sileſia and Moravia, on the S. by Auſtria, and the W. by Bavaria. Some place Sileſia and Moravia in this kingdom:

but about this geographers differ; and ſome will have it only to conſiſt of Proper Bohemia and Moravia; but this is a diſtinction of no conſequence. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, ſaffron, hops, and paſtures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and ſilver, and in ſome places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Proteſtants. The chief rivers are only the Muldau, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Sclavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

To BO'IL, V. N. [*bouiller*, Fr.] to be greatly agitated with heat; to be ſet into a violent motion by fire, and ſo to be able to ſcald any thing, applied to water. Figuratively, hot; to be placed in boiling water; to dreſs victuals by boiling. To *boil over*, applied to fluids, to have its contents ſo rarefied by heat, as to run over the ſides of a veſſel not large enough to contain it in that ſtate.

To BO'IL, V. A. to dreſs victuals, in boiled water.

BO'IL, S. See BILE.

BO'ILARY, S. a place where ſalt is boiled, at the ſalt-works.

BO'ILER, S. one who boils. A veſſel in which a thing is boiled.

BO'ILING, S. the particles of fuel paſſing the pores of the veſſel, mix with the liquid; and meeting with a reſiſtance there ſufficient to deſtroy their motion, they communicate it to the water; hence ariſes a ſmall inteſtine motion in the particles of that fluid, but the firſt cauſe ſtill continuing, that motion is increaſed till the agitation of the water becomes ſenſible. The particles of air dilated and expanded thus by heat, moving upwards, will meet and coaleſce in their aſcent, by which means great quantities of water will riſe and fall alternately, or, in other words, the water will boil; but the heat continuing and the rarefaction increaſing, the water will now be too much for the veſſel to contain, and will conſequently ſwell over its ſides, which the vulgar call boiling over. It is neceſſary to be added, that when water boils it cannot be rendered hotter by any degree of fire whatever; for as the heat of boiling water is in proportion to the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon its ſurface, while that preſſure remains the ſame, the heat will be the ſame likewiſe.

BOI'STEROUS, S. [*byſtry*, Pol.] violent, furious, ſtormy; roaring, applied to the wind; warm, hot, outrageous, applied to perſons; violent, applied to heat. "The heat becomes too powerful and *boiſterous*." *Woodw.*

BOI'STEROUSLY, Adv. in a violent furious manner.

BO'LARY, Adj. [from *bole*] partaking the quality of bole or clay.

BO'LD, Adj. [*bald*, Sax.] daring, bra courageous, fearleſs: applied to work of executed with great ſpirit and freedo ſwelling or ſtanding out to the ſight, plied to painting and ſculpture. Impud rude, applied to the behaviour. To *bold*, to be free.

To BO'LDEN, V. A. to grow bold, make bold.

BO'LD-FACED, Adj. impudent.

BO'LDLY, Adv. in a manner free fear or timorouſneſs. Confidently; pudently.

BO'LDNESS, S. a readineſs or alacri proſecute a deſign, notwithſtanding its culties, applied to action; courage, intr dity, undauntedneſs. An execution formed with great freedom and ſpirit poſed to a ſcrupulous exactneſs; a reaſo undertaking a bold action. "Having th fore *boldneſs* to enter, *&c.*" *Heb.* x. The power to ſpeak or do what we int before others, without fear or diſorder. pudence, rudeneſs.

BO'LE, S. [*bolus*, Lat.] in Natural H tory, a ponderous different coloured c and ſome marle, but leſs fat than ſomewhat ſoluble in the mouth, of a ro taſte, and ſtains when handled. *Armo bole*, is a ponderous fat earth, of an aſtr gent taſte, found in Armenia. By G recommended in dyſenteries, or other flu in ſpitting of blood, and ulcers of the lu Outwardly applied, it is drying, ſtyptic, aſtringent, and therefore proper to blood flowing from freſh wounds.

BO'LIS, S. [Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through air.

BO'LSTER, S. [*bolſtere*, Sax.] a l ticking ſack filled with feathers, flocks, Uſed to ſupport a perſon's head in bed. pad to hide ſome deformity. In Surgery piece of linen doubled, laid upon a wou

To BO'LSTER, V. A. to raiſe a perſ head with a bolſter. In Surgery, to h the lips of a wound cloſe, by a compr Figuratively, to ſupport or maintain. " *bolſter error*." *Hooker.*

BO'LT, S. [*bolt*, Brit. *boult*, Belg.] a ſhot from a croſs-bow. Lightning; thunder-bolt. Uſed with *upright* as ſtri or *upright* as an arrow. "I ſtood *bol right*." *Spect.* No 90. A ſhort piece iron made to faſten doors. Irons m uſe of to ſecure a felon. "Lay *bolts* en upon him." *Shakeſp.* An obſtacle, imp ment.

To BO'LT, V. A. to faſten or ſe with a bolt, to ſpeak without heſitat "When vice can *bolt* her argument *Milton.* To confine or reſtrain, uſed with pa

article *up*. "Shackles accident, and *bolts up* change." *Shakſp.* To ſeparate the fine from coarſe parts of any thing with a ſieve. Figuratively, to ſeparate truth from falſhood, by rigorous examination, uſed with the particle *out*. "Time and nature will bolt out the truth." *L'Eſtrange*. To clear from impurities, to purify or cleanſe. "The ſpanned ſnow, that's *bolted* by the northern blaſt." *Shakeſpeare*.

To BO'LT, V. N. to ſpring out ſuddenly, to ſtart out. To come in a hurry.

BO'LT-ROPE, S. the rope on which the ſail of a ſhip is faſtened.

BO'LTER, S. a ſieve made uſe of to ſeparate flower from bran.

BO'LTSPRIT, S. See BOWSPRIT.

BO'LUS, S. [Lat.] a medicine made into ſoft maſs, about the ſize of a nutmeg.

BO'MB, S. [*bombus*, Lat.] in Gunnery, a hollow ball of caſt iron, furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee or wooden tube, replete with combuſtible matter, to be thrown out of a mortar-piece. When the fuſee is ſet on fire, it burns till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off and burſts the ſhell to pieces with incredible violence. The largeſt are about 17 inches in diameter, two inches thick, carry 8 lb. of powder, and weigh about 490 lb. Their invention is of late date, ſince the firſt mention of them is in 1588, at the ſiege of Gatchendonk in Guelderland.

To BO'MB, V. A. to attack with bombs. To bombard.

BO'MBARD, S. [*bombarda*, Lat.] a piece of artillery, exceeding ſhort and thick, with a very large mouth, called by ſome a baſilic.

To BO'MBARD, V. A. to fling bombs. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDI'ER, S. the perſon who drives the fuſee, fixes the ſhell, points, loads, and fixes the mortar. The engineer, who directs or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

BOMBA'RDMENT, S. an attack by throwing bombs.

BOMBA'SIN, S. [Fr. pronounced *bombaſin*, from *bombicinus*, Lat.] a ſlight ſilken manufacture.

BOMBA'ST, S. [probably derived from *Bombaſtius*, one of the names of Paracelſus, who was remarkable for his vanity and unintelligible jargon] high, pompous and ſwelling expreſſions without any important ſenſe.

BO'MBAST, Adj. pompous, ſonorous, or conveying mean ideas.

BO'MB-KETCH, or BO'MB-VESSEL, a ſmall veſſel ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar at ſea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town. They have ſometimes three maſts, and ſquare ſails, ſometimes ketch faſhion, with one and a mizen.

BO'NA-RO'BA, S. a girl of the town; proſtitute.

BON CHRE'TIEN, S. [Fr. good chriſtian] a pear ſo called.

BO'ND, S. [*bond*, *bonda*, Sax.] any thing which confines or binds cords, or chains. Union, joining, or connexion. Captivity, impriſonment, loſs of liberty; obligation. A tye, applied to alliance. In Law, a deed by which a perſon obliges himſelf to perform certain acts.

BO'NDAGE, S. ſlavery; captivity.

BO'ND-MAID, S. a female ſlave.

BO'ND-MAN, S. a man ſlave.

BOND-SE'RVANT, S. one who is under bond to ſerve his maſter.

BOND-SE'RVICE, S. ſlavery.

BO'ND-SLAVE, S. a perſon confined to ſlavery.

BOND'S-MAN, S. a ſlave, a perſon who has given his hand, as ſecurity for another.

BOND'S-WOMAN, S. a woman ſlave or who has given her bond.

BO'NE, S. [*ban*, Sax. *bein*, Teut.] in Anatomy, a white, hard, brittle ſubſtance, ſupporting and ſtrengthening the body; defending ſome of the more eſſential parts, giving ſhape to the human fabric and aſſiſting it in its motion. The wiſdom and benevolence of providence is very conſpicuous in their formation; they are bigger in their extremities than in the middle, that their articulations might be the ſtronger and leſs ſubject to luxation; and that the middle of the bone ſhould be ſtrong enough to ſupport its deſtined weight and reſiſt accidents, the fibres are in that part more cloſely compacted together; to which we may add, the hollowneſs of the bone itſelf, which renders it not ſo eaſily broken, as if ſolid and of a ſmaller ſize; for if two bones of equal length, and of an equal number of fibres, the ſtrength of the one to the ſtrength of the other, will be as their diameter. To this muſt be added, the oily matter, found in the cellular ſubſtance of the bone, and the marrow included in its cavity, which prevents its growing dry, and by that means becoming brittle: it lubricates the articulation of the bones, hinders their ends from being worn, or over-heated by motion, moiſtens the ligamants by which they are tied to each other, and renders their motion eaſy. The number of bones in a human fabric are reckoned to be 245, excluſive of the *Oſſa* ſeſſamoidea, which amount to 48 more. To expatiate on the wiſe contrivance of their various connexions and other particulars relating to their texture, uſes and articulations, does not ſuit the intended compaſs of this work, but whoever would at the ſame time acquaint himſelf with their wonders, and be led to acknowledge the benevolence of Providence, will find no ſmall improvement, and pleaſure in the peruſal of Cheſelden's Oſteology. *L'Eſtrange*. *To make no bones*, is to make no ſcruple. *To give a perſon a bone to pick*,

stick, a low phraſe, for laying an obſtacle in his way; *A bone* of contention; a cauſe of ſtrife, alluding to ſetting dogs a fighting, by flinging a bone between them.

To BO'NE, V. A. to take the bones from the fleſh.

BONE-LACE, S. a cheap ſort of flaxen lace.

BONELESS, Adj. having no bones.

BONESE'TTER, S. one who ſets broken, or diſlocated bones.

BO'NNET, S. [*bonet*, Fr.] a cap; or outward covering made of ſilk, worn inſtead of a hat by the ladies. In Fortification, a ſmall work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, *Bonnet a prêtere*, or a prieſt's cap, an outwork with three ſaliant angles and two inwards, differing from a *tenaille*, from its ſides growing narrower at the gorge, inſtead of being parallel, and opening at the front or head, like a *queu d' aronde*, or ſwallow's tail. Among ſailors, ſmall ſails ſet on the courſes, or faſtened to the bottom of the mizzen, mainſail, or foreſail of a ſhip.

BO'NNILY, Adv. gayly, handſomely.

BONNY, Adj. gay, chearful, handſome, ſprightly.

BONUM MAGNUM, S. a ſpecies of pear.

BO'NY, Adj. conſiſting of bone. Abounding in bone.

BOO'BY, S. [from *bobo*, Span.] a dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow.

BO'OK, S. [from *boc*, Sax. *boch*, Teut.] a compoſition of ſome perſon, of a length ſufficient to make a volume. A collection of papers ſewed, or bound intended to be wrote on. The diviſion of an author's ſubject. Uſed with the particle *in*, and the perſonal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much eſteemed by a perſon, "I was ſo much *in his* books, that, &c." *Addiſ. Without book*, by the mere ſtrength of memory, by the ſtrength of a perſon's natural parts, without having committed his thoughts to writing.

To BOOK, V. A. to write any thing in a book.

BO'OK-BINDER, S. one who binds books.

BOOKFUL, Adj. one who has gathered opinions from books, without having digeſted what he has read.

BOO'KISH, Adj. fond of *books*, or reading, pedantic.

BOO'KISHNESS, S. a great fondneſs for books.

BOO'K-KEEPER, S. a perſon employed in a compting-houſe, to regiſter the tranſactions daily carried on, and to methodize them.

BOO'K-KEEPING, S. the art of keeping accounts, or regiſtering a perſon's tranſactions in ſuch a manner, that he may at any time know the true ſtate of the whole or any part of his affairs with clearneſs and expedition.

BOO'K-LEARNED, Adj. converſant in books; one that reads much, but has no parts or invention.

BOO'K-LEARNING, S. improvement acquired from books.

BOO'KSELLER, S. one whoſe buſineſs it is to ſell books.

BOO'K-WORM, S. a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, one who applies himſelf too intenſely to ſtudy.

BOO'M, S. [*beam*, Sax. *boom*, Belg.] a long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail, main ſail, or foreſail. A bar of timber laid a-croſs a harbour, to ſecure its entrance.

BOO'N, S. [from *bene*, Sax.] a gift, preſent, or favour.

BOO'N, Adj. [*bon*, Fr.] merry; gay; briſk.

BO'OR, S. [*boer*, Belg.] an unpoliſhed countryman, a clown.

BOO'RISH, Adj. [*baurijch*, Teut.] unpoliſhed; rude; clowniſh.

BOO'RISHLY, Adv. unpolitely, rudely.

BOO'RISHNESS, S. a quality inconſiſtent with good manners or politeneſs. Clowniſhneſs.

To BO'OT, V. A. [*baeten*, Belg.] to be of advantage. To profit. To enrich, or accumulate.

BOOT, S. [*bota*, *bote*, Sax.] gain, profit, advantage. *To boot*, implies beſides, over and above.

BO'OT, S. [*bottes*, Arm.] a leather covering for the legs and feet, uſed by thoſe who ride on horſeback. A leathern receptacle under a coach-box, uſed for carrying parcels, &c.

To BO'OT, V. A. to put on boots.

BO'OTED, Part. having boots on the legs. In boots.

BOO'TCA'TCHER, S. one who pull's off the boots at an inn.

BO'OTES, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the name of a northern conſtellation of fixed ſtars, conſiſting of 55; one of which is of the firſt magnitude.

BOO'TH, S. [*buth*, Brit. *bodo*, Sax.] a temporary houſe built of boards, or boughs.

BOO'TLESS, Adj. unavailing; unſucceſsful; unprofitable. "I have ſent him *bootleſs* home." *Shak.*

BOO'T-TREE, S. an inſtrument which is drove in by main force, in order to ſtretch or widen a boot.

BOO'TY, S. [*buet*, *buit*, Belg.] plunder, pillage, ſpoils. Things acquired by robbery or plunder. *To play booty*, is to play unfairly.

BO'PEEP, S. the act of thruſting the head in ſight, and draw it back again immediately.

BO'RABLE, Adj. that which may be
red.

BO'RAGE, S. [*borago*, Lat.] in Botany,
impalement is permanent, and divided
o five parts. Its flowers are uſed in me-
inal cordials, and the herb for cool tank-
s in the ſummer.

BO'RAX, S. [Lat.] a ſalt prepared
m the evaporation of water which runs
m the copper mines in the Eaſt-Indies.
kewiſe an artificial ſalt made of ſal armo-
c, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and
um diſſolved in wine. The native borax
led by the Arabians, tincar, or tincal,
ich ſignifies a nitre fit for ſoldering gold,
uſed for ſoldering and fluxing metals, and
omoting the fuſing of ſuch, as it would
very difficult to melt without it. In Me-
ine, it is uſed as an emenagogue, ſtimu-
t, and diuretic, in a ſuppreſſion of the
nſes, and to promote delivery: is uſually
ed with myrrh and ſaffron, and its doſe
from 5 to 15 grains. It is uſed as a
metic, or beautifier; and if not ſo dear,
uld recommend itſelf to the dyers to give
loſs to their colours.

BO'RDER, S. [*bord*, Sax.] the extre-
ties, or edge. The confines of a country.
e outer part of a garment. A ſlip of
wers at the edge of a flower bed, &c. in
arden. In Heraldry, an addition on the
b of a ſhield. It is accounted, as a ſignal
protection, favour, or reward; and is
lowed by kings on ſuch as they regard
eſteem. In Printing, an ornament of
wers, &c. round the edges of a compoſi-
n.

To BO'RDER, V. N. to live near to
extremities of a country. To be near.
approach. "All wit which *borders upon*
phaneneſs." *Tillotſ.* Uſed with the par-
e *upon*. Uſed actively, to ſet a narrow
ament at the edges of a thing

To BO'RE, [*borian*, Sax.] to make a hole
a ſharp pointed inſtrument: To puſh for-
ds with violence. In Farriery, to carry
noſe near the ground, applied to an
ſe.

BO'RE, S. the hole made by boring:
inſtrument uſed in boring: the dimen-
ns of a hole or cavity.

BO'RE, the preter of *bear*.

BO'REAL, S. towards the north.

BO'REAS, S. [Lat. ſuppoſed to be de-
d from *bor*, Celt. the morning, becauſe
ple ſituated in that part receive their light
m thence] the north wind.

BO'REE, S. [Fr.] a dance compoſed of
e ſteps joined together by two motions,
begun with a crochet riſing.

BO'RER, S. a gimlet, or piercer; the
ſon who bores.

BO'RN, part paſſive of *bear*.

To be BO'RN, V. N. to come or be
ught into the world; to be deſigned by
birth, uſed with the particles *to* and *for*. "He was *born to* empire." And with the particle *of* before the mother. "*Born of* the Virgin Mary." *Creed*.

BO'ROUGH, S. of [*barhoe*, *burig*, *burh*, *burg*, Sax.] a town or corporation, which ſends members to parliament. The whole number of boroughs amounts to 149. *Royal boroughs*, are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commiſſioners to repreſent them in parliament. *Borough-Engliſh*, in Law, a cuſtomary deſcent of lands and tenements, whereby eſtates deſcend not to the eldeſt, but to the youngeſt ſon, or if the owner have no ſon, to his youger brother. *Littleton* ſays, the reaſon of this cuſtom is founded in a preſumption, that the youngeſt is leaſt able to provide for himſelf. *Kitch*, 102. *Dyer*, 179. *Head-borough*, is the preſident, or chairman of a hundred. In pariſhes, a kind of head-conſtable, having others for his aſſiſtants.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 27, for horned cattle and ſheep, on June 22, for horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, and hard-ware, and on October 23, for horned cattle and ſheep. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Your, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and ſends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles N. of York, 53 S. of Durham, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 10.

To BO'RROW, V. A. [*borgian*, Sax.] the taking things of another on condition of returning them again. Figuratively, to take that which belongs to another. To aſſume a property that you have not. "in *borrow'd* ſhapes." *Shak*.

BO'RROW, S. the ſtate of a thing borrowed; the thing taken of another to be returned again.

BO'RROWER, S. he that takes of another, on condition of returning it. He that uſes what is another's, as if it were his own. He that adopts the ſentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are ſo.

BO'SCAGE, S. [Fr.] a grove, or thicket. In Painting, a picture or landſkip, repreſenting woods. In Law, maſt, or ſuch ſuſtenance as trees afford cattle.

BO'SKY, S. [*boſque*, Fr.] abounding with wood, woody.

BO'SPHORUS, S. [from βους, Gr. and πορος] a narrow ſtreight or arm of the ſea, which it might be ſuppoſed an ox could ſwim over; at preſent confined to that of Thrace, called the ſtreights of Conſtantinople; and the Cimmerian or Scythian Boſphorus.

BOS'QUETS, S. [from *boſchetto*, Ital.] ſmall groves, or compartments, formed of trees, ſhrubs, or tall growing plants, planted in

in quarters. When formed of trees, whoſe verdure is of different degrees, ſurrounded with hedges of lime, elm or hornbeam, which do not intercept the ſight of the trees, and interſperſed with ſome of the largeſt growing flowers, they have a very good effect; but are proper only for ſpacious gardens, and are both expenſive in their firſt making, and in their keeping afterwards.

BO'SOM, S. [*boſome*, *boſm*, Sax.] the breaſt; the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt. The middle of any incloſure. "The *boſom* of the wood." The warmeſt and moſt tender affections. In Compoſition, it implies any thing near or dear to a perſon; thus *boſom-friends*, *boſom-ſecret*.

To BO'SOM, V. A. to incloſe in the boſom. To keep ſecret.

BO'SS, S. [*boſſe*, Fr.] an ornament raiſed above the other work; a ſhining prominence. The prominent part. A thick body.

BO'SSAGE, S. in Architecture, a projecting ſtone laid rough in a building.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for ſheep, another on Auguſt 11, called Tonn-Fair, and on Decen ber 11, for horſes. It is commodiouſly ſeated on both ſides the river Witham, over which it has a handſome, high, wooden-bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the ſea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handſome town, with a ſpacious market-place; as alſo a high ſteeple, which ſome pretend is the beſt built tower in the world; and it ſerves as a land-mark for ſailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, 48 N. by N. E. of Peterborough, and 114 N. from London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 53. 3.

BOSTON, the capital town of New-England, in North America, ſeated on a peninſula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by ſmall iſlands and rocks, and defended by a caſtle and platforms of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a creſcent about the harbour; and the country beyond riſing gradually, affords a delightful proſpect. There is but one ſafe channel to approach the harbour, and that is ſo narrow, that three ſhips can ſcarce ſail a-breaſt; but within the harbour, there is room for 500 ſail to lie at anchor. At the bottom of the bay, there is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which ſhips of the greateſt burthen may come up cloſe to; and, on the N. ſide, there are warehouſes for the merchants. The ſtreets are handſome, and the chief runs from the pier to the town-houſe. There are 10 churches of all denominations, of which 6 belong to the independents. At each end of the town there is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, there is a beautiful ſtrong caſtle, with a large garriſon in time of war. The number of inhabitants are reckoned to be about 14,000; and it is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in North-America. Lon. 306. 0. lat. 42. 24.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs, on May 8, for horſes, cows, and ſheep, and on July 10, for horſes and cows. It is ſeated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and graſs. It is noted for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein King Richard loſt his life and crown. It is 13 miles S. W. of Leiceſter, and 104 N. N. W of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 45.

BOTA'NIC, BOTANICAL, *adj.* [Βοτανικος, Gr.] relating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs.

BO'TANIST, one ſkilled in the nature of plants, and their culture. The moſt famous of our nation are Dr. Hales; Dr. Hill; Bradley and Miller; Though Linnæus, a foreigner, ſeems to be more univerſally known and followed.

BO'TANOLOGY, S. [Βοτανολογια Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe on plants.

BO'TANY, S. [from Βοτανη Gr.] the ſcience of herbs and plants. This ſtudy was very little cultivated till Bauhine aroſe in the 16th century and both reduced it to method and increaſed the number of its objects. Our countryman Mr. Ray, did not a little contribute to the perfection of this ſcience, and is looked on by foreigners with veneration even to this day. Tournefort is not wanting in his claim for our eſteem, it muſt be owned his pains and aſſiduity were very great, but if we at preſent conſider the beautiful order into which vegetables are now reduced, and the preciſion with which their ſeveral claſſes are ordered by the care of Linnæus, Miller &c. we muſt own ourſelves much obliged to moderns for that accuracy, which the ancients were ſtrangers to.

BOT'ARGO, S. [*botarga*, Span.] a kind of ſauſage made with the roes and blood of the mullet fiſh. It is eat with olive oil, and lemon juice, cut into ſlices, like the caviar; is reckoned an elegant diſh, and much in vogue in catholic countries, during Lent.

BOTCH, S. [*boſs*, Fr. *bozza*, Ital.] a ſwelling, which afterwards encruſts, and cauſes a diſagreeable idea. Figuratively, work clumſily finiſhed. Something added, in a clumſy manner.

To BO'TCH, V. A. [*Jodet*, Dan.] to mend or patch in a clumſey manner. To join things, which do not agree with each other. To mark with puſtules, ſcabs.

BO'TCHER, S. one who mends, in a clumſy manner; a perſon who performs any thing in a clumſy manner.

BO'TCHY, Adj. marked with botches ſores.

BO'TH, Adj. [*beode*, Iſl. *butu*, *batu*, Sax.] two perſons or things, it unites the

o one collective idea, which implies the

BO'TS, S. [from *bitan*, Sax.] a species small worms breeding in horſes.

BO'TTLE, S. [*bouteille*, Fr.] a veſſel h a narrow mouth to contain liquor. uratively a quart. A bundle of graſs or

To BOTTLE, V. A. to put liquor into les. "A hogſhead of wine is to be *bot-off*." *Swift.*

BOTTLE-FLOWER, S. [in botany] *cyanus*, or *centaurea*, a compound flow- There are twenty ſpecies. That which ſed by the college, grows on the moun- s of Italy and Spain, the root of which reckoned to be binding, good for all of fluxes, and of great uſe to heal nds; but is ſeldom preſcribed at pre-

BOTTLE-NOSED, Adj. one who has a noſe, eſpecially towards the end.

BOTTLE-SCREW, S. a ſpiral wire to a cork out of a bottle.

BO'TTOM, S. [*botm*, Sax.] the loweſt of a thing. The bed of earth, or gra- over which the water glides. A valley, ; foundation. *To be at the bottom*, to ncerned in, to be privy to. "He *was bottom* of many excellent counſels." . To venture in one *bottom*, to run a together. The *bottom* of a lane or , is the loweſt part. The *bottom* of beer, dregs. Applied to thread, a ball, or

To BO'TTOM, V. A. [from the noun] ild upon as a foundation; to wind into a ball. Uſed neuterly, to be on; or ſupported by.

TTOMED, Adj. having a bottom. *at-bottomed* boats." *Bacon.*

TTOMLESS, Adj. having no bot- exceeding deep. Figuratively, bound- nfatiable. "Then be my paſſions bot- ſs." *Shak.*

TTOMRY, S. in trade, the borrow- oney upon the ſecurity of the keel or n of a ſhip. Likewiſe the lending mo- for which the lender is to be paid a ſum at the return of the ſhip, ſtand- the hazard of her voyage, in conſi- n of which though the intereſt de- d be 20, 30, or 40 per cent. and up- it is not eſteemed uſury.

D, S. an inſect which breeds in malt, alſo a wevil

UGH, S. [from *bog*, *boga*, and *bob*, an arm or large ſhoot of a tree, larger branch.

UGHT, preter of *buy*.

UILL'EE, or BOUILL'ON, S. [Fr.] ing made from boiled meat; broth, or

BOU'LT, See BOLT.

o. V.

To BOU'NCE, V. N. [formed from its ſound] to ſtrike with ſuch force as to re-bound back, making a noiſe at the ſame time; to ſpring with force, like beer out of a bottle. Bully, or hector.

BOU'NCE, S. a violent, and ſudden ſtroke or blow; a ſudden crack or noiſe; a threat or boaſt.

BOU'NCER, S. one who is vociferous in his own praiſe. A bully, a boaſter.

BOU'ND, S. [from *bind*, *bornes*, Fr.] a reſtraint, a leap, or ſpring; the flying back of any thing which is ſtruck againſt another.

To BOU'ND, V. N. [*bondir*, Fr.] to ſpring or move on by leaps; to fly back when ſtruck againſt a thing. Uſed actively, to make a thing leap, or mount by fits, from the earth.

BOU'ND, *part.* of BIND.

BOU'ND, Adj. [*abunden*, Sax.] deſtined to a certain place.

BOU'NDARY, S. the extremities, confines, or limits of a thing, or country.

BOU'NDEN, *part. paſſive* of BIND.

BOU'NDLESS, Adj. unlimited; confined by no power; inſatiable.

BOU'NTEOUS, Adj. liberal, generous, kind

BOU'NTEOUSLY, Adv. in a liberal generous manner.

BOU'NTEOUSNESS, S. the quality of conferring benefits from a principal of kindneſs.

BOU'NTIFUL, Adv. conferring favours from an internal principal of kindneſs; generous; very much abounding in valuable products. "As *bountiful* as mines of India." *Shak.* Uſed with *of* before the thing giving, and *to* before the perſon receiving. "*Of* which he is ſo bountiful *to* his kingdom." *Dryden.*

BOU'NTIFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to confer favours from a principle of kindneſs. Applied to things plentifully producing what is of ſervice.

BOU'NTIFULNESS, S. a great propenſity to conferring benefits. A conſtant and unreſtrained diſtribution of favours to an inferior. Generoſity, munificence.

BOU'NTY, S. [from *bonté*, Fr.] the conferring or beſtowing benefits, diſtinguiſhed from charity, becauſe exerciſed towards objects not entirely neceſſitous.

To BOU'RGEON, V. N. [from *bourgeonner*, Fr.] to ſprout, to ſhoot; to produce buds.

BOU'RN, S. [from *borne*, Fr.] the extremities, bounds, or limits of a place or country.

BOU'RN, S. [from *bourn*, Sax.] a brook or torrent.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on

March 7. May 6, and October 29, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated near a ſpring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and proviſions. It is noted for the coronation of King Edmond. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 93 N. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 40.

To BOU'SE, V. N. [*buyſſen*, Belg.] to drink immoderately; to get intoxicated; to tope.

BOU'SY, Adj. intoxicated with liquor.

BOU'T, S. [*botta*, Ital.] a turn at once. Once. "*This bout.*" This once.

BOU'TANT, Adj. [*bouter*, Fr.] in Architecture, a pillar *boutant* is a large chain or pile of ſtone, made to ſupport a vault, terrace, or wall.

BOU'TEFEU, S. [Fr.] one who is the author of quarrels, or contentions. An incendiary.

BOU'TISALE, S. [from *booty* and *ſale*] a ſale wherein things are diſpoſed of for leſs than their value, alluding to the ſale of plunder or booty, which ſeldom fetches its due value. "The great *boutiſale* of colleges." *Hayw.*

To BO'W, V. A. [*bugan*, Sax.] to bend the body in token of reſpect. To overpower with ſorrow, to preſs, or cruſh. To bend, or be bent. To make a bow; to ſtoop. "*Bowed down* upon their knees." *Judg.* vii. 6. to ſtoop under the preſſure of affliction. "They ſtoop, they *bow down* together."

BO'W, S. a ſtooping of the head and body by way of ceremony.

BO'W, S. [*bwa*, Brit. *boga*, Sax.] a warlike inſtrument, the extremities of which are tied by a ſtring, which being drawn towards the body of a perſon, bends the wood, and by its elaſticity, forces an arrow placed on a ſtring, with great violence, to a great diſtance. A long narrow piece of wood furniſhed with hair, and uſed in playing on ſtringed inſtruments. The loop of a ribband tied in a knot. Applied to a ſhip, that part which begins at the looſ and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle. The piece of ordnance lying in this place, is called the *bow-piece*, and the anchors, which hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*.

BO'W-BEARER, S. one who carries a bow. In law, an under officer of a foreſt.

To BO'WEL, V. A. to pierce the *bowels*; to penetrate deep. "To the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep." *Thomſon.*

BO'WELS, S. [from *boyaux*, Fr.] the inteſtines within the body; the guts. The inner part of any thing. "The *bowels* of the mountain." *Addiſ.* Tenderneſs, pity, humanity, or compaſſion.

BO'WER, S. an arbour formed of branches of green trees, arched at the The anchor of a ſhip.

To BO'WER, V. A. to make or incl in a bower. Figuratively to incloſe.

BO'WERY, Adj. full of bowers; reſembling a bower.

BO'WL, S. [from *buelen*, Brit.] a drink veſſel, rather wide than deep, ſhaped lik tea cup, but of greater dimenſions. hollow part of any thing which holds liq "The *bowl* of a ſpoon." *Swift.*

BO'WL, S. [*bol*. Belg. *boule*, Fr.] a r piece of wood, to be rolled along the grou

To BOWL, V. A. to roll a bowl alon to roll a bowl at any mark; to knock d with a bowl.

BO'W-LEGGED, Adj. having crook leggs, which reſemble a bow when bent.

BO'WLER, S. He that bowls or play bowls.

BO'WLINE, or BOWLING, S. a r faſtened to the middle part of the outſide a ſail, by two or three ropes, like a crow f called the bowling bridle.

BO'WLING-GREEN, S. a piece of gr of a true horizontal ſurface, kept for play at bowls.

BO'WMAN, S. a perſon who ſhoots a bow.

To BOW'SSEN, V. A. [from *buy* Belg.] to plunge into water; to dr "*Bowſſened* again." *Carew.*

BOW'YER, S. one who ſhoots wi bow; one who makes bows.

BO'W-STRING, S. the ſtring by w a bow is bent.

BO'W-SPRIT, or BOLT-SPRIT, [f *bolt* and *ſpriet*, Belg.] a maſt at the pro a veſſel, reſting ſlopeways on the head o main ſtern, faſtened by the foreſtay an the partners of the foremaſt; ſerving to ry the ſprit, and ſprit-top-ſail and jack

B'OX, S. [*box*, *boxtreow*, Sax.] its le are pinnated and ever green. Lin ranges it in the fourth ſection of his claſs. There are three ſpecies. Its wo yelloviſh, hard, ſolid, even, very heavy, takes a good poliſh. The beſt is uſed in ſc ture, wind and ſtring inſtruments of m ſuch as flutes, violins, &c. that of an i rior quality ſerves for ſmaller works, as balls, tops, handles, combs, &c.

BOX, S. [*buchs*, Teut. *box*, Sax.] a c hold any thing. The caſe of a mari compaſs. The inner caſe of a watch. firſt ſtory of ſeats in a play-houſe form to ſmall ſquare rooms.

BOX. S. [*bock*, Brit.] a blow or ſtrok the face with the hand.

To BOX, V. A. to fight with the To ſtrike with the hand.

BO'XEN, Adj. made of box; of a box lour.

BO'XER, S. one who fights with his

BO'Y, S. [from *bube* or *babe*, Teut rom בוב *bob*, Heb.] one of the male ſex ll they are fifteen years old; a perſon who ants the ſedateneſs and diſcretion of man-ood.

BOY'AR, or BOIAR, S. [Ruſſ.] a name f dignity applied, in Ruſſia, to the lords of he Czars court, who are thirty in number, mpoſe his council of ſtate, are obliged to eſides at Moſcow, or follow the prince when e goes to any other place; they attend his ree every day, ſtriking their foreheads as a ark of their reſpect and loyalty; when they de on horſe-back, they carry a kettle-drum efore them on which they ſtrike, with the utt end of their whip, to give notice of their pproach, that people may make way for them; nd act both as counſellors of ſtate, and judges private affairs. Likewiſe the title of the obility of Tranſilvania, who are deſcendants f the Vaivods.

BO'YHOOD, S. the ſtate extending from nfancy to youth, or till a perſon is fifteen ears old.

BO'YISH, S. like a boy. Childiſh, trifling, uerile.

BO'YISHLY, Adv. in a childiſh, trifling manner.

BO'YISHNESS, S. want of thought or edateneſs, childiſhneſs, trifling.

BO'YISM, S. that which becomes a boy hly; a term of reproach.

To BRA'BBLE, V. N. to conteſt a thing. To quarrel, to clamour.

BRA'BBLER, S. a clamorous, quarrelſome fellow.

To BRA'CE, V. A. [*embraſſer*, Fr.] to ie, or wind tight round a thing. To ſtrain r ſtretch.

BRA'CE, S. a bandage; that which keeps he parts of a thing cloſe together, that which eeps a thing ſtretched. In Printing a rooked line, marked thus } and uſed by oetical writers at the end of a triplet, the ate of a thing that is ſtretched. "When t has loſt its *brace*, or tenſion." *Holder*. In Architecture, a piece of timber uſed to keep a building ſteady. In ſea affairs, ropes faſtened to the yard arms of a ſhip. Applied to a coach, the thick thongs of leather on which he body of the coach hangs.

BRA'CE, S. in hunting, two, or a pair.

BRA'CELET, S. [a diminutive of *brace*, of *bras*, Fr.] an ornament worn round the wriſt. The African nations wear them on their legs juſt above the ancle, and on the fleſhy part of their arms above the elbow, and are ſo paſſionately fond of them that they will barter their richeſt marchandize, nay, even their parents, wives, and children for them. A piece of defenſive armour for the arm. Among gilders, a piece of leather filled with ſtuff, worn by them on the wriſt of the left arm, that they may not hurt themſelves by leaning on the vice, in order to poliſh or burniſh their work.

BRA'CER, S. that which braces, or make tight. A bandage.

BRA'CHIAL, Adj. [from *brachium*, Lat.] that which belongs to the arm.

BRA'CHIÆUS, S. [from *brachium*, Lat. an arm] in Anatomy, the name given to two muſcles of the arm, the one the external, and the other internal.

BRA'CHMANS, S. [perhaps from ברך, to fly] Indian philoſophers, who lived a very good life in woods, ſlept on hides, abſtained from the fleſh of animals, and believed the doctrine of the tranſmigration of the ſoul. They ſpent the greateſt part their time in praying and ſinging anthems: began their care of their pupils ſo early, that they ſent ſome perſons to the mother as ſoon as they knew ſhe was with child, who attended her during her pregnancy, giving her noble lectures during that dangerous ſtate, and when ſhe was delivered carried the child with them. They conſidered life as a ſtate of conception, and death as a birth to a happy life, for thoſe who had regulated their lives according to the dictates of true philoſophy. They eſteemed the accidents of human life indifferent, becauſe one perſon is generally pleaſed with what another diſlikes, and the ſame perſon is of different ſentiments with reſpect to the ſame things in different periods of his life. In Phyſics, they hold that the world had a beginning and would have an end, that it was round, and that the Deity made and pervades it every where, that it was made out of water, and that the ſtars and heavens were formed out of a quinteſſence, or peculiar element.

BRA'CHYGRAPHY, S. [from βραχυς, Gr. ſhort, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the art of writing a thing by characters in a ſhorter time and compaſs, than by letters.

BRA'CK, S. [from *break*] a breach, a broken, or ruinous part. "The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair." *Haywood. Obſolete.*

BRA'CKET, S. [*bracciet*, Ital.] a piece of wood fixed againſt a wainſcot or wall, to ſupport ſomething.

BRA'CKISH, Adj. [from *brack*, Belg.] ſaltiſh, that which is ſomewhat ſalt.

BRA'CKISHNESS, S. the ſaltneſs which is found on taſting ſea water.

BRA'D, S. a kind of nails, without a ſpreading head like other nails, prety thick towards the upper end, that the top may be driven into the board they faſten.

To BRA'G, V. N. [*braggeren*, Belg.] to diſplay an advantage with great vanity; to boaſt. Uſed with *of* before the thing boaſted *of*. "*Brags of* his impudence, but ſcorns to mend."

BRA'G, S. proud diſplay of any advantage. Figuratively, the thing itſelf which

cauſes boaſting; glory. "Beauty is nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn." *Milton.*

BRA'GGADOCHIO, S. a perſon who vainly ſets forth his own good qualities more they deſerve.

BRA'GGART, S. [*braggart*, Teut.] one who boaſts of his own abilities too much.

BRA'GGART, Adj. proud, conceited, vain.

BRA'GGER, S. one who properly diſplays his pretended abilities.

BRA'GLESS, Adj. without boaſting; without being boaſted of.

To BRA'ID, V. A. [*breyden*, Belg.] to weave or plait together.

BRA'ID, S. [from the verb] a lock of hair, any thing collected by plaiting. A ſmall narrow lace uſed for womans ſhoes, &c.

BRA'ILS, S. ſmall ropes uſed in furling the ſails acroſs. They are reeved through blocks, which are ſeized on either ſide the ties, come down before the ſails of the ſhip, are faſtened at the ſkirts of the ſail to the crengles, and ſerve, when the ſail is furled acroſs, to haul up its bunt, that it may more eaſily be taken up or let fall. To *hale up the brails*, or *brail up* the ſail, implies that the ſail is to be haled up, in order to be furled, or bound cloſe to the yard.

BRA'IN, S. [*brægen*, Sax. *breyne*, Belg.] in anatomy the large ſoft whitiſh ſubſtance, in the inſide of the cranium or ſkull; wherein all the organs of ſenſe terminate, and wherein the ſoul is ſaid to reſide. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla, oblongata, or medulla ſpinalis. The cerebrum or brain properly ſo called, is a kind of medullary maſs of a moderate conſiſtance, and of a greyiſh colour on the outward ſurface, filling all the ſuperiour portions of the cranium. Its ſubſtance is of two kinds, diſtinguiſhed by two different colours; the ſofteſt being of a grey, or aſh colour, and lying principally on the outer part of the cerebrum like a cortex, or bark, has been named the cortical ſubſtance. The other which is more ſolid and white, occupies the inner part, and is called ſubſtantia medularis, or ſubſtantia alba. The brain being ſuppoſed to ſecrete the ſubtile fluid which ſupplies the nerves, and being the elaboratory where the animal ſpirits are formed, its bulk ſeems to be neceſſarily large, as theſe proceſſes require a great number of glands to carry them on. Hence we may be able to aſſign a reaſon why the brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and why it is generally biggeſt in ſuch other animals as ſhew the greateſt degree of ſagacity, ſuch as monkies, *&c.* For a conſiderable ſtock of animal ſpirits being requir-ed in cogitation, memory, *&c.* where they fail theſe powers muſt fail likewiſe, and they muſt fail, if there be not a quantity of brain ſufficient to ſupply them. Accordingly anatomiſts have obſerved that in fools the brain is ſmaller than in men of ſenſe, account for it, by ſuppoſing it the caus folly, a ſufficient ſtock of ſpirits being ed to reaſon ſtrongly; or from the œco my of nature, which proportions the ſtock ſpirits according to the expence requi Dr. Brown, having doubted of this tr and imagined that ſuch creatures as l large ſkul's and ſmall bodies, might o throw the common opinion, ingenuo owns, that, on making the experiment, was undeceived and obliged to ſubſcribe the opinion of thoſe who hold that men ha larger or bigger brain than any other creatu *Brain* is uſed figuratively for the underſtandi

To BRA'IN, V. A. to knock or daſh brains out.

BRAI'NLESS, Adj. having no brai Figuratively, ſilly, fooliſh, thoughtleſs.

BRA'IN-PAN, S. the ſcull.

BRA'INSICK, Adj. diſordered in t brain. Giddy, thoughtleſs, mad.

BRA'INSICKNESS, Adv. obſtinacy, ly, giddineſs, madneſs.

BRA'IT, S. among jewellers a rough d mond.

BRA'KE, S. a thicket of brambles thorns.

BRA'KE, S. [*braecke*, Belg.] a wood mallet. The handle of a ſhip's pump. baker's kneading trough. A ſharp inſt for horſes.

BRA'KY, Adj. abounding in brakes, thorns.

BRA'MBLE, S. [*bræmble*, *brembel*, *bra ble*, Sax.] in botany, the *rubus*, Lat. or *ro* Fr. There are ten ſpecies. In a popu ſenſe, the word is applied to any ro prickly ſhrub.

BRA'MINS, S. [from *brahma*, the na of the prophet whom they acknowledge] ſect among the Chineſe. Thoſe of Bet live a very auſtere life, going bare hea and bare footed in burning ſand, and live ly upon herbs. Thoſe of Indoſtan, pret that their ſacred books were given by Go to their prophet Brahma. They believe transmigration of ſouls; and ſay that, the production of the world, all things ca out of the boſom of God, and that the wo will periſh by all things returning to th firſt original. This opinion they explain the following manner; a very large ſpi was the firſt cauſe of all things, which ſp this wonderful web of creation out of own bowels, and ſitting at the head of feels, perceives, and regulates the motion every part. But when he has ſufficiently verted himſelf in adorning and contempl ting his work, he contracts the threads had ſpun, again in his own entrails, thus reſorbs every thing into himſelf, annihilates the whole creation. Thoſe Siam, believe that the firſt men were larg then the preſent, living many ages with

neſs; that our earth ſhall be deſtroyed fire, and that another ſhall proceed from ſhes, which ſhall have no ſea, and be ſed with an eternal ſpring. The Brach- ns of Coromandel believe a plurality of lds, and that they are ſucceſſively de- yed and renewed at certain periods. ey have all ſuch a veneration for cows, they think themſelves extreamly happy ey can die with the tail of one in their nds.

BRA'N, S. [from *brann*, Brit. *bran*, Fr.] ſkin or huſk of corn, ſeparated after nding, from the flour, by means of a ſieve, bolting mill. The ſtarch-makers make of wheat bran to make ſtarch, which is hing but the ſettling at the bottom of the rels in which they ſoak bran.

BRA'NCH, S. [*branche*, F.] in Botany, arm of a tree which ſprouts from the nk and ſerves to form the head thereof. e branches of trees almoſt always ſhoot m the trunk in an angle of 45 degrees; as the whole ſpreading is confined with- n angle of 90 degrees, that ſpace could be filled up any other way, than by form- all the interſections, which the ſhoots and nches make, in an angle of 45 degrees y. A manifeſt proof this, of a ſuperin- ding wiſdom in the creation, and a de- nſtration of an intelligent being the crea- of all things! Figuratively, any detached from a whole; a ſection or ſubdiviſion. y part which is joined to another, like a nch-to a tree. "The *branches* of a can- ſtick;" ſometimes the collection of nches, applied to the chandeliers of rches, or public places. A ſmall ſtream ning into, or from a river. A part of a ligree or family. The antlers or ſhoots of g's horns. In Horſemanſhip, two crook- pieces of iron, belonging to a bridle, ſup- ting the mouth-bit, the chain and the , and faſtened to the head-ſtall at one , and to the reins at the other. In Archi- ure, the reins or arches of Gothic vaults erſing from one angle to another.

To BRA'NCH, V. A. to divide like nches; to ſhoot in branches. To ſepa- a ſubject into ſeveral parts, uſed with particle out. "*Branch out* into farther ſtinctions." *Locke*. To ſpeak largely; to ntiate. "I have known a woman *branch* into a long diſſertation upon the edging petticoat." *Spect.* No. 247. To have ns ſhooting out into antlers.

BRA'NCHINESS, S. fulneſs or abun- ce of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS, Adj. without ſhoots or gs, unfruitful or barren.

BRA'NCHY, Adj. full of branches, ex- ſive, ſpreading. "The unwieldy loppings branchy tree." *Watts*.

BRA'ND, S. [*brand*, Sax.] a ſtick lighted ne end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt. "The Sire Omnipotent prepares the *brand*." *Granv.* A mark on the hand of a criminal by a burning iron.

To BRA'ND, V. A. [*branden*, Belg.] to mark with a burning iron; to charge as infamous; to ſtigmatize.

To BRA'NDISH, V. A. [*brandir*, Fr. *brandire*, Ital.] to wave or flouriſh a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flouriſh with; alluding to fencers flouriſhing their weapons as a prelude to an engagement. "*Brandiſhing* ſyllogiſms."

BRA'NDLING, S. [from *brandiller*, Fr. and *ling*] the dew worm, called likewiſe the lob worm.

BRANDY, S. [*brandevin*, Fr. *brandewyn*, Belg.] in Diſtillation, a proof ſpirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes. When rectified to ſpirits of wine, they are uſed by dyers, and eſteemed one of their not-colouring drugs. The Nants brandy is the moſt eſteemed, becauſe it has a better taſte, is finer and ſtronger, and will bear proof the longeſt. It ſhould be drank very moderately, and rather as a medicine than a drink. When the ſtomach is raw, weak, and lax, a moderate dram may raiſe a gentle tenſion, and by rarifying the viſcid phlegm make its coats play with new vigour. In flatulencies, a faintneſs or languor from a waſte or diſſipation of the animal ſpirits; in dropſies; and when the ſtomach is weakened by too large a meal of tenacious food, it is of very great ſervice; but all theſe good effects will not counterballance the miſchiefs done by the indiſcreet, or immoderate uſe of this ſpirit. For as it rarifies the blood at firſt, the more thin and ſpirituous parts exhale the ſooner, and carry off with them ſome of the fineſt ſerum, on which the blood becomes, afterwards, thicker, and the ſolids more dry and ſtiff. From hence we might be excuſed, for ſuppoſing that the world had been happier, if men had never known the taſte of brandy, or had contented themſelves with water, or good table-beer.

BRA'NGLE, S. [*brangen*, Teut.] wrangle, ſquabble, contention.

To BRA'NGLE, V. N. to wrangle or quarrel about trifles.

BRA'NNY, Adj. like bran; conſiſting of bran; having the appearance of bran.

BRA'SIL, or BRAZIL, S. [pronounced *Brazéel*] a heavy, dry, hard wood, ſo called becauſe it is ſuppoſed to have come originally from Brazil in S. America. The tree grows commonly in dry and barren places, among rocks; becomes very thick and tall, the branches are long and large, the leaves ſmall, of a fine bright green, reſembling thoſe of box, but ſomewhat longer. Its trunk is generally crooked like that of hawthorn. The bark is ſo prodigiouſly thick, that the tree which is as big round as a man's body, when it is on, will ſcarce exceed the dimenſions of his

his leg, when it is taken off. The wood is uſed by turners and takes a good poliſh: its chief uſe is in dying, where it ſerves for a red; but as the colour it yields is ſpurious, the French dyers are prohibited making uſe of it in dying commodities of any value. So indefatigable are they in extending and ſupporting the credit of their trade.

BR'ASS, S. [*bræs*, Sax.] a factitious, yellow metal made of copper melted with lapis calaminaris. The calamine is firſt calcined and ground to powder, then mixed with charcoal duſt, and to 7lb. of this mixture is added five of copper, which being placed in a wind furnace 11 or 12 hours, the copper imbibes about one third of its weight of the calamine, and is converted into braſs. It is ſomewhat ſtrange that the calamine, though no metallic body, ſhould mix ſo with the copper as not only to increaſe its weight, but likewiſe to follow it under the hammer. But it ſhould be known, that the change made in copper by the calamine is owing to the zink it contains, of which it is only an ore; for zink, when ſeparated from the calamine, will have the ſame effect. Braſs muſt be hammered or forged rather hot, becauſe it breaks when hammered cold, after a ſecond melting it loſes its malleability entirely, but this is recovered by adding eight or ten pound of old copper to a cwt. ſome indeed put lead, but this is rather from a principle of ſaving, than a regard to ſervice. The braſs uſed for great guns, as Mr. Chandler obſerves, ſhould not be made of pure copper and calaminaris only, but ſhould be mixed with coarſer metals, ſuch as lead, and pot metal, to make it run cloſer. For the fineſt ſtatues of braſs the proportion is one half copper and one half braſs. For bells they put 20 or 24lb. of tin to the ſame weight of copper, to which they add two pounds of antimony to render the ſound more ſoft, and 3 or 4lb. for kitchen furniture. Corinthian braſs, ſo famous in antiquity, was formed from the melting of ſilver, copper, and gold into one maſs in the conflagration of the city of Corinth by L. Memmius, about 146 years before Chriſt. A curious watch of this metal which formerly belonged to king Charles the Firſt, is now in the archives of Jeſus' college library at Oxford. Braſs is uſed figuratively for impudence.

BR'AT, S. [*bratt*, Sax.] a child; an infant; products or effects. "The *brats* and offſprings of the contrary faction. *South.*

BRAVA'DO, S. [from *bravada*, Span.] a proud boaſt or challenge.

BRAV'E, Adj. not terrified with dangers or difficulties. Willing to attempt any dangerous enterprize.

BRA'VE, S. [*brave*, Fr. *bravo*, Ital.] a perſon who is bold to exceſs.

To BRA'VE, V. A. to undertake a thing fearleſs of danger. To defy; contemptuouſly to provoke a perſon to reſentment; to bid defiance to. "Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*—the raging tempeſt." *Dryd.* To ſeem unaffected with or inſenſible of.

BRA'VELY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as not to be terrified by difficulties or daunted by dangers. Intrepidly; courageouſly. "Who *bravely* twice renewed the fight."

BRA'VERY, S. a diſpoſition of mind which enables a perſon to accompliſh his deſigns, notwithſtanding any difficulties or dangers. Boaſting; or boldneſs.

BRA'VO, S. [Ital.] one who aſſaſſinates another for hire.

To BRA'WL, V. N. [*brullen*, Belg. *brauler*, Fr.] to quarrel about trifles. To make a noiſe.

BR'AWL, S. a noiſy quarrel, ſcurrility.

BRA'WLER, S. a perſon who is quarrelſome and noiſy.

BRA'WN, S. [from *bar*, a *boar*, and *rennen*] the muſcular parts of the body. "The *brawn* of the arm." *Peacham.* vigour or ſtrength. "*Brawn* without bone is thine." *Dryd.* The fleſh of a boar ſalted. A boar.

BRA'WNER, S. a boar deſigned for brawn.

BRA'WNINESS, S. ſtrength ariſing from the muſcles.

BRA'WNY, S. ſtrong, robuſt, ſinewy, great ſtrength.

To BR'AY, V. A. [from *bracan*, Sax. *brayer*, Fr.] to beat into pieces, or powder with a peſtle.

To BR'AY, V. N. [*braire*, or *breire*, Fr.] to make a diſagreeable noiſe like an aſs.

BR'AY, S. [from the verb] the noiſe of an aſs. A terrible or diſagreeable ſound. "The harſh reſounding trumpet's dreadful *bray*." *Shak.*

BR'AYER, S. a perſon who makes the noiſe of an aſs. In Printing, an inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BR'AZE, V. A. [from *braſs*] ſoldering two pieces of metal together by melting thin pieces of braſs, braſs and braſs and ſilver, or borax and roſin between them. Figuratively, to be hardened in impudence.

BRA'ZEN, Adj. made of braſs. Sounded by brazen inſtruments; "with *brazen* blaſt you the city's ears." *Shak.* Impudent, daring.

To BR'AZEN, V. N. to deny a thing with great impudence. To behave with unconcern. To bully. "He would *brazen* it out." *Arbuth.*

BR'AZEN-FACE, S. one who has no ſenſe of ſhame. One who never bluſhes, or changes countenance at the charge or undertaking of any crime. An impudent fellow. "Well ſaid *brazen-face*." *Shakſp.*

BR'AZEN-FACED, Adj. void of any ſenſe of ſhame; impudent.

BRA'ZENNESS, S. the quality of appearing like braſs. Undaunted impudence.

BRA'ZIER, S. one who makes, or deals in braſs ware.

BRA'ZIL, S. [pronounced *Brazeel*] in geography, a territory in South-America belonging to the Portugueze, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. by the land of Amazons, on the N. by the Terra firma, and on the S. by Paraguay and part of the ſame ocean. If we take its breadth from E. to N. from St. Auguſtin under the 35th deg. of W. longitude to the 51ſt, where the boundaries are commonly fixed, it may be computed at ſomewhat more than 300 leagues, or 900 miles; its length from Cape Augara to that of St. Vincent is 1410 miles, and if allowance be made for the windings of the coaſt, upwards of 2000. Its riches conſiſt chiefly in diamonds, which are ſo large and beautiful, that the king of Portugal has prohibited the digging for them, to prevent the fall of the price of ſo valuable a commodity. Since the Portugueze have carried on their own trade to theſe parts, the king's revenue has been ſo advanced, that it does not account to leſs than two millions ſterling annually in gold; but if the return of gold is not enlarged, that of exports to theſe parts have increaſed in proportion; and the number of ſhipping which formerly was no more than 12, is now enlarged to three fleets, which ſet out at three different times of the year. Among their imports, one article conſiſts of the woollen cloths of Great-Britain, and it were to be wiſhed that the manufacturers of that commodity would both from the goodneſs of its fabrick, and the beauty of the colour, endeavour to render it impoſſible for any nation to deprive them of this branch of trade. The advantages of the Portugal trade, by means of their Brazil colonies, has improved their ſhipping, increaſed the number of their ſeamen, and added, not a little, to the credit of their whole country. May their mother-country from this hint learn the utility of her colonies, cheriſh and protect them, as eſſential to her own ſubſiſtence, and repel every danger which ſhall threaten them with ruin, or every miſconduct, which ſhall tend to ſtagnate their trade, or ſubject them to the leaſt encroachment from neighbouring rivals!

BRA'ZING, S. the act of ſoldering two pieces of iron together, by means of thin plates of braſs melted between them. When two pieces of broken ſaw are to be joined, they are covered with powdered borax wetted with water and mixed with braſs powder. The neateſt brazing is performed by a ſolder made either of braſs and a tenth part of fine ſilver, or of one third braſs and two thirds ſilver mixed with borax and rozin.

BRE'ACH, S. [*breche*, Fr.] the dividing, the union between the parts of a thing. In fortification, a hole, a gap, or aperture made in any part of the works of a town, either by cannon or mines. Figuratively, a defect. The violating any law; or obligation. Quarrel, diſcord.

BRE'AD, S. [pronounced *bred*, *breed*, Sax.] a baked maſs of dough made from the flour of wheat or other grain, and a conſtant part of food. The many abuſes which have crept into the compoſition of ſo neceſſary an article to our ſubſiſtence, ſome time ago made ſo great a noiſe, that it ſeemed not unworthy the cognizance of a Britiſh parliament; who not only decreed penalties againſt ſuch as ſhould, for the future, mix it with any of the ingredients prohibited; but likewiſe ſettled its aſſize, that the poor ſhould not be deprived by extortion of a ſufficient quantity for their hard-earned money. Figuratively, every kind of food neceſſary for the ſupport of life. "Give us this day our daily *bread?*". . . . *To eat a perſon's bread*, is ſometimes uſed as a phraſe to imply, that he has been admitted to the moſt intimate civilities of friendſhip, "who having *eaten* of our *bread*, have lift up themſelves againſt us." *King Charles.*

BREA'DTH, S. [from *brad*, Sax.] the meaſures of any thing from ſide to ſide. *Within an hair's breadth*, a phraſe denoting extreme nearneſs applied to ſituation, and a narrow eſcape from danger.

To BRE'AK, V. A. [pronounced *brake*, preter, I *broke* or *brake*, participle paſſive, *broke* or *broken*, from *brecan*, Sax.] to divide or ſeparate the parts of a thing by force. To burſt by violence. Uſed with the word *down*, to deſtroy or demoliſh. "When God breaketh *down*, none can build up." *Burn. Theor.* To pierce or penetrate, applied to light. "A dim, winking lamp which feebly *broke*—the gloomy vapours." In Horſemanſhip to tame, to *break* a horſe, applied figuratively to the human ſpecies. "To *break* our fierce barbarians into men." *Addiſ.* To make a bankrupt. "*Breaks* the merchant." *South.* To wound ſo as to make the blood appear. "She'll ſooner *break* your head." *Dryd.* Applied to promiſe, oaths, or duty, to violate, to diſregard. "I never more will *break* an oath." *Shak.* To intercept, prevent, or hinder the effect of. To interrupt. "His voice *broke* with ſighs." *Spect.* N°. 164. To ſeparate, joined to *company*." "They were forced to *break* company." *Atter.* Uſed with *mind*, to diſcover our ſentiments; how to *break* my *mind*." *Dryd.* Uſed with *faſt*. To eat the firſt meal, in the day. "To *break* your faſt." With *off* to ſtop, hinder or prevent. "To *break off* all its commerce with the tongue." *Addiſ.* Uſed with *up* to dig, applied to the ground: To diſband, applied to an army. "Soliman, returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* his army." *Knolles.* Uſed with *wind*, to diſcharge wind from the inteſtines.

To BRE'AK, V. N. to burſt; to open a tumour ſo as to diſcharge matter; to dawn. "As ſoon as the day *breaks*." *Spect.* No.

265. To become unable to ſatisfy one's debts, to become a bankrupt. "He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break*." *Bacon.* To decay in health and ſtrength. "The dean begins to *break*." *Swift.* To burſt from. To force a paſſage. "To *break through*." When followed with the particles *of* and *about*, to explain, diſcover, or to talk with a perſon. "I am to *break with* thee of ſome affairs." *Shak.* To fly, or ſeparate from with violence, uſed with the particle *from*. To enter abruptly. To intervene, without regard to the ceremonies of polite behaviour. "*Breaks in* upon converſation." *Addiſ.* Joined with *looſe*, to diſengage from any obſtacle, or tye. To deſiſt from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to deſiſt ſuddenly, with the particle *off*. "Do not peremptorily *break off*." *Bacon.* To rage, or make its appearance, applied to a diſtemper. "A violent fever *broke out*." To have pimples or other cutaneous eruptions in the body. To ſeparate, or ceaſe from buſineſs, uſed with the particle *up*. "What we obtain by converſation is oftentimes loſt, as ſoon as the company *breaks up*." *Watts.* To quit a friend, to refrain from the company, or ceaſe having any intercourſe with a perſon who has been a friend. "Whoſoever *breaks with* his friend upon ſuch terms." *South.*

BRE'AK, S. in the morning, when the rays of light *break* the gloom of darkneſs, it implies the dawn. "From *break* of day until noon." *Knollis.* A pauſe or interruption. In printing, or writing, a line drawn between words, ſignifying that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

BRE'AKER, S. he who divides a thing by force. A wave broken by rocks, or banks.

To BRE'AKFAST, V. N. to eat, after having abſtained ſome time, generally applied to the firſt meal in the day.

BRE'AKFAST, S. the firſt meal in the day. Any thing to eat after a long want of food.

BRE'AM, S. [pronounced *breem*, from *brame*, Fr.] in natural hiſtory, a large fiſh, delighting in rivers, or ponds, very broad, with a forked tail, and ſcales of a golden colour. It has large eyes, a narrow ſucking mouth, two ſets of teeth, and a lozing bone to help its grinders. The male has two large melts, and the female two large bags of ſpawn.

BRE'AST, S. [pronounced and formerly wrote *bre,t*, of *breoſt*, Sax.] in anatomy, two prominences, ſituated in the anterior and towards the lateral parts of the thorax. In women they are more conſpicuous than men, being in the latter rather ornaments, than neceſſary appendages. In children of both ſexes they are commonly no more than verrucæ, of a reddiſh colour, called papillæ, or nipples, ſurrounded by a broad circle, more or leſs browniſh, called areola. When females are arrived to the age of puberty, a third part is added which make them of a glo-

bular form, and is termed mammæ. It increaſes with age, and in pregnant women thoſe that give ſuck is largeſt; but in old age grows flabby. Its ſubſtance is partly glandular, partly made up of fat. In virgins the tubes which compoſe the glands, and ſphincter muſcles, contract ſo cloſely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb ſwells with the fœtus, and compreſſes the deſcending trunk of the great artery, it then flows in greater quantity and greater violence, ſo as to be able to force itſelf a paſſage into the glands, which on account of their narrowneſs admit only of thin water; increaſing however with the dimenſions of the womb, they receive a thicker ſerum, and after the birth run with thick milk, becauſe the blood which before nouriſhed the fœtus, &c. beginning then to ſtop, gives a greater dilation to the mamillary glands. 'Tis from this conſtruction of the arteries mentioned above, that the pain is owing, which women feel, when the draught comes in, at their firſt giving ſuck; but when this obſtruction is removed by frequent and habitual draughts, we find that the pain is complained of no more, and the parental office is performed with no ſenſation but thoſe of affection and joy. In beaſts the word is applied to that part which extends from the neck to the fore legs. Figuratively, the heart, boſom, conſcience, or ſoul. "The law of man was written in his *breaſt*." *Dryd.* Affection, love, regard.

To BRE'AST, V. A. to meet; to ſtruggle againſt. "*Breaſting* the lofty ſurge." *Shak.*

BRE'AST-BONE, S. in anatomy, the *bone*, called the ſternum.

BREAST-HIGH, Adj. up to the breaſts. "*Breaſt-high* in mud." *Dryd.*

BRE'AST-KNOT, S. a bunch of ribbands worn by females, near their breaſts.

BREAST-PLATE, S. armour worn on the breaſt. "What ſtronger *breaſt-plate* than a heart untainted?" *Shak.*

BRE'AST-WORK, S. works thrown up as high as the breaſt, in a fortified place.

BRE'ATH, S. [pronounced *bréth*, *breth*, Sax.] the air which proceeds from the mouth in the action of reſpiration, alſo life. "No man has more contempt than I of *breath*." *Dryd.* A reſpite or pauſe. A breeze or gentle current of wind or air. "Not a *breath* of wind." *Addiſ.*

BRE'ATHABLE, Adj. [pronounced *bréthable*, from *breathe*, and *able*, of *abel*, Sax. poſſibility or power] that which may be breathed; or that which is fit to be breathed. "*Breathable* air."

To BRE'ATHE, V. N. [pronounced *bréthe*] to draw in and expel the air at the mouth by the action of the lungs. To live.

To BRE'ATHE, V. A. to fill with, or diſcharge the lungs of air; to act upon by breathing

reathing; to animate. "He *breathed into* is the breath of life." *Decay of Piety.* To ound by the breath, applied to wind inſtruents. "To *breathe* the flute." *Prior.* To nd up in vapours. "His altar *breathed* mbrofial odours." *Par. Loſt.* To open by lancet. "To *breathe* a vein."

BRE'ATHER, S. a perſon who is alive. ne who utters or ſpeaks. "Scandal conunds the *breather*." *Shak.* He that cauſes r animates by his breath.

BRE'ATHING, S. the action of drawing eath; alive. A ſigh of devotion; a ſecret ayer; an aſpiration. "To high heav'n s pious *breathings* turn'd." *Prior.* Breathg places, vents, or chinks, that let in freſh . "The warmth diſtends the chinks and kes—new *breathings*." *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHLESS, Adj. unable to *breathe* m fatigue, or hurry. Dead. "The *eathleſs* corpſe."

BR'ED, the participle of BREED.

BRE'DE, S. [ſee BRAID] a border of edle-work reſembling flowers, &c. "Curous *brede* of needlework." *Addiſ.*

BREE'CH, S. [pronounced *brich*, from *ecan*, to break, on account of the fiſſure that part of the body] the back and lower t of the body. Tully, and after him e ingenious Mr. Derham, have taken noe of the art which appears in thus ſituating s ſink of the body, that it might not end. Figuratively, the breeches. "You ght ſtill have worn the petticoat—and er have ſtolen the *breech* from Lancaſter." *id.* Applied to a piece of cannon, the der part, or that part behind the touch le.

BREE'CHES, S. [pronounced *britches*, m *bræc*, *bræcce*, Sax.] that part of a n's dreſs, which covers his thighs. *To r the breeches*, implies that a woman uſurps hority over her huſband.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, a town of Wales, and capital of Brecknockſhire. It alled by the Welch, Aber-Hodney, and ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Hodand Uſk. It is an ancient place, as apars by the Roman coins that have been ofdug up here. It is a large town, containthree churches, one of which is collegiate, ſtands at the W. end. The houſes are built, and it formerly had a wall, with e gates, and a ſtately caſtle. The aſſizes kept here, and it has a good trade in thing. The market is on Saturdays, ich is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, and riſions; and it has four fairs, on May 4, 5, September 10, and November 17, leather, hops, cattle, and all ſorts of comities. It ſends one member to parliat, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Month, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 161 by N. of London. Lon. 14. 10, lat. o.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 36 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, ſome of which are exceeding high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 55,934 houſes, 61 pariſhes, and 4 market towns, and there were formerly 9 caſtles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganſhire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardiganſhires, and on the N. by Radnorſhire.

To BRE'ED, V. A. [præter, *I bred*, or *have bred*, from *brædan*, Sax.] to bring forth, or generate. To educate; nouriſh, or rear; to cauſe. "Intemperance and luſt *bred* infirmities." *Tillotſ.* To cut, applied to the teeth. "Children *breed* their *teeth*." To keep animals for procreating. "He *bred* a great number of canary birds." "He *breeds* horſes."

To BRE'ED, V. N. to conceive, to be pregnant. "Lucina, it ſeems, was *breeding*." *Spect.* No 431. To increaſe by propagation. "Flies *breed* in putrefied carcaſes." *Bently.* To increaſe a breed.

BRE'ED, S. a ſpecies of animals; a caſt; or kind. Offſpring. What is produced at one hatching. "A hundred at a *breed*." *Grew.*

BRE'EDER, S. that which produces any thing. That which educates, or brings up. A perſon who is not barren; one who is very prolific; one who raiſes a breed.

BRE'EDING, S. education, inſtruction; polite behaviour. The method of rearing a child.

BRE'ESE, S. [*briosa*, Sax.] a ſtinging fly, called alſo the gad-fly.

BRE'EZE, S. [*brezza*, Ital.] a gentle, cooling, breath of wind. In Navigation, a ſhifting wind blowing from the ſea and land alternately. In brick-making, ſmall aſhes and cinders formerly made uſe of inſtead of coals, for burning bricks, but now prohibited by 12 *Geo.* I. *c.* 35.

BRE'EZY, Adj. refreſhed or cooled by breezes.

BRE'HON, S. [Iriſh] a perſon among the Iriſh who decides, or determines a conteſt between oppoſite parties. "In the caſe of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer, *&c.*" *Spenſer.*

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Sileſia, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Ola, which laſt runs through ſeveral of the ſtreets, and is of great uſe to thoſe whoſe buſineſs wants water. All the houſes are built with ſtone, and it is ſurrounded with good walls, ſtreng-

thened with ramparts and other works There are two iſlands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church, whoſe tower was burnt by lightning in 1730: in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral church The biſhop's palace, and the canons houſes, built not long ſince, are near the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jeſuits, where they founded an univerſity in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Proteſtants; near one of which there is a college, and a handſome library. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1741, and retaken by the Auſtrians in 1757: but they did not keep it long, for the king of Pruſſia became maſter of it again the ſame year. It is 40 miles N. of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 135 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 51. 4.

BRE'ST-SUMMERS, or BRE'SSUMERS, S. in timber buildings, pieces into which the girders are framed.

BRE'T, S. [*brett*, Teut.] a round flat fiſh, of the turbot kind.

BRE'THREN, S. the plural of *brother*, borrowed from the oblique caſes of *brother*, Sax. which makes *brether*, or of the Gothic *brother*, which makes *brothrahans*, or *brothruns* in the plural.

BRE'VE, S. in Muſic, a long note equivalent to two meaſures, minims, ſemibreves, or bars.

BRE'VIARY, S. [*breviaire*, Fr. of *brevis*, Lat. ſhort.] in Divinity, a church-book, containing the office of the breviary, the prayers and other parts of the ſervice, with its variations on particular days and hours. The office or ſervice made uſe of in the Roman church either by day or night. An abridgment or compendium. "Caſconius has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof." *Ayliff.*

BRE'VIAT, S. [from *brevis*] a ſhort compendium, or abridgment.

BREVIE'R, S. [pronounced bre-ve-áre] in Printing, a particular letter, which is the ſmalleſt of any excepting the nonpareil, and was probably ſo named either from its being uſed in printing breviaries, or elſe, becauſe it can contain a greater quantity in a *ſhorter* ſpace than any other type beſides the nonpareil. This book is printed in *brevier*.

BRE'VITY, S. [*brevitas*, Lat.] conciſeneſs, ſhortneſs.

To BRE'W, V. A. [*brui*, Brit.] to make beer or ale. Figuratively, to make any liquor by boiling different ingredients. To form, make or prepare by mixing different things together. To contrive; to plot or deviſe.

BREW'ER, S. one who makes beer and ſells it.

BRE'W-HOUSE, S. a houſe wherein beer or ale is made.

BRE'WING, S. the method of making beer. The quantity of liquor produced by brewing. "A *brewing* of new beer." *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS, S. a piece of bread boiled in pot with meat.

BRI'AR, S. See BRIER.

BRI'BE, S. [*tribe*, Fr. a piece of bread given to a beggar] a reward given to a perſon to engage him to determine contrary to the merits of a cauſe. Something given to ſtifle evidence: ſomething given to an elector for a vote.

BRI'BERY, S. the act of giving a perſon money to engage him to vote or act on a particular ſide.

BRI'CK, S. [*bricke*, *brücke*, Belg.] a reddiſh or white earth formed in molds of various ſizes, firſt dried, and afterwards burnt in a kiln. Not to mention all the varieties of bricks, which would ſwell this article to an immoderate length, we think it no way trifling to take notice of a new kind of brick mentioned by Barbaro in his comment on Vitruvius, of a triangular form, every ſide a foot long, and only an inch and an half thick, which he obſerves could have many advantages above any others; as being more commodious in the management, of leſs expence, and of better or fairer ſhew; adding both beauty and ſtrength to the mural angles, and falling very gracefully into indented work. Sir H. Wotton wondered they had never been brought into uſe, when recommended by ſo great an authority. Mr. Mylne in his plan for the building a new bridge at Blackfriars ſeems not only to have adopted this hint, but likewiſe to have improved it in placing *joggles* or cubical ſtones in the joint of the arches; by which invention he has taken away the lateral preſſure of the ſtones againſt the abutments, and given the elliptical arch ſuch a degree of ſtrength as it never could boaſt of before. Oil of brick is olive oil imbibed by heated bricks pounded afterwards, and diſtilled in a retort.

To BRI'CK, V. A. to lay, caſe, or build with bricks.

BRI'CK-BAT, S. a piece of a brick.

BRI'CK-DUST, S. the powder of bricks made by rubbing them on each other, or pounding them.

BRICK-EARTH, S. earth uſed in making bricks.

BRI'CK-KILN, S. a place to burn bricks in.

BRI'CKLAYER, S. one who builds with or uſes bricks.

BRI'CK-MAKER, one who ſubſiſts by making bricks.

BRI'DAL, Adj. [from *bride*] belonging to a wedding.

BRIDE, S. [*brid* or *bryd*, Sax.] a name given to a woman on the day of her marriage

ge, and for ſome time after the wedding y is over.

BRI'DAL, S. the wedding day; the wed- g feaſt.

BRI'DE-CAKE, S. a cake to entertain the eſts at a wedding.

BRI'DEGROOM, S. a new married man, man on his wedding-day.

BRI'DEMEN, S. the male attendants, as e bride-maids were the female attendants a wedding.

BRI'DEWELL, S. [*St. Bridgid*'s well, a edicinal water] a houſe of correction near eet-ditch, London, built by Henry VIII. r the reception of the emperor Charles V. y place where vagrants and ſtrumpets are liged to beat hemp.

BRI'DGE, S. [*brieg*, *brigge*, Sax. *brugge*, ut.] a building of ſtone or timber, conſiſt- g of arches, intended for the paſſage of en or carriages over a river. In examin- g the perfection of a bridge we ſhould firſt nſider the eaſineſs of its paſſage for car- ges and men over, and for boats under The word bridge is uſed figuratively for e upper part of the noſe, and in the muſi- inſtruments for a piece of wood which pports the ſtrings. *Hanging bridges* are t ſupported either by poſts or pillers, be- ſuſtained only by the two extremities. A *ow-bridge*, is made faſt only at one end h hinges, ſo that the other may be lifted chains fixed to it. A *flying-bridge* is made pontoons, leather boats, caſks, &c. co- ed with planks for the paſſage of an y.

To BRID'GE, V. A. to make or erect a dge over any river.

BRIDGNORTH, a town in Shropſhire, h a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, Thurſday before Shrove-tide, for horned tle, ſheep, hogs, cheeſe, wick yarn, linen d woollen cloth, on June 30, for the e, and a large quantity of ſheeps wool, Auguſt 2, for the ſame and lambs wool, d on October 29, for horned cattle, horſes, ep, ſalt, butter, and cheeſe. It is a cor- ation-town, governed by 24 aldermen, common-council, and conſiſts of about o houſes. It is ſeated on the river Severn, ich divides it in two, but is joined toge- r by a handſome ſtone-bridge. They are led the Upper and the Lower Town. The eets are broad and paved, and it has two iſh-churches. It was formerly fortified h walls, and had a ſtately caſtle, ſeated a rock, now in ruins. It ſends two mem- rs to parliament; and is 26 miles N. W. Birmingham, 21 S. E. of Shrewſbury, d 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. 52. 40.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somerſet- re, with two markets, on Thurſdays and urdays, and four fairs, on the ſecond urſday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 29, for cattle, and all ſorts of goods. It is ſeated on the river Parret, over which there is a ſtone bridge, and near it ſhips of 100 tons burthen may ride. It is a large well frequented place, with the title of a dutchy, and ſends two members to parliament. There are in it ſeveral large inns, and the market is well ſupplied with corn and proviſions. It is 8 miles S. of Briſtol Channel, 18 S. W. of Wells, 36 S. S. W. of Briſtol, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon 14. 55. lat. 51. 15.

BRI'DLE, S. [*bridel*, *bridl*, Sax.] the bit, throat-band, reins, &c. which are faſtened on a horſe's head to manage and govern him. A reſtraint, curb, or check.

To BRI'DLE, V. A. [*bridlian*, Sax.] to put on a bridle, to manage a horſe by means of a bridle; to check; reſtrain; or keep within bounds. To hold up the head affectedly.

BRIEF, Adj. [*bref*, Fr.] ſhort, conciſe, not diffuſive, or verboſe. "The *brief* ſtile is that which expreſſeth much in little." *B. Johnſon.*

BRI'EF, S. [pronounced *breef*, *bref*, Iſl.] a ſhort account or deſcription. In Law, a writ whereby a perſon is ſummoned to anſwer to any action. An abridgment of a client's caſe, for the inſtruction of council on a trial. In Canon Law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a licence for making a collection all over the kingdom, for any publick or private loſs.

BRIE'FLY, Adv. ſhortly, in few words, conciſely.

BRIE'FNESS, S. conciſeneſs, ſhortneſs.

BRIE'R, S. [*brær*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of prickly tree, diſtinguiſhed into ſweet or wild; and is a ſpecies of the *roſe*.

BRI'ERY, Adj. full of or conſiſting of briers, or thorns.

BRIGA'DE, S. [*brigade*, Fr. *brigata*, Ital.] in the military art, a part or diviſion of an army, under the command of a brigadier. A *brigade* of an army is a body of horſe of ten or thirteen ſquadrons. A *brigade* of a troop is a third part of it, when conſiſting of 50 ſoldiers; but only a ſixth, when it conſiſts of 100.

BRI'GADIER-GENERAL, S. [pronounced *brigadeer*] an officer commanding a *brigade*, and ranking next below a major-general.

BRI'GAND, S. [Fr.] a robber; one who belongs to a gang of robbers.

BRI'GANDINE, S. [from *brigand*, Fr.] a kind of antient defenſive armour, like ſcales. A coat of mail.

BRI'GANTINE, S. [*brigantin*, Fr.] a ſmall light, flat, open veſſel, going both with ſails and oars.

BRI'GHT, Adj. [*beorht*, Sax.] ſhining, ſplendid, glittering. Figuratively, ſtrong, or clear. "*Brighter* evidence." *Watts.*

Nob'le, ſhining, illuſtrious. Applied to ſagacity, quick, penetrating. "*A bright* fellow."

To BRI'GHTEN, V. A. to make a thing ſhine, which was dull. Figuratively, to diſperſe, alluding to the ſun-beams diſpelling any clouds or miſt by their warmth, or to the light's diſperſing darkneſs at break of day. "*Brightens* up my ſorrow." *Philips* To make famous or conſpicuous, to heighten, to ſhine again after being obſcured.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a ſea-port town of Suſſex, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday and September 4, for pedlar's ware. It is an indifferent large and populous town, but ill-built. It is now a faſhionable place for bathing. It has a pretty good harbour, and is 9 miles W. by N. of Newhaven, 7 E. of New-Shoreham, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 50. 50. It was at this place king Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worceſter.

BRI'GHTLY, Adv. with ſplendour, with luſtre and brightneſs.

BRI'GHTNESS, S. luſtre, ſplendour, goodneſs, ſagacity, perfections that attract notice. "The *brightneſs* of his parts." *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY, S. [from *brilliant*, Fr.] luſtre, or ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT, Adj. [*brilliant*, Fr.] ſparkling, ſhining, witty.

BRI'LLIANT, S. [from *briller*, Fr.] a diamond quite flat underneath, and cut on its upper part in triangular faces.

BRI'LLIANTNESS, S. See BRILLIANCY.

BRI'M, S. [*brymme*, Sax.] the edge of a thing; that part of a hat which is cocked or turned upwards; the top of a bank waſhed by a river.

To BRI'M, V. A. to fill full, or up to the brim; to be full to the top.

BRI'MFUL, Adj. full to the top; ready to run over. "*Brimful* of tears." *Addiſ.*

BRI'MMER, S. a veſſel, glaſs, or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRI'MMING, Adj. filled to the top. "The *brimming* glaſſes." *Philips.*

BRI'MSTONE, S. [of *brynne-ſtone*, from *brunne*, Iſl. and *ſtein* a ſtone.] in Natural Hiſtory, a fat unctuous mineral, yellow, dry, ſolid, and friable.

BRI'MSTONY, Adj. conſiſting of; abounding in brimſtone.

BRI'NDED, Part. [*brin*, Fr.] ſtreaked, marked with ſtreaks, tabby. "The *brinded* cat."

BRI'NDLE, S. having ſtreaks upon the ſkin of a beaſt, of a different or darker colour.

BRI'NDLED, Part. marked with ſtreaks.

BRI'NE, S. [*ſiſc-brine*, Sax.] any ſalt liquor; ſea-water; the ſea; tears. "What a deal of *brine* hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks." *Shak.* The liquor of ſalted meat.

BRI'NE-PIT, S. a pit of ſalt water.

BRI'NG, V. A. [Preter and Part. Paſſ. *brought*, from *bringan*, Sax.] to fetch a thing to another, to procure. *To bring back*, to make a perſon or thing return, to recover, to recall; *to bring about*, accompliſh; *to bring off*, to clear from any charge; *to bring over* to prevail on a perſon to alter his ſentiments, to convert or ſeduce; *to bring under* to ſubdue or vanquiſh; *to bring up*, to inſtruct, educate, to teach, to introduce a faſhion.

BRI'NISH, Adj. reſembling brine, ſaltiſh.

BRI'NISHNESS, S. the taſte of ſalt water.

BRI'NY, Adj. taſting ſaltiſh or like brine.

BRI'NK, S. *brink*, Dan. [*brag*, Scian. *bregh*, Epir.] the edge of a river, precipice, &c. Figuratively, the higheſt degree of danger. Upon the *brink* of ruin.

BRI'SK, Adj. [*ar brys*, Brit. *bryſk*, Brit.] lively, gay, airy, ſprightly. Vigorous, full of activity and power. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors; bright, glaring.

BRI'SKET, S. that part of the breaſt of an animal, next to the ribs.

BRI'SKLY, Adv. in a briſk, lively, active manner.

BRI'SKNESS, S. vivacity, livelineſs, activity, gaiety.

BRI'STLE, S. [*briſtl*, Sax.] the ſtrong hair which grows on the back of a boar, &c.

To BRI'STLE, V. A. to raiſe the briſtles upright, when enraged; applied to a hog. To grow angry; *to briſtle up*, to advance on an enemy in order to attack him, or reſent an affront. To ſtand erect.

BRI'STLY, Adj. encompaſſed with a ſtiff ſtance like hairs. In Botany, "The *briſtly* cheſtnut." *Dryd.* Thick ſet with briſtles.

BRI'STOL, S. a ſea-port town, which is partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now accounted the ſecond town or city in England both with regard to its magnitude, riches and trade. It has 18 churches, beſides its cathedral, and ſeveral meetings for proteſtant diſſenters, among which the quakers are a large body. The moſt remarkable church, beſides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, juſt without the walls, in the county of Somerſet, which ſome think is the fineſt pariſh church in the kingdom. There was a bridge over the river Avon, with houſes on each ſide, like thoſe which London-bridge lately had. The bridge is entirely taken down. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Froome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ſhips that come up with the tide; and this leads to the college-green, where the cathedral ſtands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they ſend 2000 ſhips yearly to ſeveral parts of the world. Here are no leſs than 15

ouſes, they having plenty of coal from ing's-wood and Mendip-hills. The hot-ell is reſorted to for the cure of ſeveral diſ-es, and is about a mile from the town, on e ſide of the river Avon. St. Vincent's ck, above this well, is noted for a ſort of t diamonds, called Briſtol-ſtones. Beſides is well, there is a cold ſpring, which guſhes t of a rock on the ſide of the ſaid river, at ſupplies the cold bath. There are ſeve-l manufactures, particularly woollen ſtuff, rried on by the French refugees. From e College green there is a delightful proſ-ſt over the city and harbour, and in it nds a ſtately high croſs of Gothic ſtruc-e, with the effigies of ſeveral of the kings England around it. Near Queen's-ſquare, hich is adorned with rows of trees, and an eſtrian ſtatue of K. William III. ſtands e cuſtom-houſe. The number of houſes computed at 13,000, and the inhabitants 93,000. The walls have been demoliſhed ong time ago; but there are ſeveral gates ſtanding. They uſe ſledges or ſleds, in-ad of carts, becauſe the vaults of the com-on ſhores will not admit them. It has o markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, d two fairs, on St. James's day, and Ja-ary 25, which are very large; inſomuch t there is a great reſort to the former, t only from the neighbouring towns, but m London. The Londoners have ſhops both fairs; during which time the neigh-uring inns make 100 beds a-piece for their eſts; and all ſorts of goods are then bought ſold. It ſends 2 members to parliament, has the title of an earldom. It is 35 es W. S. W. of Cirenceſter, 50 S. of reford, 105 S. of Shrewſbury, 145 S. of eſter, 78 N. E. of Exeter, 36 S. S. W. of ouceſter, 62 S. S. W. of Worceſter, 68. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, 115 W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 27.

BRI'T, S. in natural hiſtory, a ſalt water h.

To BRI'TE, or BRI'GHT, V. N. in ſhundry, to grow too ripe, applied to bar-, wheat, or hops.

BRI'TISH, Adj. belonging to, or con-uing Britain.

BRI'TTLE, Adj. [*brittend*, Sax.] that ich crumbles to pieces without the leaſt ience.

BRI'TTLENESS, S. that quality which ders a thing eaſy to break.

BRI'ZE, S. in natural hiſtory, the gad-fly. ſolete.

BRO'ACH, S. [*broche*, Fr.] a ſtake forced ough a joint of meat by means of which s turned round, and its parts are ſucceſſive-expoſed to the action of the fire, in roaſt-. Alſo a muſical inſtrument.

To BR'OACH, V. A. to pierce with a ſpit; to force a ſpicket, or cock into a veſ-ſel; to tap; to open; to be the author of; to invent.

BRO'CHER, S. a ſpit to roaſt meat on; the firſt inventor, promulgator, author.

BROA'D, Adv. [from *brad*, Sax.] wide, or the extent between the ſides. Diffuſive, clear, bright, intelligible. "Appears in the *broadeſt* light." *Decay of Picty*. Groſs, obſcene.

BRO'AD CLOTH, S. a manufacture made of ſheeps wool, the ſtaple commodity of this nation, ſo called from its breadth, which is ſo great that it is weaved by two perſons, who ſit at each ſide and fling the ſhuttle to one another. The decay of this branch of foreign trade, owing to the French ſupplanting us in markets abroad, and ſeveral nations ſetting up manufacturies of their own, which were before ſupplied by us, ſhould give us a timely alarm; the loſs, the entire loſs of this branch of commerce muſt involve the nation in ſuch a ſcene of indigent miſery, that no one can form any adequate idea of at this diſtance: and as the ſmuggling of our wool, the high price of our labour, and conſequently the dearneſs of the commodity at foreign markets, are the ſeveral cauſes which give our rivals this advantage over us, it is hoped that the time will come, when the ſmuggling of wool will be prevented by more effectual methods than any that has yet been projected, and that the taxes, which are laid on the neceſſaries of life, will be transferred to its luxuries, which will at once enable the manufacturer to work for leſs, and the merchant to vend cheaper abroad.

BRO'AD-EYED, Adj. that which has a very large proſpect in ſight. "In deſpite of *broad eyed* watchful day." *Shak.*

BROA'DLY, Adv. in a broad or wide manner.

BRO'ADNESS, S. obſcene, immodeſt. "To palliate the *broadneſs* of the meaning." *Dryd.*

BRO'AD-SHOULDERED, S. of great width, between the ſhoulders.

BRO'AD-SIDE, S. the firing all the guns on one ſide of a ſhip into an enemy's ſhip. Figuratively, an attack. In Printing, a ſheet of paper containing a large page, printed only on one ſide.

BRO'ADSWORD, S. a ſharp edged ſword with a broad blade.

BRO'ADWISE, Adv. according to the breadth.

BROCA'DE, S. [*brocado*, Span.] a ſtuff of gold, ſilver, or ſilk, raiſed, and embelliſhed with flowers, or other ornaments. Formerly it ſignified only a ſtuff woven of gold or ſilver; from thence it was extended to ſilver or gold ſtuffs ſhot with ſilk, and at preſent is applied to any manufacture of ſilk adorned

or

or embelliſhed with flowers or ornaments of a colour different from the ground.

BROCADED, Part. woven with flowers of various colours. Dreſt or cloathed in brocade.

BRO'CAGE, S. [from *broke*] money gained by promoting bargains. The trade of buying and ſelling ſecond hand things.

BRO'CCOLI, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of cabbage.

BRO'CKET, S. in Hunting, a red deer two years old.

To BRO'GUE, or BRO'GGLE, V. A. [*brouille*, Fr.] to fiſh for eels by making the water muddy.

BRO'GUE, S. [*brog*, Ir.] a wooden ſhoe; a corrupt manner of pronouncing.

To BROI'DER, V. A. to work flowers on ſilk, &c. with the needle.

BRO'IDERY, S. flowers wrought on ſilk, &c. by the needle.

BRO'IL, S. [*brouiller*, Fr.] a conteſt, quarrel, tumult, or war.

To BROI'L, V. A. [*bruler*] to dreſs meat on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly to over-heat by exerciſe. Uſed improperly for to *burn*, though the French, it muſt be confeſſed, literally ſignifies it.

To BRO'KE, V. N. [from *brucan*, Sax.] to buy and ſell for another by commiſſion.

BRO'KE, or BRO'KEN, the Particle Paſſ. of *break*.

BRO'KEN-HEA'RTED, Adj. diſpairing; dejected; diſconſolate.

BRO'KENLY, Adv. [from *broken* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner] in an unconnected manner, by looſe ſentences.

BRO'KER, S. [formerly called *brogger*, *i. e.* a broken tradeſman, from *broc*, Sax. no other perſons being admitted by the 8th and 9th of William III.] one who buys or ſells for another by commiſſion. This profeſſion is very neceſſary in commerce, both as it furniſhes the merchant with ſuch commodities as he wants, and gets the manufacturer a cuſtomer for his goods, which might otherwiſe lie upon his hands. By abuſe, the word is applied to thoſe who deal in ſecond-hand goods. Exchange-broker, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting of money, or bills of exchange. Stock-brokers, are thoſe who buy or ſell, for others, ſhares in the joint ſtock of any public company. Pawn-brokers, are thoſe who lend money upon a pledge of goods.

BRO'KERAGE, S. what is given a broker for commiſſion, generally a certain ſum per cent.

BRO'MESGROVE, S. a town in Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and October 21, for linen-cloth, cheeſe, and horſes. It is ſeated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houſes. It drives a conſiderable trade in cloathing, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and all ſorts of proviſions. It is 11 miles E. N. E. of Worceſter, 26 W. S. W. of Coventry, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. Lat. 52. 26.

BRO'NCHIA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the little tubes into which the wind pipe is branched at its entrance into the lungs.

BRONCHO'CELE, S. [from βρόγχος in Surgery, a tumour on the inveſting membrane of the wind-pipe, ſometimes growing ſo large, as to extend itſelf from one jugular to the other, appearing like an hemiſphere.

BRO'NCHIAL, Adj. belonging to the throat.

BRONCHO'TOMY, S. [from βρόγχος the throat, and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] in Surgery, an operation by which an inciſion is made in the wind-pipe, to prevent ſuffocation in a quinſy. This is performed by making a longitudinal inciſion of three quarters of an inch long, through the ſkin between the third or fourth ring of the trachea, the wind-pipe is then cut through by a ſmall tranſverſe inciſion, and a ſilver tube, about half an inch long, is immediately introduced, and the wound heals like a ſimple one, by an external application.

BRO'NTOLOGY, S. [from βροντη, Gr. and λογια] a diſcourſe on thunder.

BRON'ZE, S. [*bronze*, Fr.] a metal of ſtatuaries to make their plaiſtered buſts appear as if compoſed of braſs. Of this there are two ſorts, the red braſs or bronze and the yellow or gilt braſs. The latter is made only of copper filings, but with the red they mix ochre. In order to prevent its turning green, it muſt be dried with a chaffing diſh of coals, as ſoon as it is applied. The fineſt braſs colour is made of powdered brass imported from Germany, mixed with a varniſh compoſed of 1lb. 4oz. of ſpirits of wine, 2 oz. of gumlac, and 2 oz. of gum ſandarac, powdered ſeparately, and afterwards diſſolved in the ſpirits, over a fire. Figures of plaiſter covered with this compoſition look as well as if they were of caſt braſs.

To BROOD, V. N. [*brædan*, Sax.] to hatch, or to be hatching; to ſit like a bird hatching her eggs. "Where *brooding* darkneſs ſpreads his jealous wings." *Milt.* To ſit near, and watch with great care and anxiety. "*Brood* o'er their precious ſtores." *Smith.* To prepare or make preparation. "Ever amongſt nations a *brooding* of a war." *Bacon.* Figuratively, to keep in memory with inceſſant anxiety. "You'll ſit and brood your ſorrows on a throne." *Dryd.*

BROOD, S. [*brod*, Sax.] a parcel of chickens or birds hatched at one time. Figuratively, offſpring, children. Produc-

fied with *on*, the act of hatching. "His melancholy sits on *brood*."

BRO'ODY, Adj inclining to hatch.

BROO'K, S. [*broc*, Sax. *brock*, Belg.] a small and shallow stream of water.

To BROO'K, V. A. [*brucan*, Sax.] to endure without resentment, to put up with, to permit or suffer.

BROOKLIME, S. in Botany, a kind of water speedwell.

BROO'M, S. [*brom*, Sax.] in Botany, the *genista*, Lat. *genet*, Fr. the empalement of the flower leaf is tubulous, and divided into two lips. Linnæus ranges it in the third sect. of his 17th class, and Tournefort in the first sect. of his 22d. There are ten species. Likewise an utensil made with the twigs of the abovementioned plant, and used in sweeping.

BROO'MY, Adj. full of, or consisting of broom.

BRO'TH, S. [*broth*, Sax.] a kind of soup, made by boiling meat in water.

BRO'THEL, or BROTHEL-HOUSE, S. [*bordil*, Fr. *bordello*, Lat.] a house set apart for the practice of vice and lewdness.

BRO'THER, S. [*brethren* and *brothers* in the plural, from *brother*, Sax.] a term of relation between two male children from the same father or mother, or both. Figuratively, a person united by friendship. One of the same trade. A person resembling another in conduct, &c. "He that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster." *Prov.* xviii. 9. One of the same society. *A brother mason*.

BRO'THER-HOOD, S. the state of a brother; the relationship of a brother; men incorporated together by the same charter; men of the same trade; men in the same convent.

BRO'THERLY, Adj. suitable or belonging to a brother.

BRO'THERLY, Adv. in the manner of a brother; affectionately.

BRO'UGHT, Participle Passive of *bring*.

BROW, S. [*browa*, Sax. *browve*, Belg.] the collection of hairs over the eye in human features, which not only tends very much to beautify the face, but likewise is of great service in keeping the sweat from descending into and offending the eye. Figuratively, the look or air of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the extremity of its surface.

To BROWBEAT, V. A. to endeavour to awe by stern, insolent, and haughty looks.

BRO'W-BOUND, Part. having the forehead or head encircled; crowned. "*Browbound* with oak." *Shak.* Not in use.

BRO'WSICK, Adj. dejected, sorrowful, hanging the head. "Our *browsick* crew." *Pickling.*

BRO'WN, Adj. [*brun*, Sax.] sun-burnt, of a brown colour. Figuratively, dark or gloomy. Used substantively, a dark or dusty colour.

BRO'WN-STUDY, S. a profound study, so called from the mind's being darkened, or rendered, by its intense application, inattentive to any thing which passes without it. A reverie

BRO'WNISH, Adj. somewhat brown, inclining to brown.

To BROWSE, V. A. [*brouser*, Fr.] to eat herbs, leaves, or grass. To crop or feed, applied to cattle. Actively, to feed or eat. "*Browsing upon* the leaves." *L'Estrange*.

BRO'WSE, S. pasture, more properly leaves or shrubs.

To BRUISE, V. A. [pronounced *bruze*, *bryssan*, Sax.] to crush or hurt. To crush by any weight, to beat in a mortar.

BRU'ISE, S. a hurt with something blunt and heavy, whereby the skin is not broke.

BRUISE-WORT, S. in Botany, a plant used in bruises.

BRUIT, S. [*bruit*, Fr.] a rumour, or noise. The general topic for conversation.

To BRUIT, V. A. to spread abroad, to publish, to divulge, to rumour.

BRU'MAL, Adj. [*brumalis*, Lat.] belonging to the winter.

BRU'MA, or BRA'HMA, S. the idol of the Brachmans, who they say, produced as many worlds as he has considerable parts; the first world, which is above the heavens, being formed of his brain; the second of his eyes; third, of his mouth, &c. In some of his statues, or images, the first world is marked on the top of his head, the second upon his right eye, the third upon his mouth, &c. They assert that there is a strong connection or relation between the worlds and the parts from whence they are formed; and that the different dispositions of mankind are owing to the worlds from whence they are produced. Thus, they say, wise men and great wits come from the first world; prudent persons from the second; great orators from the third, &c. We who enjoy the blessed light of Revelation, may indeed smile at these absurdities; but how much should we have surpassed them without this advantage.

BRU'NETT, S. [*brunette*, Fr.] a famale of a brown complexion.

BRUNSWICK, the dutchy of, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Lunenberg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, from which it is separated by the river Weser, on the S. by Hesse and the little territory of Peichfield, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the dutchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the Lyne; and it is fertile in corn, but principally in pastures. It is divided into three principalties, Wolfembuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also

alſo comprehends the dutchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfembottle has its own Dukes; but the other two belong to the Elector of Hanover. The territories of the houſe of Brunſwick are more extenſive; the principal of which are the dutchies of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, with the county of Danneburg, which is annexed thereto. The reſt are the counties of Blanckenburg, Dieport, and Hoye, beſides two or three ſmaller diſtricts.

BRU'NT, S. [*brunſt*, Belg.] the onſet, or attack of an enemy. The force, violence, and ſtroke of a cannon. "An heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." *To bear the brunt*, is to ſuſtain an attack. Figuratively, any difficulty, or croſs accident.

BRU'SH, S. [*broſſe*, Fr. Ital.] an inſtrument made of hair faſtened to wood, uſed either for bruſhing, cleaning cloaths, or painting. Figuratively, a ſlight attack or ſkirmiſh; a ſhock or rough uſage; uſed generally with the verb *give*. "They had not *given* us ſuch a *bruſh*." *Hudib.*

To BRU'SH, V. A. to rub off duſt with a bruſh; to touch in one's paſſage; *to bruſh up*, to make a thing look well by a bruſh. Uſed neuterly to paſs cloſe to a perſon. "*Bruſh'd by*." *Dryd.* To ſkim upon the ſurface, ſo as juſt to touch.

BRU'SHER, S. a perſon who uſes a bruſh.

BRU'SHWOOD, S. [*bruccioli*, Ital.] ſmall ſticks or branches uſed for fire. Low, cloſe, and ſhrubby thickets.

BRU'SHY, Adj. rough or ſhaggy, reſembling a bruſh.

To BRU'STLE, V. N. [*braſtlian*, Sax.] to make a noiſe like the ruſtling of rich ſilks. Figuratively, to ſwagger, hector, or threaten.

BRU'TAL, Adj. [from *brute*, *brutal*, Fr.] belonging to a beaſt, inhuman, cruel, ſavage, filthy.

BRU'TALITY, S. [*brutalité*, Fr.] churliſhneſs, ſavageneſs, cruelty, inhumanity.

BRU'TALIZE, V. N. [*brutalizer*, Fr.] to grow moroſe, ſavage, or inhuman.

BRU'TE, Adj. [*brutus*, Lat.] ſenſeleſs, ſavage, inhuman; void of all the tender and ſocial affections; rough; unpoliſhed; uncivilized.

BRU'TE, S. an animal without reaſon; a beaſt. As providence ſeems to have been profuſe of its gifts to this ſpecies of beings, and in bodily qualities to have given them the advantage over ourſelves, we have certainly a noble leſſon taught us by nature, who by this means ſeems to invite us to cultivate that part which ſets us above them, and at the ſame time ſhews how great a folly it muſt be in us to pride ourſelves in ſuch things, as are unworthy of our nature, and though they make us reſemble the brute creation, at the ſame time ſhew us, that in thoſe particulars they abundantly ſurpaſs us. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the moſt mortifying reproach, and implying a perſon worthy of the name of a man, void of humanity, and an enemy to reaſon.

BRU'TISH, S. reſembling a beaſt, inhuman, ignorant.

BRU'TISHLY, Adv. in the manner of a *brute*, or beaſt. Figuratively, without making uſe of reaſon, implicitly. "*Bru* to ſubmit to any man's dictates." *K. Ch* In a ſavage, cruel, inhuman manner.

BRU'TISHNESS, S. ſavageneſs; in ſibility; want of reaſon. See BRUTALITY, which is a better word.

BRY'ONY, or BRI'ONY, S. [*bryonia*, L in Botany, has male and female flowers on ſame plant. Linnæus places it in the 19th tion of his 21ſt claſs. Its juice is a powe diſſolvent and attenuant, though too ro in its operation; is given with ſucceſs in e lepſies, aſthmas, palſies, dropſies, and hyſ complaints, but ſhould be corrected by the dition of cream of tartar, vinegar, or ſome the aromatics.

BU'BBLE, S. [*bobble*, Belg. *boble*, Da a ſmall bladder of water, or any fluid fi and expanded with air. Figuratively, ſo thing eaſily deſtroyed; a cheat. A c word given to projects for raiſing money imaginary grounds, wherein the ſubſcrib were promiſed great advantages, but w diſappointed of their hopes, and cheated their money; the hiſtory of the years 17 1720, and 1721, afford us ſeveral remar ble inſtances of this ſort both in Engl and France, among which was the Sou Sea, that ruined thouſands in the former, the Miſſiſſippi ſcheme, which was not leſs tal to the latter.

To BU'BBLE, V. N. to riſe in bubbl to make a gentle noiſe as it runs or flows, plied to waters. Actively, to cheat, or fraud by.

BU'BBLER, S. one who cheats by p miſing extraordinary advantages for the of money.

BU'BBY, S. a woman's breaſt, a familiar term.

BU'BO, [from βουβων, Gr.] in Surgery tumour attended with an inflammation the groin, &c. When it affects no parts the groin or arm-pits it is termed malign and mild when it riſes ſpontaneouſly, while the patient is in a good ſtate of hea and free from any contagious diſeaſe, makes its appearance at the end of fe mild fever. A malignant bubo is owing ſome contagious diſeaſe, or venereal ta A mild bubo is occaſioned by the ſtagna of a glutinous and inſpiſſated blood, differ from other inflammations only in its p Venereal buboes are cauſed by the lymph ing rendered thick and viſcid and conſequ ly ſtagnating in the inguinal glands, *i. e.* glands of the groin.

BUB

BUBONOCE'LE, S. [from βουβων, and κηλη,] in ſurgery, a tumour, or rupture, formed by the deſcent of the inteſtines, omentum, or both, into the tunica vaginalis of the ſpermatic cord and ſometimes even into the tunica vaginalis of the teſticle. The tunica vaginalis of the ſpermatic cord, is the coat ſurrounding the ſpermatic veſſels down to the hydrocele; the tunica vaginalis of the teſticle, the bag which contains it.

BUCCA'LES, S. [*glandulæ*, Lat.] in Anatomy, ſmall glandules in the inſide of the cheeks.

BUCCINA'TOR, S. [of *buccina*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a muſcle on each ſide the face, common to the lips and cheeks, forming the inner ſubſtance of the latter, made uſe of by trumpeters, when ſounding their inſtrument; it ſerves to draw the lips or mouth on one ſide, contracts its cavity and thruſts forward the meat in chewing.

BU'CCINUM, S. [Lat.] a ſea ſhell of a conical ſhape, like that of a ſnail; the fiſh wherein yields the purple colour. The firſt of this genus, was diſcovered by an Engliſhman, in 1760, as appears from the literary journals.

BU'CK, S. [*bwch*, Brit. *bucce*, Sax.] the male of the fallow deer, rabbets, goats, hares, &c. A cant name for a club, or ſtaff, ſo called from their uſe of hunting the buck, and are ſpurious ſhoots of the free-ſtone.

BU'CK, S. [*bauche*, Teut. *bucata*, Ital.] lye made of aſhes for the waſhing linen.

To BU'CK, V. A. to copulate; when applied to *buck* ſignifying lye, it implies to waſh clothes in lye.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and eight fairs, on Monday-ſevennight after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thurſday in Whitſun-week, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8, for cattle. It is ſeated in a low ground, on the river Ouſe, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and over which here are three handſome ſtone-bridges. There was formerly a ſtrong caſtle in the middle of the town, which is now demoliſhed. The town-hall is in the N. part of the town, and the church on the S. There is likewiſe a county-goal, built not many years ſince. It is a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and had the title of a duchy. The number of houſes are about 1300; and it is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, 45 W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 50.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonſhire, on the E. by Bedfordſhire, Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, on the W. by Oxfordſhire, and on the S. by Berkſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 18,390 houſes, 111,340 inhabitants, 85 pariſhes, and 15 market-towns, whereof ſix ſend members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the ſoil is rich, being moſtly chalk or marle. The moſt general manufacture is bone-lace, and there are alſo ſome paper-mills. The principal rivers, beſides the Thames, are the Ouſe and Colne; and the chief town is Buckingham.

BU'CKET, S. [*baquet*, Fr.] a wooden veſſel reſembling a pail, uſed to draw water out of a well; likewiſe a leathern veſſel of the ſame form, uſed in fires to ſerve the engines with water.

BUC'KLE, S. [*bwcel*, Brit. *boucle*, Fr.] an inſtrument made of metal, to faſten the ſtraps of the ſhoes, the harneſs of horſes, &c. A curled lock of hair.

To BU'CKLE, V. A. to faſten with a buckle. Figuratively, to join in battle array, uſed with the particle *with*, "the avant guard were *buckled with* them in the front." *Hayw.* To marry, or join. "Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride." *Dryd.* To curl a wig; to curl hair.

To BU'CKLE, V. A. [*bucken*, Teut.] to bend or bow under a weight, uſed with *under*. Figuratively, to bend ones inclinations, to apply, or attend to. "Go *buckle to* the law." *Dryd.*

BUC'KLER, S. [*buccled*, Brit. *bouclier*, Fr.] a piece of defenſive armour, buckled to the arm, and uſed by the antients to defend their bodies from the enemy; being found cumberſome, they were changed for the ſhield, which is of leſs dimenſions. On medals, they either ſignified public vows for the ſafety of a prince; or that he was eſteemed the protector of his people; hence the Romans called Fabius, the *buckler* of Rome.

BU'CKMAST, S. the fruit of a beech-tree.

BU'CKRAM, S. [*bougram*, Fr. *bucherame*, Ital.] a coarſe cloth gummed, calendered and dyed; uſed to ſtiffen garments: and to wrap up cloths, ſerges, &c.

BU'CKTHORN, S. [from *buce*, Sax. and *thorn*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant called *rhamnus*, Lat. and *neprun*, Fr. It is ranged by Tournefort in the 1ſt ſect. of his 20th claſs, and by Linnæus in the firſt ſect. of his 5th. There are four ſpecies. The berries of the common ſort are uſed in medicine, in the ſyrup of this name, which is eſteemed no bad purge in the dropſy, jaundice, and other cutaneous eruptions, but it has grown into diſrepute from the mixtures of other berries; the beſt ways of diſtinguiſhing the true and genuine from the hetereogeneous mixture, is to obſerve, that every berry contains four ſeeds, and that the juice, when rubbed on paper, will tinge it with a green

colour. From the juice of the berry is likewise made a very fine green colour, called by the French, *ver de veſſie*, which is very much eſteemed by miniature-painters.

BU'COLIC, S. [from βουκολεω] paſtoral poety, ſuppoſed to have had its original in Sicily, amidſt the mirth and diverſions of ſhepherds, to have been inſpired by love, and owing to leiſure.

BU'D, S. [*botte*, Belg. *bouton*, Fr.] in Botany, the ſmall prominencies on the bark of a tree, which turn to ſhoots, &c. They are firſt f rmed in the pith, and are forced along certain channels till they meet the air at the tender bark, through which they force their way; like a ſeed they contain a whole plant, from which they differ in not having any lobes or ear-leaves, and as they take root in the tree, where they meet with the proper juices to nouriſh, they do not ſeem to need them. Among gardeners it denotes the firſt t ps of ſallet plants, and in Huſbandry, a weaned calf of the firſt year, being ſo named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, firſt appearance, tender and immature ſtate of a thing. "Nip vice in the *bud*."

To BU'D, V. N. to ſwell with little pro minencies, applied to vegetables. To put forth ſhoots. To be in the bloom of youth. "Young *budding* virgin." *Shak.* Actively, in Gardening, to innoculate by inſerting a *bud* into a tree.

To BU'DGE, V. N. [*bouger*, Fr.] to move to another place, to quit a place

BU'DGE, Adj. ſtiff, ſurly, moroſe, formal. "Thoſe *budge* doctors of the ſtoics." *Milton.*

BU'DGET, S. [*bougette*, Fr.] a ſmall bag. Figuratively, the breaſt or boſom. "In whoſe boſom or *budget*, moſt of Perkins ſecrets were laid up." That which is contained in a *budget*, a ſtore, or ſtock

BU'FF, S. [from *buffalo*] the hide of a *buffalo* dreſſed in oil; any other ſkin dreſſed like *buff*.

BU'FFALO, S. [Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a wild animal, like an ox, its horns are very broad, thick, and black, its body thick, and its hide very hard, its hair is ſhort and black, very thick on its head, which is very ſmall in proportion to the reſt of its body, its tail having ſcarcely any hair at all; it may be tamed, and in Italy is worked in the plough. Its horns are uſed by the turners in beads for chaplets and ſnuff-boxes, its hide is uſed in coats for ſoldiers, and its hair mixed with that of cows, is uſed for ſtuffing ſeats.

BU'FFET, S. [*baffetto*, or *buffatto*, Ital.] a blow on the head with the fiſt. Indignity, perſecution, or hardſhip. "A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards haſt taken." *Sagſ.*

BU'FFET, S. [*buffette*, Fr.] a kind cloſet, with an arch at the top, with ſhe uſed to place china and plate in for orna and uſe.

To BU'FFET, V. N. [*buffeter*, Fr.] ſtrike on the head; to ſtrike any thing the hand. "*buffeting* the billows."

BU'FFLE, S. [*beuffle*, Fr.] See BUFFA

BU'FFLE-HEADED, Adj. having a like a *buffalo*. Dull, ſtupid.

BUFFOO'N, S. [*buffon*, Fr.] one ſtrives to entertain by low jeſts and an poſtures. A merry-andrew, a jack-pud

BUFFOO'NERY, S. low jeſts, ridicu pranks, or ſcurrilous mirth.

BU'G, S. [from *bug*, Brit. *bogate*, R an inſect of a roundiſh flat form, a d red colour, which breeds in houſhold and beds. Likewiſe, a flying inſect beetle, and named a *May-Bug*, or *Ma* "Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wi *Pope*. Hence we may ſee the propri the poet's aſcribing wings to this crea and at the ſame time vindicate him *Johnſon*'s criticiſm, in his Dictionary, ſays that, "Wings are *erroneouſly* aſcri it."

BU'G, or BU'GBEAR, S. an object of rour; a ſpectre; a ghoſt; generally ap to frighten children.

BU'GGY, Adj abounding with bugs

BU'GLE, or BUGLE-HORN, S. *bugan*, Sax.] a hunting horn.

BU'GLE, S. a ſhining bead, ma glaſs.

BU'GLE, S. [*bugula*, Lat.] in Bo a plant, with a ſhort permanent em ment of one leaf, ſlightly cut into five The common ſort is greatly eſteem vulnerary, and uſed both externally and ternally.

To BU'ILD, V. A. [pronounced *bil* preter, I *built*, or have *built*, from Belg.] to raiſe houſes, &c. To ra any thing as a ſupport or foundation. " *built* on beauty ſoon as beauty dies." Uſed with *on* or *upon*, to ground or eſ an opinion; to depend on; to reſt on. ſurer way than to *build on* the interpret of an author." *Addiſ.*

BU'ILDER, S. one who raiſes hou builds.

BU'ILDING, S. a fabric or place erec ſhelter for dwelling, or for ſecurity or m ficence. A regular building is ſquare, its oppoſite ſides equal, and the parts d with ſymmetry. An irregular building whoſe plan is not contained within o parallel lines, and whoſe parts have n portion to each other. An inſulating ing is that which ſtands by itſelf, be compaſſed with ſtreets or ſome open like St. Paul's Cathedral in London. *engaged* building, is that which is

ſed with others, having no front towards public place, nor any communication through a back paſſage. *Building* is uſed its primary ſenſe, for the art and act of ing edifices. Figuratively, the body which he habitation of the ſoul. "We know t if our earthly tabernacle be diſſolved we e a *building* of God." 2 *Cor.* v. 1. The ch of Chriſt. "In whom all the *build*- fitly framed." *Ephe.* ii. 21. The ſeveral ts or the elevation of an edifice. "To w him the *building* of the temple." *Matt.* v. 1.

BUL'B, S. [*bulbus*, Lat of βολβος, Gr.] in any, a thick root nearly round; of which re are two ſpecies. 1. The tunicated, or ed, conſiſting of many coats involving other, as in the onion, which when cut halves, plainly ſhews the coats involving h other. 2. The ſquamous, or ſcaly, ſiſting of ſeveral ſcales lying over each er, like tiles on a houſe, or ſcales on a fiſh; this kind is the lilly. It is very remarka- that theſe roots are annually renewed or ired out of the trunk or ſtalk itſelf; the s of the ſtalk continually and inſenſibly ending below the ſurface of the earth, is re changed into a root. Thus, the ſtalk brownwort ſinking down by degrees till it elow the mold, becomes the upper part of root, and continuing ſtill to ſink, the t year, becomes the lower part, and the t after that rots away; a new addition ng ſtill yearly made out of the ſtalks, as elder parts rot away.

BULBA'CEOUS, Adj. the ſame as *bulbous*.

BU'LBOUS, Adj. reſembling or containing a bulb, having a round root.

To BU'LGE, V. N. [*bilig*, Sax.] to ing a leak, applied to a ſhip. To foun- To ſtick or jut out. "Timber that es *from* its bottom." *Moxon.*

BU'LFINCH, S. [*bogfinck*, Dan.] a ſong d remarkable for its imitating the flagel-

BU'LIMY, [*βουλιμια* and *λιμος*, Gr.] in dicine an enormous appetite, attended h faintings and coldneſs at the extreme ts. The philoſophical tranſactions men- a perſon in this diſorder, who would eat ordinary ſhoulder of mutton at a meal, would feed on ſow-thiſtle, &c. but was d by throwing up ſeveral worms of the gth and thickneſs of a tobacco pipe.

BU'LK, S. [*bulche*, Belg.] ſize, dimenſi- number, the greateſt part. "The *bulk* the people." *Freehold*, No 51. The le ſpace in the hold of a ſhip for the ge of goods; likewiſe the cargo. To k *bulk*, is to unload a part of the cargo.

BU'LK, S. [from *bielcke*, Belg.] in Build- a part of a building projecting from the dow.

BUL'KHEAD, S. partitions made with ds acroſs a ſhip.

BUL'KINESS, S. the greatneſs of ſize or dimenſions.

BU'LKY, Adj. of a large ſize, or ſtature.

BU'LL, S. [*bolle* or *bul*, Belg.] the male of black cattle. Figuratively, a loud, noiſy, furious or dangerous enemy. "Many *bulls* have encompaſſed me." *Pſalm.* xxii. 12. In Aſtronomy, one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiac. A blunder.

BU'LL, S. [*bulle*, Fr. *bulla*, Lat.] in Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtory, an inſtrument made out at the Roman or Pope's chancery ſealed with lead, and of the ſame nature with the edicts of ſecular princes. The ſeal preſents on one ſide the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other the name of the Pope and the year of his pontificate. The bulls, which are written in an old Roman Gothic character, have the ſeal ſuſpended by ſilken threads, if letters of grace and favour; but, if letters of juſtice or executory, by an hempen cord.

BU'LL-BAITING, S. the worrying a bull with dogs.

BU'LL-CALF, S. a male calf. A ſtupid fellow, uſed as a term of reproach.

BU'LL-DOG, S. a ſpecies of dogs of a ſtrong make, remarkable for never quitting its hold, whenever it has faſtened, and uſed in baiting bulls, which they ſeize by the noſe and pin to the ground: even among the Romans they were famous for their great ſtrength, as appears from Claudian's *magnique taurorum fracturi colla Britanni*. "England's huge breed of ſtrength enough to break—the neck of *bulls*." Yet it muſt be obſerved that their qualities are local; and that they degenerate when tranſported to a foreign country.

BU'LLET, S. [*boulet*, Fr.] a leaden ball uſed to load guns with.

BU'LL-FINCH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall bird, which has neither ſong nor whiſtle of its own, but famous for learning either by the mouth or flagelet.

BU'LL HEAD, S. figuratively, a ſtupid perſon. In Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh called likewiſe the miller's thumb. Its body is variegated with ſpots of white, black, and brown. When ſpawning, which is during the ſummer, their vents ſwell like a dug, and in winter they diſappear, like the ſwallows.

BU'LL-WEED, S. in Botany, a plant named likewiſe the *knapweed*.

BU'LLACE, S. in Botany, a ſour wild plumb, of a globular form and lemon colour.

BU'LLION, S. [*billon*, Fr.] gold and ſilver in the maſs; ſo named either when they are firſt ſmelted from the ore, or after they are refined and caſt into ingots, or bars. The opinion againſt reckoning gold and ſilver a commodity or merchandize, which ought to be carried out of the kingdom, ſeems grounded on want of experi-

ence and an abſolute ignorance of the nature of trade. Even in countries where the mines of theſe metals are, the prohibition of their exportation, has proved a great obſtruction to their commercial induſtry, and rendered that treaſure uſeleſs. The retaining it in a nation without circulating out of it muſt be a national loſs; as it is nothing but keeping a dead ſtock to that value, which is of no more uſe to the increaſe of the public ſtock, than the like value of ſtatues. It is of no other uſe at home, than making our payments, and when that end is anſwered, the plenty of gold or ſilver, will be rather a national loſs, becauſe it would naturally enhance the price of commodies to ourſelves, thereby leſſen the demand for them by foreign nations, and, in time, ruin trade and impoveriſh the people; for when we have greater plenty of money muſt we not give greater prices for labour, and the native commodities of wool; would not this oblige the manufacturer to encreaſe the price of his commodity; and would not all thoſe nations, who think they pay enough at preſent, inſtead of complying with extraordinary demands, go to thoſe markets, where they can buy cheaper? Beſides, what muſt become of the intereſt of money? would it not fall in proportion to the increaſe of caſh? and if ſo, how many muſt ſtarve, who now live on the intereſt of the money they have in the funds? We are indeed arguing upon a ſuppoſition that never can be reduced to practice; for it is impoſſible to keep bullion at home; while we carry on trade there muſt be a ballance againſt us ſome where or another, and that ballance muſt always be paid in bullion; foreigners have large ſums in our funds, and a lowering of the intereſt will make them draw them out, ſo that theſe means of making money plenty will always make it ſcarce. The only method to keep enough at home, will be to leſſen our dealings with thoſe nations where the ballance of trade is againſt us, and then we ſhall find that the carrying bullion out of the kingdom will not only be the beſt means of hindering the fatal miſchiefs, which would ariſe from enhancing the price of labour, but as it would be a means of introducing commodities into the kingdom, which may be ſure of a market abroad, would be the beſt means of turning the ballance of trade in our favour, and effecting what is intended by the clamours againſt the exportation of gold or ſilver. This is meant as an anſwer to ſome objections, which narrow minds have made to the exports of the Engliſh India company; and may ſerve to ſhew their futility and unreaſonableneſs.

BULLITION, S. [from *bullio*, Lat.] the ſtate of boiling.

BU'LLY, S. one who uſes threatening expreſſions, and inſolent behaviour, with great ſhow of courage, but is in fact a coward. In Low Language one who attends a ſtrumpet, and eſpouſes her quarrels.

To BU'LLY, V. A. to behave with inſolence and aſſumed courage, in order to frighten a perſon.

BU'LLRUSH, S. a large *ruſh*, growing in the ſea, rivers, and in moiſt places. The on the ſea banks in Holland, are planted there in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; they grow to high, are cut in the ſummer, and uſed by the inhabitants in making baſkets; as they are prickly, and different from ours, Mr. Dryden may be defended from Johnſon's criticiſm in applying the following epithet to their name. "The *knotty bullruſh* near my order ſtood." At the ſame time it muſt be added that our own country would afford that gentleman ſufficient conviction of his being in an error.

BU'LWARK, [*bolwerck*, Belg. *bolwerc* Fr.] a fortification; a ſecurity or protection.

To BULWARK, V. A. to fortify, ſtrengthen. "No *bulwark'd* town." *Addiſon*. This verb is ſeldom uſed.

BU'M, S. [*bomme*, Belg. *boem*, Fr.] the poſteriors. Uſed in compoſition to convey the idea of reproach, as in the following word, *bum-bailiff*.

BU'M-BAILIFF, S. a perſon employed to arreſt a perſon.

BU'MKIN, S. [*bromken*, Belg.] one who has not had a polite education, but is groſs in his conceptions, rude in his behaviour, and void of experience. A ruſtic, or clown.

BU'MP, S. a ſwelling or tumour occaſioned by a blow.

To BUMP, V. A. to kick or ſtrike; to make a loud noiſe.

BU'MPER, S. a cup or glaſs filled as much as it can hold.

BU'MKIN, S. See BUMPKIN.

BU'MPKINLY, Adv. clowniſh, or after the manner of a countryman, who is a ſtranger to politeneſs and addreſs. "An awkward *bumpkinly* romance." *Clariſſa*. A new word coined by Richardſon, and without proper authority.

BU'NCH, S. [*bugno*, Ital.] any protuberance, hard knob, or ſwelling. Many things of the ſame kind growing together; a cluſter; ſeveral things collected or tied together. "*Bunch* of keys." "Any thing collected together in a knot, of which one of the extremities may be at liberty and free from bandage. "A *bunch* of hairs coloured diverſly."

To BU'NCH, V. A. to grow in knobs, to ſwell.

BUNCH-BACKED, Adj. hump-backed, crooked.

BU'NCHINESS, S. the growing in knots or cluſters.

BU'NDLE, S. a parcel of goods, &c. tied or wrapped together.

To BU'NDLE, V. A. to tie ſeveral things gether. Figuratively, to be collected together, to be comprehended or connected, applied to the ideas of the mind, and uſed with *p* or *together*. "Several things will not be *ndled up together*, under our terms or ways ſpeaking."

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on May 14, r horſes and lean cattle, and on September , for hogs and petty chapmen. It is ſeated a ſpot watered by the river Wavenay, hich ſeparates it from Norfolk. It has two riſh-churches, one of which is handſome, d between both, in the midſt of the town, e the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here alſo one diſſenting meeting-houſe, and a rammar-ſchool. The town contains about co houſes, and the ſtreets are pretty wide, d well paved. Here are likewiſe the mains of a caſtle ſuppoſed to be built king John. About 60 years ago, alſt every houſe was burnt to the ground, hen the records belonging to the caſtle and nvent were conſumed. It is however now good trading town; and the women are emoyed in knitting worſted ſtockings. The arket is large for corn, which is brought t of Norfolk. It is 36 miles N. by E from pſwich, 20 S. of Suffolk, and 101 N. E. of ondon. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 35.

BU'NG, S. [*bing*, Brit.] a ſtopple of wood, ork, *&c.* for the bung-hole of a caſk.

To BU'NG, V. A. to ſtop a barrel at its rgeſt hole.

BUNG-HOLE, S. a large round hole in a arrel.

To BU'NGLE, V. N. to perform in a umſy, awkward manner; clumſy perormance.

BU'NGLER, S. [*bungler*, Brit.] an ignrant workman, one who does a thing in a lumſy manner.

BU'NGLINGLY, Adv. in a clumſy or wkward manner.

BU'NN, S. [*bunmiclo*, *bunnelo*, Span.] in aſtry, a ſmall cake.

BU'NT, S. the middle part of a ſail ormed into a bag or pouch that it may conain more wind.

To BU'NT, V. N. to ſwell.

BU'NTER, S. (a cant word) a woman who icks up rags; uſed figuratively, to convey e idea of a dirty, filthy, mean creature; a proſtitute.

BU'OY, S. (from *boue*, *bois*, or *boye*, Fr.) a iece of wood, cork, *&c.* floting on the waer, tied to a cable faſtened to the bottom of e ſea, to inform pilots and mariners where nchors are droped in the harbours, where the recks of ſhips are ſunk, together with ſhalw places, ſand banks, and other impediments.

To BU'OY, V. A. to raiſe up; to keep loat. Uſed with the participle *up*. Figuraively, to keep any thing from ſinking under preſſion. To cauſe a thing to aſcend by its ſpecific likeneſs. Figuratively, to ſurmount all difficulties and impediments. "Riſing merit will *buoy up* at laſt." *Pope.*

BUO'YANCY, S. that quality which prevents a thing from ſubſiding, ſinking, or deſcending. "The winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it." *Derham.*

BUO'YANT, Adj. light; that which will not ſink; that which animates. "His vivid nerves ſo full of *buoyant* ſpirits." *Thomſon.*

BU'R, S. (*bourre*, Fr.) the head of a plant covered with prickles, which ſticks wherever it is caſt.

BU'RDEN, S. (ſpelt more properly *burthen*, of *byrthen*, Sax.] a load; figuratively, a difficulty, oppreſſion, affliction, or uneaſineſs; the weight a ſhip can carry; a prophecy denouncing calamities and afflictions. "This *burden* concerning the prince." *Ezek.* xii. 10. The duties required by the goſpel diſpenſation. "My *burden* is light." *Matt.* xi. 30. In muſic, the drone or baſs of an organ, bagpipe, *&c.* the words repeated at the end of every ſtanza of a ſong are called the *burthen* of a ſong: this ſenſe is derived from *bourdon* of *bourdonner*, (Fr.) to burn.

To BU'RDEN, to load; to encumber, or put a perſon to expence. "I did not *burden* you." 2 *Cor.* xii. 16.

BU'RDENSOME, Ad. heavy; figuratively, applied to afflictions, or trouble.

BUR'DOCK, S. in Botany, a plant.

BUREAU, S. [Fr. pronounced *buró*] a cheſt of drawers, with the top ſloping, and furniſhed with pidgeon-holes.

BU'RGAMOT, S. [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a ſpecies of mellow juicy pear.

BO'URGEOIS, S. [pronounced *boarjai*, Fr.] a citizen or burgeſs. In Printing, a type ſomewhat larger than what this book is printed on.

BU'RGESS, S. [*bourgeois*, Fr.] an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a repreſentative of a borough in parliament.

BU'RGH, S. [See BURROW] a corporate town or burrow.

BU'RGHER, S. [from *burg*, and *wer*, Sax.] one who has the right of a citizen, or a vote for a member of parliament.

BU'RGHER-SHIP, S. the dignity, or privilege of a burgher.

BUR'GLAR, S. [See BURGLARY] a perſon who is guilty of houſe-breaking.

BUR'GLARY, S. [*burg-brice*, Sax. houſebreaking, from *burg* a houſe, and *brice*, Sax. breaking] in Law, a felonious entering a perſon's houſe in the night-time, with an intent to commit felony: if in the day-time, it is then called *houſe-breaking*, by way of diſtinction. This ſpecies of felony was never ſo much practiſed as at preſent.

BUR'GOMASTER, S. [from *borger*, Belg. and *meeſter*, Belg.] the chief magiſtrate of the towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, ſimilar to that of an alderman in London. In Amſterdam they

are

are elected by thoſe who have been burgher-maſters themſelves, they diſpoſe of all offices, keep the key of the bank, which is never opened but when one or more of them is preſent; their ſalary is about 500 guilders per annum, they are attended by a numerous retinue of penſioners on all public occaſions, and all their feaſts, public entertainments, &c. are defrayed out of the common treaſury.

BU'RIAL, S. [from *bury*] the placing a dead body in the earth. Figuratively, the placing any thing in the earth, or under water. The burial ſervice, is an office performed at the grave and interment of one of its members. Its ſolemnity and gravity, the judicious arrangement of its ſeveral parts, and the propriety of thoſe portions of Scripture uſed on this occaſion, muſt convey a high idea of the abilities and piety of the compoſers, and when duly attended to in its performance, or delivered with that pathos and ſolemnity, which its awful periods require, muſt draw tears from the eyes, plant daggers in the heart, and like the ſound of the Archangel's trumpet, awaken the moſt obdurate ſinner to ſerioufneſs.

BU'RIER, S. he that buries or inters a corpſe. Figuratively, that removes any thing out of ſight.

BU'RINE, S. [Fr.] an engraving tool; a graver.

BUR'LESQUE, S. [*burleſco*, Ital. *burlare*, Ital. to jeſt] a kind of poetry, wherein both perſons and things are repreſented in a ridiculous light: it ſeems to have been invented by *Bernia* an Italian, and from Italy paſſed into France, where it became ſo much the reigning taſte, that in the year 1649, appeared a book, entitled the paſſion of our Saviour in burleſque verſe; we mention this irreverent title only to brand it with its proper degree of infamy and deteſtation. The beſt piece of Engliſh burleſque poetry, is *Butler's Hudibras*, and is like to continue ſo, unleſs ſome extraordinary genius ſhould tread in his foot-ſteps, and cultivate a ſpecies of compoſition, which our beſt authors have read with rapture, but never had the hardineſs to rival.

To BURLE'SQUE, V. A. to turn any thing to ridicule; to repreſent a thing ludicrouſly.

BU'RLY, Adj. tall or over-grown: of large dimenſions; high ſounding, ſwelling, or pompous.

To BU'RN, V. A. [*preter*, I *burnt*, or I have *burnt*; *bærnan*, *byrnan*, Sax.] to conſume by fire; to cauſe a wound by fire; to be on fire, to kindle; figuratively, to ſhine as if in flames. "The barge, like a burniſh'd throne, *burnt* on the water." *Shak.* To be violently inflamed by paſſion; to make the cheeks glow with heat. "That *burning* ſhame detains him from his Cordelia." *Shak.* To be hot, "Like a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent." *Dryden.*

BU'RN, S. a wound, injury, or hurt received from fire.

BU'RNING, S. the action of fire on ſome ſubſtance, whereby the minute parts are put into violent motion, and ſome of them aſſuming the nature of fire themſelves, fly off to their proper ſphere, while others either aſcend in vapours, or are reduced to aſhes alſo flame, or fire.

BU'RNING-GLASS, S. a convex glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a point where any combuſtible matter being placed is ſet on fire. The burning-glaſſes made of looking-glaſſes, are much more powerful than thoſe made by lenſes or glaſſes, that tranſmit the rays of light through them. Mr. Villette's mirror condenſes rays 17,733 times and conſequently burns with a heat 506 times greater than common fire; and that it may not ſeem ſtrange, that even this glaſs cannot condenſe the rays of the moon when in full, ſo as to produce any ſenſible heat, we ſhould recollect that the denſity of the moon's rays is to that of the ſun as 300000 to 1, and therefore the burning-glaſs muſt condenſe the rays of the moon three millions of times to raiſe the liquor of the common thermometer, which is an effect 200 times greater than Villette's mirror can produce. After hinting that the Royal Society has a burning-glaſs, conſiſting of concave glaſſes ſo placed, that their ſeveral foci meet in one phyſical point, which was preſented them by the great Sir Iſaac Newton and vitrifies brick in a moment, and melts gold in half a minute; the poſſibility of Archimedes's ſetting the Roman fleet on fire by burning-glaſſes ſeems worthy of notice. Though Deſcartes has endeavoured to run it down as impracticable, the experiments of Mr. Buffon ſeems to prove it to be more than bare probability, ſince by his poleydron of feet broad, and as many high, conſiſting of 168 ſmall mirrors, or flat pieces of looking-glaſs, each 6 inches ſquare, he hath ſet fire to beech-wood at 150 feet diſtance, in March: at another time he has burnt wood at 200 feet, and melted tin and lead at the diſtance of 120 feet, and ſilver at that of 50.

To BU'RNISH, V. A. [*burnir*, Fr.] to poliſh ſo as to make a thing ſhine. Neuterly, to grow bright or gloſſy.

BU'RNISHER, S. one who burniſhes: an inſtrument uſed by poliſhers, made of the fineſt ſteel, poliſhed on a wheel till it is as bright as looking-glaſs; that which is uſed in burniſhing gold and ſilver is made round, ſometimes with one, and ſometimes with two handles: an engraver's burniſher is about 3 inches long, on one ſide in the ſhape of a heart with a long point, made round not very thick or ſharp, the other end is of iron, reſembling the head of a dart with three angles, ſharp on three ſides; it is likewiſe named a grater. Bookbinders uſe a dog's tooth to burniſh the edges of their books, and gilders the ſame

elſe a wolf's tooth, blood-ſtone, tripoli, a ece of white wood, emery, &c.

BU'RNISHING, S. the poliſhing gold, ver, &c.

BU'RNT, Participle Paſſive of *burn*.

BU'RR, S. [ſee BUR] the lobe of the r; alſo a ſweat-bread of meat.

BU'RR PUMP, S. a pump by the ſide of hip, with a ſtaff 7 or 8 feet long, having bur or knob of wood at the end, which is awn up by a rope faſtened to the middle, d is called likewiſe a bilge pump.

BU'RREL, S. [*beurre*, Fr.] in Garden- g, a ſpecies of pear, called likewiſe the d butter pear, from its ſmooth, delicious, ft pulp.

BU'RROCK, S. a ſmall wear or dam in river, where wheels are laid to catch fiſh.

BU'RROW, BU'RG, BU'RGH, S. [from *rg*, or *burig*, Sax.] a corporate town, hich ſends members to parliament; alſo e holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To BU'RROW, [from *bur*, Sax.] to ake holes in the ground like rabbits. Figuratively, to hide or bury like a rabbit in s burrow.

BU'RSAR, S. [*burſarius*, Lat.] an offi- r in a college, who keeps its accounts; a eaſurer. In Scotland, a ſtudent ſent to the niverſities by each preſbytery, from whom hey have a ſmall annual allowance for four ears, reſembling the exhibitioners at Oxford.

BU'RSE, S. [*bourſe*, Fr. *burſa*, Lat.] n exchange, or place where merchants meet o tranſact buſineſs.

To BU'RST, V. N. [Preter. *I burſt*, *have urſt*, or *burſten*, from *burſtan*, Sax.] to fly ſunder with violence; to break away; to ree a paſſage, with the particle *out*; to beın an action, including the idea of violence. Uſed with *into*. "She *burſt into* tears." Applied to motion, to come in ſuddenly. Uſed actively, to break, ſeparate, or diſquite with ſudden violence.

BU'RST, S. a ſeparation of a thing with violence; an exploſion. Figuratively, any idden and violent action.

BU'RST, or BURSTEN, [Participle of *urſt*] in Surgery, applied to a perſon who as a rupture.

BU'RSTWORT, S. in Botany, the herıia. This genus is placed by Tournefort in he ſecond ſect. of his 15th claſs, and by Linnæus in the ſecond ſect. of his 5th.

To BURTHEN, V. A. } See BURDEN.
BURTHEN, S. }

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, nd four fairs; on April 5, for horned cattle and horſes; on Holy Thurſday, for horned cattle; on July 16, for toys; and on October 29, which is conſiderable for horſes nd horned cattle. It had formerly a large abbey, and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-ſtone, about a quarter of a mile in length, ſupported by thirty-ſeven arches. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, which runs from the place where the abbey ſtood to the bridge, and it has a good market for corn and proviſions. Burton ale is accounted the beſt of any country ale brought to London. It is 12 miles N. E. of Litchfield, 11 S. W. of Derby, and 123 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 59. lat. 52. 48.

BURY ST. EDMUND's, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays, and two fairs; on September 21, which laſts three weeks, and on December 3, which continues three days, for horſes, butter, and cheeſe. The ſituation is exceeding pleaſant, and the air is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in England, for which reaſon it is frequented by the better ſort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was ſaid to be the fineſt and richeſt of any in England, and ſtood between the two churches, which are both very large, and ſeated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of theſe churches, lies Mary Queen of France, who was married to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council. The ſtreets, which are always clean, are pretty wide, and well paved; and it contains about 1000 houſes, which in general are well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town took its name from St. Edmund the King's being buried here, after being murdered in a wood, and his head ſevered from his body. Beſides the above churches, there are one Preſbyterian, one Independent, and one Quakers meeting. Here is a ſpacious market-hall, a grammar-ſchool, a fine fair-ſted, and a beautiful croſs. The market is very large for corn, fiſh, and fowl. The aſſizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, 25 W. N. W. of Ipſwich, 43 N. of Chelmsford, and 75 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 52. 20.

To BU'RY, V. A. [pronounced by the Londoners *bérry*, from *birian*, *byrigan*, or *byrigean*, Sax.] to inter a corpſe in a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover with earth. Figuratively, to conceal or hide.

BU'RYING-PLACE, S. a church-yard; a burying-ground.

B'USH, S. [*boſch*, Belg.] a thick ſhrub. The branch of a tree, hung before a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold. "Good wine needs no *buſh*." *Shak.*

To BU'SH, to grow thick, to grow together.

BU'SHEL, S. [*boiſſeau*, Fr. *buſellus*, Low Lat.] a dry meaſure of eight gallons; a great quantity.

BU'SHINESS,

BU'SHINESS, S. the growing in great numbers near one another, like the branches of a buſh.

BU'SHY, Adj. full of branches, but ſhort; thick of branches. Figuratively, growing in great numbers. "A thick *buſhy* beard." *Addiſ.* Abounding in buſhes.

BU'SILESS, Adj. [pronounced *bizileſs*, from *buſy* and *leſs*, of *leaſe*, Sax.] without employ; at leiſure; not engaged in any employment.

BU'SILY, Adj. [pronounced *bizily*] induſtriouſly; in an officious inquiſitive manner. "If too *buſily* they ſhould enquire." *Dryd.* With an air of active importance from a multiplicity of buſineſs.

BU'SINESS, S. [pronounced *biſneſs* or *bizneſs*, from *buſy* and *neſt*, of *neſs*, Sax.] employment; a man's trade or profeſſion, affairs, or concerns. After *make* or *made*, a perſon's whole ſtudy and peculiar employment. "*Made* it his *buſineſs* to laſh the faults of other writers." *Addiſ.* Joined with *have*, a reaſon that may be aſſigned for any meaſure or undertaking, a propriety. "What *buſineſs had* the tortoiſe among the clouds." *L'Eſtr.* *To do a man's buſineſs*, is a low and familiar phraſe for killing or ruining him.

BU'SK, S. [*buſque*, Fr.] a piece of ſteel, &c. worn at the ſtomacher of a woman's ſtays, to keep them in proper form.

BU'SKIN, S. [*buſcken*, or *broſken*, Belg. *borzacchino*, Ital.] a kind of half-boot worn by the antients, laced or faſtened before. Its ſole was ſo thick, that it made a perſon conſiderably taller, was worn by the dramatic performers in tragedy, and diſtinguiſhed from the ſock worn in comedy, which was of a thinner ſole, and conſequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy. "Garrick is no leſs admired in the ſock than in the *buſkin*."

BU'SS, S. [*bus*, Ir.] a ſalute with the lips, attended with a ſmacking ſound, and familiar endearment; diſtinguiſhed from a kiſs, which is a bare touch of the lips, and given with a greater ſhew of ceremonious kindneſs. Authors, without attending to this diſtinction, uſe them promiſcuouſly, looking on *buſs* as a low term to convey the ſame idea as a kiſs. In Fiſhery, a ſmall veſſel from 48 to 60 tons burthen, uſed in the herring-fiſhery, with two ſmall ſheds or cabins at each end, that at the prow ſerving for a kitchen; derived from *buſſe*, Teut.

To BU'SS, to ſalute with the lips. Figuratively, to touch. "Whoſe wanton tops do *buſs* the clouds." *Shak.*

BU'ST, S. [*buſto*, Ital.] in Sculpture, the figure of a perſon in relievo, containing the head, ſhoulders and ſtomach, without the arms.

BU'STARD, S. [*biſtarde*, Fr. *bucciano*, Ital.] a wild turkey, ſo called from its difficulty in flying and raiſing itſelf from the ground, on account of its weight.

To BU'STLE, V. N. [ſuppoſed by S. to be derived from *bruſtlian*, Sax. to make noiſe, but more probably from *buſy*] to move nimbly about a thing; to make a great ſtir about any thing.

BU'STLE, S. a great hurry of buſineſs, noiſe, tumult.

BU'STLER, S. a ſtirring, induſtrious man.

BU'SY, Adj. [pronounced *bizy* or *biſſy* from *buſgian*, Sax.] engaged. Actively, diligent; officious, or meddling with things that do not concern a perſon.

To BU'SY, V. A. [ſee the noun, particip. *buſied*] to keep a perſon employed. To employ; uſed with the particles *about* and *with*. "The ideas it is *buſied about*." *Locke.* "*Buſy* giddy minds *with* foreign quarrels." *Shak.*

BU'SY-BODY, S. a perſon full of officiouſneſs, meddling with the concerns of other people.

BU'T, Conj. [*buton*, *bute*, *butan*, Sax.] when it breaks off the thread of a diſcourſe, it intimates a ſtop of the mind, ſignifies howbeit. "*But* to ſay no more." When applied to limit the ſenſe to what is expreſſed, it ſignifies only. "I ſaw *but* two women." Joined with *did* or had, it denotes *only*. "Did *but* men conſider." *Tillot.* When uſed to introduce the minor of a ſyllogiſm, it only implies that the latter propoſition ſhould be joined to the former; and may be changed for *now*. "All animals have ſenſe, *but* a dog is an animal." After a comparative noun it has the force of *than*. "No ſooner up, *but* he privately opened the gate." *Guard.* No. 167. After the words *doubt*, *queſtion*, or other terms implying uncertainty, if proceeded by a negative, it implies that the excepted clauſe, which follows, is an object of the higheſt aſſurance and confidence, and may be changed for *that*, which is ſometimes expreſſed with it. "There is no *doubt but* the king of Spain will reform &c." *Addiſ.* "They made no account, *but that* the navy, &c." *Bacon.* Joined with an adverb or noun expreſſive of time, it confines, limits, or reſtrains the action or thing mentioned to the period expreſſed.

BU'T, S. [*bout*, Fr.] a limit or bound. Obſolete. Seldom uſed.

BU'T-END, S. the broad or blunt end.

BU'TCHER, S. the *u* is pronounced long [*boucher*, Fr.] one who kills and ſells the fleſh of cattle in a market, or his own houſe. It is indeed ſtrange that the act of Hen. VII. c. 3. "which forbids any butcher to ſlay beaſts within the walls of the city of London, on pain of forfeiting 12d. or 6s. for every cow or other beaſt," ſhould be evaded and never put in execution, though it is plain that nothing could contribute

e cleanlineſs of the ſtreets, the wholeneſs of the air, the preventing thoſe cuts which are cauſed by over-driving cattle in the ſtreets, or, what is not important, the removing from infant s ſuch ſcenes as tend to ſmother the er glowings of humanity; and, by fariſing the ſight to bloodſhed, make the contract ſuch habits of barbarity and ty, as diſcretion will not be able to root and reaſon at his greateſt maturity, will a hard taſk to reſtrain. *Butcher* is uſed atively, for one who is of a barbarous ſition. "Conquerors are but the *butcher* f mankind." *Locke.*

o BU'TCHER, V. A. to ſlay or kill a . Figuratively, to murder in a barbaand cruel manner.

U'TCHERLINESS, S. a ſtate or qualinoting a diſpoſition void of every prine of humanity, and delighting in the cruel murders.

U'TCHERY, Adv. in a cruel, barbarous ner.

U'TCHERY, S. the trade of a butcher. ratively, the commiſſion of murder, ty, barbarity.

U'TLER, S. [formerly ſpelt *bottiler*, that e who fills bottles, *bouteiller*, Fr.] a ſerwho has the care of liquors uſed in a ly.

U'TLERSHIP, S. the office of a but-

U'TT, S. [*butte*, *bytte*, Sax.] a veſſel aining 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, from 15 to 22 cwt. of currants.

U'TT, S. [*bout*, Fr.] that which a pers to ſhoot at. Figuratively, the object to h any perſon's meaſures are aimded. who is the object of ridicule to a com-

o BU'TT, V. A. [*bottin*, Belg.] to give w with the head, applied to the method tack uſed by a ram, and to that of any animal, which attacks in the ſame ner.

U'TTER, S. [*buttere*, Sax.] a fat unctuſubſtance made from cream. Suffolk is us for very good butter, and very bad e; of the former it produces great tities, which have been exported to the ner, and brought back again without diminution of its goodneſs. This com- and uſeful article is both nouriſhing pectoral, opens the body, bunts the neſs of corroſive poiſons, is a diſſolver digeſter, good to eaſe pains, and removes mations. Yet it muſt be owned, that uſed to exceſs, it relaxes and weakens ſtomach, deſtroys the appetite, creates ouſneſs, and heats much.

o BU'TTER, V. A. to ſpread upon any . In gaming, to increaſe the ſtakes at throw.

BU'TTER-BUR, S. in Botany, the *petaſites*. This genus is ranged by Tournefort, in the 2d. ſection of his 12th claſs, and by Linnæus, in the 2d. ſection of his 19th.

BU'TTER-FLOWER, S. in Botany, a yellow flower, with which the fields are covered in May, and deriving its name either from its reſembling the colour, or its contributing to colouring *butter* in that month.

BU'TTER-FLY, S. [*butter-flege*, Sax.] in natural hiſtory, a beautiful inſect, produced from an egg, eruca-worm, catter pillar, and aurelia. The wonders of the different ſtages before it arrives to its maturity, and the profuſion of ſplendour which appears in its ſtructure, when arrived to the *butter-fly* ſtate, would require too much room to expatiate on here, but may be treated of in the ſeveral articles which occur in this work relative thereto. But let it be allowed me to ſay, that thoſe who would be acquainted with the different ſpecies, ſhould conſult the Spectacle of Nature, Swammerdam, Malphigi, and Derham's Phyſico Theology.

BU'TTER-MILK, S. the whey ſeparated from the cream in making *butter*.

BU'TTER-WORT, S. in Botany, a plant called likewiſe the *ſanicle*, deriving its name according to Skinner, from the fatneſs of its leaves.

BU'TTERY, Adj. having the qualities of *butter*.

BU'TTERY, S. a room where *butter*, cheeſe, or other proviſions are kept.

BU'TTOCK, S. the broad, thick, fleſhy part of animals joined to the hip. The buttock of a ſhip is her full breadth right aſtern, from the tuck upwards: when built broad or narrow at the tranſome, ſhe is ſaid to have a broad or narrow *buttock*.

BU'TTON, S. [*bottwn*, Brit.] a ſmall, flattiſh round ball made of metal, &c. ſewed to the clothes to faſten any part of dreſs together. A knob or ball. In Botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. A braſs knob of a lock ſerving to open or ſhut a door.

To BU'TTON, V. A. to ſew buttons on a garment. To cloſe or faſten with buttons. Figuratively, to incloſe, cloath, or involve, with the particle *up*. "Whoſe heart is *button'd up* with ſteel." *Shak.*

BU'TTON-HOLE, S. the hole in a garment to receive the button in.

BU'TTRESS, S. [from *abouter*, Fr.] a kind of butment made archwiſe, or a maſs of ſtone, or brick, ſerving to prop the ſides of a building, or wall, &c. when it is very high, or has any conſiderable load to ſuſtain on the other ſide, as a bank, &c.

To BU'TTRESS, V. A. to prop or ſupport.

BU'TYROUS, Adj. [from *butyrum*, Lat.] like butter; fat, unctuous.

BUX'OM, Adj. [*bocſum*, Sax.] obedient, tractable, oppoſed to obſtinate or reſiſting. Figuratively, void of reſiſtance, yielding, giving away. "He with broad ſails—winnow'd the *buxom* air." *Par. Loſt.* Gay, lively, wanton, jolly.

BU'XOMLY, Adv. wantonly, gaily, or amorouſly.

BU'XOMNESS, S. the quality of being wanton, gay, or amorous.

To BU'Y, V. A. [pronounced *by*, preter I *bought*, or *have bought*, from *bicgean*, Sax.] to purchaſe a thing. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another. "Pleaſure with praiſe, and danger they would *buy*." *Donne.* *To buy up*, or purchaſe large quantities of any commodity. Uſed with *off* to eſcape by means of money; to bribe, or corrupt by bribery, "diſſuade, or *buy off* conſcience." *South.*

BU'YER, S. [pronounced *by-er*] he that purchaſes.

To BUZZ, V. N. [*bizzen*, Teut.] to hum like bees, flies, &c. Figuratively, to whiſper, or talk ſo as to make a noiſe like the humming of bees.

To BU'ZZ, V. A. to whiſper; to divulge, publiſh, or ſpread a rumour.

BU'ZZ, S. the humming ſound of bees, &c. A whiſper.

BU'ZZARD, S. [*buſard*, or *buzart*, Fr.] a kind of hawk. Figuratively, a blockhead, or dunce; generally uſed with the epithet *blind*.

BU'ZZER, S. a ſecret whiſperer, or one who raiſes by falſe rumours.

BY', Prep. [*big*, *bi*, Sax.] after words ſignifying action, it implies the agent, cauſe, or means; after quantity it expreſſes the proportion; at the end of a ſentence it implies imitation, or conformity; "A model to build others *by*." *Arburth.* After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the difference, or proportion in which one thing exceeds another. "Shorter *by* the head." Applied to time, it ſignifies that a thing or action is limited to the period expreſſed. Applied to motion or paſſage, it implies cloſe, or by the ſide: Applied to place or ſituation, it denotes nearneſs. Joined to the pronouns *himſelf*, *herſelf*, &c. it ſignifies the excluſion; alone. After *keep* it ſignifies poſſeſſion, or ready for uſe. "He *kept* ſome of the ſpirit *by* him," *Boyle.* Uſed adverbially, it ſignifies near. *By and by*; ſignifies ſhortly.

BY-DESIGN, S. a deſign not foreſeen, or intended, but intervening by accident.

BY END, S. private, or ſelf intereſt.

BY-INTEREST, S. ſelf or private intereſt oppoſed to that of the public.

BY-LAW, S. a law made by corporations, &c. in caſes which are not provided for by the public laws.

BY'-NAME, S. a name of reproach, a nick-name.

BY'-PAST, Adj. paſt, peculiar to the Scotch. "Three hundred years *by-paſt*." *Cheyne.*

BY'-PATH, S. a private path.

BY'ROAD, S. an unfrequented road, oppoſed to a public one.

BY'-STREET, S. an obſcure ſtreet.

BY'-VIEW, S. a ſelf-intereſted, private or mercenary purpoſe.

BY'-WALK, S. a private walk, oppoſed to a main road.

BY'-WAY, S. a private and obſcure way which has no communications with, and cannot be ſeen from a public road.

BY'-WORD, S. [*bi-word*, Sax.] a ſcurrilous proverb, or term of reproach.

BYE or BEE, [from *by*, Iſl. or *bye*, Sax.] imply a dwelling, place, or city, and are added to the names of perſons, to ſignify that they lived or had ſeats in the places, to which theſe names are appropriated.

BY'ZANTINE, S. [from *byzantium*] a wedge of gold which the king offers on receiving the ſacrament on Chriſtmas-day.

C.

C, The third letter, ſuppoſed to have been borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon, C, which is the third letter of their alphabet, as well as ours, has the ſame ſound, and in their ſmall character was written in the ſame form, as it is at preſent by ourſelves. It is ſounded by expreſſing the breath between the tongue, raiſed to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lips open. Before the vowels *a*, *o*, and all *conſonants*, it is pronounced hard, as in *cage*, *cat*, &c. but before *i*, *e*, and *y* it has a ſound like the *ſ*, but ſomewhat more ſharp, as in *cit*, *cell*, *cyder*; before an *h* it has a peculiar ſound, between the hard ſound of the *k*, and the ſoftneſs of the *ſ*, as in *chain*, *cheeſe*; but in words derived from the French, it is ſounded like an *ſ*, before *a*, as in *chaiſe*, which is pronounced *ſhaiſe*. Uſed as a figure, it ſtands for 100, and with a double CC, 200. In Muſic, it ſtands for the higheſt part in a thorough baſe.

CAB'AL, S. [*cabaler*, Fr.] a body of men united to diſturb the adminiſtration of a prince. An intrigue, or plot.

To CABAL, V. N. [*cabaler*, Fr.] to form plots, or engage in intrigues for ſubverting or changing an adminiſtration.

CA'BALA, S. [קַבָּלָה, Chald.] in its primary ſenſe any ſentiment, opinion, tradition, or explication of Scripture, tranſmitted from father to ſon. The origin of the Cabala among the Jews, is owing to a tradition that at the time when Moſes received the law from God at Mount Sinai, he received likewiſe the explication of the obſcure paſſages which on his coming down he communi-

aron, his ſons, and the 70 elders, but being not committed to writing were ed down to future ages, only by tradi- *Cabala*, is likewiſe applied to the of ſome text of Scripture, whereby n viſionaries pretend to diſcover ſome e event from the various combinations rds.

BALIST, S. a ſect among the Jews, interprets Scripture according to the of the *cabala*. The Jews are divided Karaites, who reject all tradition and Talmud, retaining only the pure text cripture; and the Rabbiniſts or Tal- its, who likewiſe receive the talmud traditionary expoſition of Scripture. firſt heretics among Chriſtians ſtruck this by-path, and their deſcendants gſt the moderns, the Hutchinſonians, eading in their ſteps, have almoſt made ommon road.

BALI'STIC, CABALI'STICAL, Adj. thing relating to, or founded upon principle of the Caballiſts. Something ical.

BA'LLER, S. a perſon who enters plots, to diſturb and change the admi- ation.

BA'LLINE, Adj. [*caballinus*, Lat.] nging to a horſe.

A'BARET, S. [Fr.] a place where wine ld. "Paſſing by ſome *cabaret*." *Brambal*

A'BBAGE, S. [*cabus*, or *choux cabus*, in Botany, the *braſica*, a kitchen plant large fleſhy and glaucous coloured es. Linnæus ranges it in the ſecond of his 15th claſs, joining the turnep, w, and rocket to it; and its ſpecies are t; the varieties of the firſt, being eleven, thoſe of the third ſort, two. Alſo a cant d among taylors for remnants of cloth ch they keep for themſelves.

To CA'BBAGE, V.A. to defraud a perſon part of his cloth, or to retain the ſuper- ies of cloth from a cuſtomer.

A'BIN, S. [*caban*, or *chabin*, Brit] a e hut. On board ſhips, ſmall cells, or tments.

To CA'BIN, V. N. to live in a cabin ratively, to live or lie in a ſmall place. nd *cabin* in a cave." *Shak.* Uſed actively, confine in a cabin. "But now I'm *ca-* *d*, crib'd, confin'd." *Shak.*

A'BINED, Adj. belonging to a cabin.

A'BINET, S. [*cabinet*, Fr.] a kind of t with ſeveral drawers for preſerving cu- ities, or keeping clothes. In Architec- , the moſt retired place in the beſt part a building, ſet apart for writing, ſtudy- or privacy. A room in which private ſultations are held.

A'BINET-MAKER, S. one who makes nets, and other wooden houſhold furni- .

CA'BLE, S. [*cabl*, Brit. *cable*, Fr.] a thick, large, ſtrong, three ſtrand-robe, faſtened to an anchor, to hold the ſhip when ſhe rides; generally 120 fathoms in length; whence a cable's length is figuratively uſed for 120 fathoms. A cable is ſaid to be well *laid*, when well wrought, or made; to be *ſerved* or *platted*, when bound with ropes, or clouts to prevent it from gauling the hauſe; to be *ſpliced*, when the ſeveral ſtrands are interwoven, to join two pieces or ends together; to be *coil'd*, when rolled up in a ring, the ſeveral rounds being called *cable tire*; to *pay more* cable, is to let more out; to *pay cheap* the cable, is to let or hand out apace; and to *veer* more cable, is to let more out. When two pieces of *cable* are ſpliced together, it is called a *ſhot* of the cable.

CA'BLED, Adj. reſembling cables. *Cabled flutes*, in Architecture, are thoſe which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In Heraldry, a *cabled croſs*, is that which is formed of the two ends of a ſhip's cable; ſometimes, but improperly, a croſs covered with rounds of rope, this being rather a *croſs corded*.

CA'BOCHED, Adj. in Heraldry, the head of a beaſt cut off behind the ears; diſtinguiſhed from *couped*, which is by an horizontal ſection.

CACAO, ſee CHOCOLATE-NUT.

CACHEC'TIC, or CACHECTICAL, Adj. [from *cachexy*] having an ill habit of body.

CA'CHEXY, S. [from κακος and εξις, Gr.] in Medicine, an univerſal bad diſpoſition of body, proceeding from a defect of nouriſhment, which according to Boerhaave, is owing either to a depravation of the nutritious juices, a diſorder in the veſſels which convey them, or a defect in the animal œconomy, by which the nutritious juices are formed, circulated, and applied to the ſolids.

To CA'CK, V. N. [*cacare*, Lat.] to unload the body by a diſcharge or ſtool.

To CA'CKLE, V. N. [*kaeckelen*, Belg.] in its primary ſenſe to make a noiſe like a gooſe; applied likewiſe to that of a hen. To laugh heartily.

CA'CKLE, S. the noiſe of a gooſe or fowl.

CA'CKLER, S. a fowl that cackles. A tell-tale, a tatler.

CACHOCHY'MY, S. [from κακος and χυμος,] in Medicine, a corrupt ſtate of the vital humours, eſpecially of the maſs of the blood, ariſing from external contagion, or a diſorder of the ſecretions, or excretions.

CA'COPHO'NY, S. [from κακος and φωνη, Gr.] in Grammar and Rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, &c. which form a harſh ſound.

CADA'VEROUS, Adj. [*cadaver*, Lat.] a dead body; reſembling a dead body.

CAD'DIS, S. a kind of tape. In Natural Hiſtory, a kind of worm or grub.

CA'DE, Adj. [according to Skinner, from *cadel*, Fr. ſoft or delicate,] ſoft, tender, tame, delicate. In Huſbandry, a *cade* lamb, is a houſe-lamb.

CA'DE, S. [*cadus*, Lat.] a caſk or barrel. In the book of rates, a certain number of fiſh; a *cade* of herrings, is a veſſel containing 500, and a *cade* of ſprats, 1000.

CA'DENCE, S. [*cadence*, Fr. of *cadens*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, a fall, decline or deſcent. "Now was the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low." *Par. Loſt.* In oratory and Poetry, the fall of the voice, the flow of verſes or periods. The French verſes which are compoſed of Alexandrines, and divided into equal parts or halves in the reading, fatigue and ſatiate the ear by the ſameneſs of ſound; but the Engliſh, which like the Latin can vary its cadence according to the variety of its ſubjects, is always new and always pleaſing. Though indeed this holds good of thoſe compoſitions that are written in rhime, yet in blank verſe it is abundantly more conſpicuous. In Muſic, cadence, is a certain reſt, either at the end of a ſong, or of ſome of its parts, into which it is divided as into members or periods. A perfect cadence is that which conſiſts of two notes ſung after each other, or by degrees, conjoined in each of the two parts; and an imperfect cadence is when the laſt meaſure is not in octave or uniſon, but a ſixth, or a third. The chief cadence or cloſe, is the key itſelf in which the baſs always concludes, the next in dignity is the fifth above, and the next to that, the third. Cadence, in Dancing, is when the ſeveral ſteps anſwer the different meaſure of the muſic. In horſemanſhip, an equal meaſure, or proportion obſerved by a horſe in all his motions, when thoroughly managed.

CADE'T, S. [Fr.] the younger brother. A volunteer who ſerves in expectation of being promoted to a commiſſion.

CA'DEW, or CA'DEWORM, S. [of *cadus*, Lat. a caſk, from the manner in which they houſe themſelves,] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of worms, which in time change into butter-flies. The ingenuity they diſcover in collecting thoſe material, which are fitteſt for their purpoſe, and glueing them together ſo, that they ſhall be heavier than water, when their food lies at the bottom, and lighter, when they muſt gather it from the ſurface; the ſtructure of their cell which is ſo contrived, that they can tranſport it without difficulty, thruſt their body out of it to reach what they want, or withdraw it within, to guard it againſt danger; muſt certainly make us aſtoniſhed, and at a loſs, what to determine with reſpect to the dignity of human reaſon, or how ſufficiently to acknowledge that wiſdom, which appears in every part of the creation.

CA'DGER, S. a higgler.

CÆCIAS, S. [Lat.] a north-wind.

CA'DMIA, S. a recrement of copper produced in furnaces, when that metal is ſeparated from its ore, driven by the blaſt of the bellows againſt the ſides or roofs of the furnaces, or collected in its chimneys.

CADU'CEUS, S. [Lat.] a ſcepter or wand entwined with two ſerpents, carried by Mercury, as the enſign of his office.

CÆ'CUM, S. [Lat. *Lid* or *hinder*] in Anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger inteſtines, in the form of a round bag, whoſe bottom is turned upwards, and its mouth downwards.

CÆ'STUS, S. [Lat. from *cædo*, Lat. to] a large gauntlet uſed in combats among the antients; they ſurrounded the hand, wriſt and arm, to guard them from blows.

CA'G, S. See KEG.

CA'GE, S. [*cage*, Fr.] an incloſure in which birds are kept. A place for wild beaſts. A priſon for people guilty of petty crimes, wherein ſtrumpets, &c. are confined in the night-time.

To CA'GE, V. A. to confine in a cage.

To CAJ'OLE, [*cageoler*, Fr.] to flatter, ſooth, wheedle, or coax.

CAJ'OLER, S. a flatterer, or wheedler, one who pretends to comfort a perſon, but all the while treating him with ridicule.

CAI'TIFF, S. [*chetif*, Fr. *cattivo*, It.] a ſlave. A mean deſpicable contemptible villain.

CA'KE, S. [*caecen*, Brit. נאך, Arab.] a rich kind of baked bread. Figuratively, an ignorant perſon.

To CA'KE, V. A. to harden like dough when put into the oven.

CALAMA'NCO, S. a well-known woollen ſtuff.

CA'LAMINE, S. [*lapis calaminaris*, Lat.] a hard heavy mineral ſubſtance, generally found in looſe maſſes, from the ſize of a walnut, to thoſe of two or three pounds. That which is of Mendip-Hills, in Somerſetſhire, is the fineſt in all the world. It is uſed in making of braſs, and in medicine is reckoned no bad ingredient in eye-waters, eſteemed as a good deſiccative in wounds, ulcers, and compoſes the plaiſter, which is by the name of Turner's Cerate.

CA'LAMINT, S. [*calamintha*, Lat.] in Botany, a ſpecies of the *meliſſa* or *balm*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuſcany. It is good in all diſeaſes of the breaſt, ariſing from a tough phlegm. Externally, it is uſed as a diſcutient, aperient and diſſolvent.

CALA'MITOUS, Adj. [*calamitoſus*, Lat.] involved in misfortunes or calamities. Wretched, unfortunate, unhappy. Full of noxious, unwholeſome, applied to things

CALA'MI

CALA'MITY, S. [*calamitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of diſtreſs, miſery, or wretchedneſs.

CA'LAMUS, S. [Lat. a reed] in Botany, a reed, or ſweet ſcented wood, of a knotty root, reddiſh without, and white within, the leaves are narrow, the form the ſame as that of other reeds, and the ſcent perceived in entering the marſhes where it grows. "Sweet Cinnamon, and ſweet *Calamus*." *Exod.* iii. 20.

CALA'SH, S. [*calèche*, Fr.] a light four-wheeled, uncovered carriage.

CALCEDO'NIUS, S. [Lat.] a precious ſtone of the agate kind, of a milky grey, clouded with blue or purple.

CALCINA'TION, S. [*calcine*, *calcination*, Fr.] the rendering a body reducible to powder by means of fire.

CALCINA'TORY, S. a veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCI'NE, V. A. [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat. lime] to burn in the fire to a ſubſtance, which a ſmall force will crumble. To reduce to aſhes. Figuratively, to conſume or deſtroy. "Fiery heats that union have *calcined*." *Denh.* Uſed neuterly, to turn to a cinder.

CALCO'GRAPHY, S. [from χαλκος, and γραφω, Gr.] the art of engraving on braſs or copper.

To CA'LCULATE, V. A. [*calculer*, Fr.] to find out the amount by arithmetic: to compute. To contrive or adapt to a certain purpoſe.

CALCULA'TION, S. an operation in arithmetic. Figuratively a deduction of reaſon.

CALCULA'TOR, S. one who computes, or calculates.

CALCULA'TORY, Adj. relating to calculation, or computation.

CA'LCULE, S. [*calculus*, Lat.] computation; amount; calculation.

CALCULO'SE, CA'LCULOUS, Adj ſtony, gritty; being afflicted with the ſtone or gravel.

CA'LCULUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the ſtone in the kidneys, ureters or bladder. As it is evident that whenever any ſmall diſſoluble ſubſtance fixes in any part of the body, it is immediately clothed with a ſtony cruſt: ſo likewiſe when any concretion of the earthy part of the blood ſtops in the ureters and forms a grain of ſand, it is continually increaſing its ſubſtance by the addition of new incruſtations, and forms a ſtone in the kidneys. If this concretion ſhould diſcharge itſelf by the urine, in a calx or gritty ſubſtance, it is properly called the gravel, but when it continues a hard indiſſoluble ſubſtance, the ſtone. When the concretion is lodged in the bladder, it is termed lithiaſis; out, when in the kidney, nephritis.

CA'LDRON, S. [pronounced *cauldron*, from *chauldron*, Fr.] a large veſſel to heat water in; a pot.

CALE'CHE, S. See CALASH.

CALEFA'CTION, S. [from *calefactum*, ſupine of *calefacio*, Lat.] the act of making a thing hot; the ſtate of a thing made hot.

CALEFA'CTIVE, Adj. that which can, or does, make any thing hot; heating.

CALEFAC'TORY, S. that has the power of heating.

To CA'LEFY, V. N. [*calefio*, Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated.

CA'LENDAR, S. [*calendarium*, Lat.] a table of the days, months, feſtivals, faſts, &c. happening in the year. Julius Cæſar, made the year conſiſt of 365 days, and left the 6 hours to form a day, at the end of every 4th year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian and the old ſtile, in oppoſition to the new ſtile introduced by Gregory XIII. who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off ten days from the calendar, and to remedy this defect for the future, left out one beſſextile day every 100 years, making every four hundredth a leap year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniencies ariſing from the differences of ſtile, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian or new ſtyle, by leaving out 11 days of the month of September in the year 1752. *Calendar*, is alſo the name of a machine or hot-preſs, made uſe of to preſs, ſmooth, or water ſilk, wool, or linen. It conſiſts of two thick rollers of hard poliſhed wood, placed croſswiſe between two very thick boards of hard wood, longer than broad; the undermoſt is faſtened and ſupported by brick-work, and the upper moveable, though loaded with large ſtones weighing 20,000 lb. or more; this being faſtened to a cable is moved backwards and forwards by means of a wheel, which is put in motion by men who walk in it. Some calendars are wrought by a horſe, faſtened to a wooden bar. In Natural Hiſtory, the word is applied to an inſect which preys on corn.

To CA'LENDER, V. A. to dreſs any manufacture in a hot preſs.

CA'LENDER, S. one who dreſſes manufactures in a hot-preſs.

CA'LENDS, S. [from *Calendæ*, Lat.] the firſt day of the month among the Romans; they were reckoned backwards: the 1ſt of February was called the calends of February, the 31ſt of January the ſecond of the calends of February, and ſo on to the 13th, when the ides commence.

CA'LENTURE, S. [*caleo*, Lat.] in Medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at ſea, attended with a delirium, wherein the patients imagine the ſea to be green fields, and will drown themſelves in it, if not prevented. This diſorder is very frequent in hot climates, particularly in or near the Mediterranean, and ſeems to ariſe from a plethora and a viſcidity of the juices.

CA'LF, S. in the plural *calves*, [*calf*, Sax.]

Sax.] the young of a cow. The Engliſh calves are far preferable to the French, being both ſtronger and larger. Their hides have likewiſe the ſame advantage, the French having tried in vain to rival us in this uſeful commodity. Figuratively, a ſacrifice, or ſome thing ſubſtituted inſtead of a ſacrifice. "So will we render the *calves* of our lips." Hoſ. xiv. 2. The ſwelling, fleſhy part of a man's leg. A dull, ſtupid, ignorant fellow.

CA'LIBER, [*calibre*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, the extent or diameter of any round thing. An inſtrument or rule, made of a piece of board notched or cut triangularly in the middle, uſed by carpenters and joiners to try whether their work be well ſquared. *Caliber compaſſes*, a pair of compaſſes with the legs bent inwards, uſed to take the dimenſions of the bore of a cannon.

CA'LICE, S. [*calix*, Lat.] a cup; appropriated to the cups which the communicants drink out of at the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

CA'LICO, S. [from *Calcut* in India] a kind of linen manufacture imported by the Eaſt-India company, ſome of which are printed with the moſt beautiful and laſting colours. Printed calicoes are prohibited to be worn, under penalty of 5 l. to be paid to the informer. 7 Geo. I. c. 7.

CALI'DITY, S. [from *calidus*, Lat.] warmth, or heat.

CA'LIF, or CALIPH, S. [*khalifah*, Arab.] a title firſt aſſumed by Abubeker the ſucceſſor of Mahomet, calling himſelf, *khalifah reſoul allah*, the ſucceſſor of the meſſenger of God, and born by thoſe who ſucceeded him. As they aſſume an abſolute power in affairs both temporal and civil, they ſeem very much to reſemble the Pope in that reſpect, who exerciſes the ſame power, and ſtiles himſelf the ſucceſſor of St. Peter.

CALIGA'TION, S. [from *caligo*, Lat.] a want of light, which renders the ſight of an object very imperfect; darkneſs; dimneſs of ſight.

CALI'GINOUS, Adj. [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] dim, dark, gloomy.

CA'LIGRAPHY, S. [καλιγραφια, Gr.] beautiful writing.

CA'LIPERS, S. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER, S. See CALIBER.

CA'LIX, S. [Lat. *a cup*] in Botany, the outward greeniſh cover, which encompaſſes and deſends the petals and other parts of a flower, ſerving as a baſis and ſupport to the whole.

To CA'LK, V. A. [*calage*, Fr.] to ſtop the leaks of a ſhip with oakum, tow, &c.

CA'LKER, S. one who ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

CA'LKING, S. the act of ſtopping the leaks or ſeams of a ſhip with oakum or tow, which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch, and tar, as low as it draws water. *Calking irons* are made in the form of a chiſſel, ſome of which are round, and others grooved, uſed to drive the oakum into the ſeams of a ſhip.

To CA'LL, V. A. [pronounced *cawl*, from *kallen*, Belg. καλεω, Gr.] to name a perſon; to ſpeak or give notice to him by mentioning his name, ringing a bell, or other ſignal, to come towards the perſon calling. Uſed with *off*, to make a perſon quit his preſent ſtation, applied to animate things, to divert the mind, or turn the thoughts aside from the conſideration of a ſubject, applied to the underſtanding; uſed likewiſe with the particle *away*, in the ſame ſenſe With *up*, it implies to bring back again, or revive. *To call on* and *upon*, to viſit, or go to a perſon's houſe. *To call in*, and followed by *at*, to enter a houſe or place on a journey or walk. Joined with *account*, it implies to examine or bring to account. *To call names*, to abuſe a perſon by ſome reproachful term or word. Joined to *back*, to revoke, retract, or not accompliſh a thing intended, after ſecond thoughts. *To call in*, applied to money, to collect or demand a ſum lent; to reſume a thing in another perſon's hands; to invite. *To call on*, to put a perſon in mind of a favour promiſed, or to demand a thing promiſed. *To call over*, to read a muſter-roll or liſt of names, with an audible voice. *To call out*, to challenge, and excite to combat. In Divinity, *to call upon*, to implore, to pray to in diſtreſs, with confidence of aſſiſtance. "*Call upon* me in the day of diſtreſs" *Pſal.* In

CA'LL, S. an addreſs by word of mouth. Figuratively, a miſſion from God; a claim or demand. "A perpetual *call* upon humanity." *Spect.* No. 181. Joined to within not far off, within hearing. Figuratively, command or authority.

CA'LLING, S. the buſineſs a perſon profeſſes; ſtation; a claſs of people united by the ſame principles, employment, or profeſſion. In Divinity, admiſſion into the church, or converſion by an immediate impulſe from heaven.

CA'LLIPERS, S. See CALLIBER, of which this is a corruption.

CALLO'SITY, S. [*calloſité*, Fr.] a hardneſs of the ſkin, owing to hard labour or frequent rubbings, whereby it becomes inſenſible. In Surgery, a kind of node or knob, which joins the extremities of a broken bone, owing to the extravaſation of the juices that run along the bone, which, gathering together in this place, dry, become a thick glue, and harden, ſo as to leave no other ſign of a fracture but the knob or inequality of the ſurface.

CA'LLOUS, Adj. hard, ſwelling, inſenſible. Figuratively, applied to the mind or conſcience, inſenſible to the dangerous conſequences of vice, and unawed by threats of the Deity.

CA'LLOW, Adj. unfledged; having no thers.

CA'LM, Adj. [*kalme*, Belg. *calme*, Fr.] ſturbed by winds, &c. Figuratively, ſturbed by boiſterous paſſions. Free n any appeal to the paſſions, and entirely nded on cool reaſonings, applied to com- ions or argument. Uſed ſubſtantively freedom from tempeſts.

To CA'LM, V. A. to put an end to a rm; to ſooth or pacify.

CA'LMLY, Adj. in a ſerene, cool man- , without any ſtarts of paſſion, or turbu- ce of temper.

CA'LMNESS, S. [from *calm* and *neſs* from , Sax. implying an abſtract quality] a te of quiet, free from the diſturbance of winds or rolling waves, applied to the and elements. Figuratively, a ſtate of l and ſedate tranquility, unruffled by paſ- n, and undiſturbed by anxiety. Mild- ſs.

CA'LOMEL, S. [καλος and μελας, Gr.] Chemiſtry, a name given to mercury, limated a fourth time or upwards, to ke it gentle in its operations.

CALORI'FIC, Adj. [*calorificus*, Lat.] ving the power of heating.

CALO'YERS, S. [καλογερoι, Gr.] monks the Greek church, who live a very au- re life, eat no fleſh, keep four Lents, and ver break their faſts till they have earned t meal by their labour. During Lent me of them eat but once in three days, d ſpend moſt of the night in acts of pe- tence and prayer.

CA'LTROPS, S. [*coltræppe*, Sax.] an ſtrument with four iron ſpikes diſpoſed in ch a manner, that one of them will al- ys be upright, and three of them in the ound. They are uſed to annoy, and wound e horſes feet of the cavalry. In Botany, plant ſo called from its reſembling the in- rument juſt deſcribed.

To CA'LVE, V. A. to bring a calf, ap- ied to a cow. Figuratively, to produce or ing forth. "The graſſy clods now *calv'd*." *ar. Loſt.*

To CALU'MNIATE, V. N. [from *ca- mnior*, Lat.] to accuſe falſely; to reproach ith crimes unjuſtly, in order to render odi- s. Uſed actively, to ſlander.

CALU'MNIATION, S. [from *calumniate*] falſe repreſentation of a perſon's behaviour, n order to make him odious.

CALUMNIA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who anders another, or charges him with falſe rimes or faults, with an intent to ruin his eputation.

CALU'MNIOUS, Adj. ſlanderous.

CA'LUMNY, S. [*calumnia*, Lat.] the alſely accuſing of a perſon with crimes; under.

CA'LX, S. [Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, me, or a ſort of ſtone burnt in a kiln in order to make mortar In Chemiſtry, a kind of aſhes, or fine triable powder, which remains after a body has undergone the vio- lence of fire for a long time.

CA'MBAYES, S. cottons made at Ben- gal, and imported by the Eaſt India com- pany.

CA'MBRICK, S. [*toile de Cambray*, Fr.] a ſpecies of linen, very fine and white, at firſt manufactured at Cambray in France, from whence we formerly uſed to import it to the value of 200,000 l. per annum; but the government has interpoſed timely againſt ſo prejudicial a commerce, by ſeve- ral acts of parliament; and it were to be wiſhed, that ſome of the nobility, who are the ſtandards of faſhion, would, by making our own cambricks become a ſign of taſte, ſecond their endeavours, and keep ſuch a quantity of caſh in the kingdom to ſupport our own poor.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cam- bridgeſhire, with the title of a dutchy, and an univerſity, which is one of the moſt ancient and flouriſhing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon hep- tarchy. The town conſiſts of 14 pariſhes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bai- liff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to main- tain the privileges, liberties, and cuſtoms of the univerſity, to which he is ſubſervient. Its ſituation is low, and conſequently the air is not ſo good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and a very large fair, called Sturbich, is held, about a mile from the town, on September 18, which laſts 14 days, and is famous for hops, leather, wool, cheeſe, and many other com- modities: another fair is held on Midſum- mer-day, for horſes, earthen ware, and wood, which holds 7 days. The town ſends two members to parliament, and there are alſo two ſent by the univerſity. It conſiſts of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 ſtudents. It has about 2500 middling houſes, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The ſtreets are generally narrow, tho' pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midſt of the market-place is a very good conduit continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but it is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the ſame point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, 81 E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 52 N. by E of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 52. 15.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Suf- folk and Norfolk, on the S. by Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, on the W. by Bedford and Huntingdon ſhires, and on the N. by Lin- coln

coln and part of Huntingdon ſhires. It contains 8 market-towns, 163 pariſhes, 17,000 houſes, and about 140,000 inhabitants: and it ſends 6 members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouſe, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and ſoil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aguiſh; and where there are large wares and meers full of fiſh. The capital town is Cambridge; beſides which there is Ely, a biſhop's ſee.

CA'ME, the preter of the verb *come*.

CA'MEL, S. [*camelus*, Lat.] a large four-footed animal, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies: one ſort being large, able to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds weight, having one hunch on his back; another ſort has two bunches, like a natural ſaddle, and are uſed either for carrying burdens, or to ride on. In ſpring they caſt their coats, and will continue 10 or 11 days, without eating or drinking. *The camel's going through the eye of a needle*, mentioned, *Ma.* x. 25. is a text much controverted, ſome thinking that the Greek word κάμηλος, ſhould be tranſlated a cable rope, which it ſignifies, as may be ſeen in Potter's antiquities of Greece, and is more conformable to the idea of the eye of a needle mentioned afterwards. To this ſome anſwer, that the phraſe is highly proper according to the old tranſlation, becauſe there was a narrow place between two rocks in Judea, called the *eye of a needle*, through which it was impoſſible for ſo large a beaſt to paſs: whether this aſſertion is eſtabliſhed upon proper authority, I ſhall not determine, but conclude that either tranſlation, as it communicates the idea of an inſuperable difficulty, may be adopted.

CAME'LEON, S. in Natural Hiſtory a little animal of the lizard kind, only its head is ſomewhat larger, and has 4 feet and a long flat tail, by either of which it can ſuſpend itſelf; from the head to the laſt joint of the tail, its ſkin is rough like ſhagreen, which it can ſwell or contract at its pleaſure. It has no neck, nor ears, but has two little apartures for noſtrils. Its eyes are large and turn any way, to remedy the inconveniency of having no neck, and ſometimes look in directions quite contrary. Its tongue is half as long as itſelf, round as far as the tip, which is hollow, on that account called a trunk, and uſed by it in catching flies, on which it ſubſiſts. Its changing its colour may be accounted from the power it has of contracting or ſwelling its ſkin.

CA'MELOT, CA'MBLET, or CA'MLET, S. [from *camelot*, Fr.] a ſtuff made of goats hair, with wool or ſilk, or both. In ſome the warp is wool and ſilk twiſted together, and the whoof hair. That of Bruxelles is reputed the beſt, and the Engliſh the next.

CA'MERA OBSCURA, S. [Lat. a dark chamber] in Optics, a machine for exhibiting the pictures of external objects in their proper colours, by means of a convex glaſs or ſcioptric ball, either in a portable box, or a darkned chamber.

CA'MERADE, S. [Fr. *camerada*, Span.] a very intimate friend and acquaintance. Now obſolete, or rather corrupted into the word *comrade*.

CA'MERATED, Adj. [*cameratus*, Lat.] arched or vaulted.

CA'MMOCK, S. [*cammoc*, Sax.] in Botany, the *ononis*, Lat. or *arrete, beuf*, Fr. Linnæus ranges it in the 3d ſect. of his 17th claſs, and Turnefort in the 14th ſect. of his 10th. There are 19 ſpecies.

CA'MP, S. [*comp*, Sax. and Fr.] the place where an army reſts, or dwells in tents or barracks. The Mogul's camp was ſaid to be 20 Engliſh miles round, and compoſed of 800,000 men, 40,000 elephants, and what is more ſtrange, to be pitched in 4 hours time.

To CA'MP, V. A. to fix tents in a field.

CAMPA'IGN, S. [*campaigne*, Fr.] the time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter quarters. It might embarraſs philologiſts at preſent to determine the extent of this term; when we find armies encamped during the whole winter; and keeping the field notwithſtanding the inclemencies of the ſeaſon. This word is uſed to ſignify a plain, or level country, but ſhould be then wrote *champaign*, from *champagne*, Fr.

CAMPA'NIFORM, Adj. [from *campana*, Lat. a bell, and *forma*, a ſhape] in Botany, applied to flowers ſhaped like a bell.

CAMPE'STRAL, Adj. [*campeſtris*, Lat.] that which grows in fields, wild. "The *campeſtral* or wild beech." *Mort.*

CA'MPHIRE or CAMPHOR, S. [*caphur* or *capur*, Arab. *camphora*, Lat.] a mixed ſubſtance, white, tranſparent, dry, brittle, of a ſtrong and penetrating ſmell, eaſily evaporated in the air, when heated, and when its flames not eaſily extinguiſhed, but burning even in water and in ſnow. There are two ſorts, natural and fictitious; the natural is found in the iſland of Sumatra, between the wood and bark of a tree, and is preferable to the ſecond ſort, called the factitious *camphire* or that of Japan. This is made of the roots of the camphire-tree, which is cut into ſmall pieces, boiled 48 hours, and received in covers like alembics, into which it aſcends together with the ſteam. The camphire tree is a ſpecies of the *laurus*. Camphire is uſed as an anodyne, diuretic, and reſiſter of putrefaction, in ulcerations of the kidneys, madneſs, and in hyſteric complaints. Externally, in eryſipelas, inflammations, and mixed with ſpirit of wine, as a fotus for bruiſes.


Camera Obscura 2.

BRITISH
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MUSEUM

CA'MPHORATE, Adj. [from *camphora*.] that which is impregnated with camire.

CA'MPION, S. in Botany the LYCHIS.

CA'N, S. [*carne*, Sax. *kanna*, Ital.] a drinkvessel made of wood in the form of a barl; alſo any drinking veſſel, not made of th.

CAN, V. N. [*konnen*, Belg. *ech kan*, Teut. *d*, Dan.] to be able; to have power ſufficient. Though taken as a ſign of the potenmood, yet it differs very much from *may*, proper auxiliary of that mood: *may* denotright, lawfulneſs, or a permiſſion to do a ng; but *can*, the power of the doer, or agent.

CANADA, or NEW FRANCE, a large ntry of N. America, which, according to French, is bounded on the W. by the an, on the S. by the Miſſiſſippi, on the E. the Engliſh colonies, and on the N. by the r St. Lawrence and the territory of the dſon's-Bay company. It was diſcovered John and Sebaſtian Cabot, father and ſon, 1497. This country in general is pretty d; but the winter continues for ſix months y ſevere. The land that is cleared of s is very fertile, and the wheat that is ſowin May is reaped the latter end of Auguſt. ſe in general, and eſpecially peaſe, thrive y well, and are very good. The woods full of wild vines, game, and animals peiar to N. America; but the beaver is the ſt uſeful and curious of them all. The rs and lakes are full of fiſh, and there are eat number of trees unknown in Europe ada turpentine is greatly eſteemed for its amic qualities, and for the diſorders of breaſt and ſtomach. The original naes of this country ſpeak four different langes, and may be divided into as many difnt tribes, viz the Sioux, the Algongiere, Houtonne, and that of the Eſkimaux. ſt of them live a wandering life, and intain themſelves by hunting. Their comxion is of red copper colour, like the reſt he Americans, with coarſe hair, and no rds, except the Eſkimaux, who are a hairy, el, ſavage nation. They are very fond of ndy, and, when they are drunk, they beme almoſt mad. They all ſeem to worſhip the , and acknowledge tutelary gods as well as Firſt Being. Their wars are bloody, and reſent they make uſe of fire-arms. The nch inhabitants are about 30,000, who e a governor, and an intendant, and a op. Quebec is the capital town; which taken by the Engliſh on the 18th of Sepber in the year 1759; at the ſiege of ch the brave General Wolfe loſt his life, not before he perceived that the Engliſh es were victorious.

CANAILLE, S. [Fr.] the loweſt order of ple; the dregs or ſcum of a people; a French term of contempt, adopted by ſome modern authors.

CANA'L, S. [*canalis*, Lat.] a hollow place cut for the reception of water; any tract of water made by art. In Anatomy, a paſſage through which any of the juices flow.

CANA'LES SEMICIRCULA'RES, [Lat.] in Anatomy, three canals in the labyrinth of the ear, opening into the orifice of the veſtibulum, gradually increaſing in their dimenſions, that they may be adapted to all the variety of ſounds, or tones.

CANALI'CULATED, Part. [from *canaliculus*, Lat.] formed in channels, or grooves.

To CANARY, V. A. implying a particular method of footing, uſed in jigs, or country dancing. "Jig off a tune at your tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet." *Shak.*

CANA'RY-BIRD, S. a ſinging bird, formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet kind, a very loud note, and of great boldneſs.

To CA'NCEL, V. A. [*canceller*, Fr. *cancellare*, Ital.] to croſs or deface a writing. Figuratively, to deſtroy a deed by tearing off the ſeal, or name; to deface, obliterate, or deſtroy.

CA'NCELLATED, Part. marked with lines croſſing each other. "*Cancellated*, with ſome reſemblance to the ſcales of fiſhes" *Grew.* Seldom uſed.

CANCELLA'TION, S. an expunging, or annulling the power of an inſtrument, by two lines drawn in the form of a croſs.

CANCER, S. [Lat. a crab] in Aſtronomy, a ſign of the zodiac, into which the ſun enters in June, and repreſented on globes by the figure of a crab. The ſtars in this conſtellation, according to Flamſtead, are 71. The tropic of *Cancer*, is a ſmaller circle of the ſphere, parallel to the equator, and paſſing through the beginning of the ſign *cancer*. In Surgery, a roundiſh unequal, livid, hard tumour, generally ſeated in the glandulous part of the body, after ſome time, appearing with turgid veins ſhooting out from it, for which reaſon, according to ſome writers, it has received its name. The reaſon of its appearing on the breaſt, more than any other part, is that being full of glands, intermixed with lymphatics, the ſmalleſt compreſſion, contuſion, or puncture extravaſates their contents, which growing acrimonious, by degrees form a *cancer*.

To CA'NCERATE, V. N. [from *cancer*] to grow cancerous.

CA'NCERATION, S. the growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS, Adj. having the virulence of, or tending to a *cancer*.

CA'NCRINE, Adj. [*cancer*, Lat.] belonging to, reſembling, or having the properties of a crab.

CA'NDENT, Part. [*candens*, part of *candeo*, Lat. to heat] heated; in the higheſt degree of

heat next to that which fuſes or calcines. "Wires totally *candent*." *Brown.*

CA'NDID, Adj. [*candidus*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, but ſeldom uſed, white. "The ſtones came *candid* forth." Figuratively, impartial, mild, uninfluenced.

CA'NDIDATE, S. [*candidatus*, Lat. white] one who ſolicits the votes of others; one who oppoſes another at an election; a competitor.

CA'NDIDLY, Adv. impartially; without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly.

CA'NDLE, S. [*candela*, Lat.] a wick of cotton covered with wax, tallow, &c. of a cylindrical form, uſed to ſupply the want of day-light. Figuratively, light, or any thing which communicates light. "The *candle* of the wicked ſhall be put out." *Prov.* xxiv. 20.

CA'NDLE-LIGHT, S. the light afforded by a *candle*. Figuratively, night, oppoſed to day-light; candles. "I ſhall find him coals and *candle-light*." *Swift.* Introduced as an improper expreſſion.

CA'NDLEMAS, S. [*la chandeleuſe*, Fr.] a feaſt of the church, celebrated on the ſecond of February, in commemoration of the bleſſed virgin's purification, ſuppoſed to have been inſtituted by pope Vigilius, and to have received its name from the vaſt number of *candles* uſed in the proceſſion, or conſecrated for the uſe of the enſuing year.

CA'NDLE-WASTER, S. the perſon or thing which conſumes *candles*. Figuratively, a prodigal or ſpendthrift.

CA'NDOUR, S. [*candor*, Lat.] a temper unſoured by envy, unruffled by malice, and unſeduced by prejudice.

To CA'NDY, V. A. to melt and chryſtalize ſugar ſeveral times, to render it hard and tranſparent. Figuratively, to freeze, or be covered with a hard ſubſtance. "*Candied* with ice." *Shak.* To flatter: "Let the *candy'd* tongue lick abſurd pomp." *Shak.* Neuterly, to grow hard, or be covered with flakes.

CA'NE, S. [*canna*, Span.] in Botany, a kind of reed growing in ſeveral joints, and of different dimenſions. The Bamboo, which grows in the Indies, eſpecially in Bengal, to a prodigious ſize, is wrought into bowls or other houſhold utenſils by the inhabitants. The walking cane is that which grows in the Eaſt-Indies, thoſe which are without joints are by far the beſt, and moſt claſtic. Hence the word ſignifies figuratively, a walking ſtaff, a reed, and a dart, from the *inego de cannas*, Span.

To CA'NE, V. A. to beat a perſon with a *cane*, or ſtaff.

CANI'CULA, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the name of one of the ſtars, in the conſtellation of canis major, called alſo the dog-ſtar.

CANI'CULAR, Ad. [*canicularis*, Lat.] of, concerning, or belonging to the dog-days.

CANI'NE, Adj. [*caninus*, Lat. from *canis*, a dog] reſembling a dog.

CA'NISTER, S. [*caniſtrum*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe; a baſket; alſo a ſmall box made of tin, or other metal, to hold tea, &c.

CA'NKER, S. [*canchero*, Ital., *chancre*, Fr. from *cancer*. Lat. perhaps wrote corruptly with a *k*, inſtead of a *c*] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall worm, which preys upon fruit, joined with the word *worm*. In Medicine, a ſpecies made by a ſharp humour, which corrodes the fleſh like a cauſtic; a corroſive humour. Figuratively, that which gradually deſtroys. In Botany, a wild and worthleſs kind of a roſe; a diſeaſe in trees, which makes the bark riſe and fall off. Applied to braſs, a kind of ruſt or verdigreaſe which covers its ſurface.

To CA'NKER, V. N. to ruſt; to be corroded; to grow foul, or corrupt. Actively, to pollute, to eat or gnaw; to infect.

CA'NN, S. [*canne*, Sax. *kandé*, Dan.] See CAN.

CA'NNIBAL, S. one who lives upon human fleſh. Moſt of the American nations were included under this reproachful term by travellers; but for the dignity of human nature, moſt of their accounts have been groundleſs, and even among thoſe who have given any countenance to the report, the cuſtom has ſeemed rather the effects of provoked barbarity, than proceeding either from cuſtom or familiar uſe.

CA'NNIBALLY, Adj. [from *cannibal* and *ly*, and *like*, Sax. implying manner] after the manner or practice of *cannibals*, or thoſe who are ſuppoſed to eat human fleſh. "Had he been *cannibally* given."

CA'NNIPERS, S. See CALLIBERS.

CA'NNON, S. [*cannon*, Fr. *cannone*, Ital.] a hollow, cylindrical inſtrument, uſed to fire a ball by the force of gun-powder. This military engine is ſuppoſed to have been invented by J. Owen, an Engliſhman, and it is evident that the firſt which were ever ſeen in France, belonged to this nation, and were uſed in the battle of Creſſy, 1346; and Mezeray aſſerts that the Engliſh by five or ſix pieces of *cannon* ſtruck terror into the French, who had never ſeen ſuch thundering machines before. In Printing, the largeſt ſize of type uſed in the following word:

virtuous

To CA'NNONADE, V. A. to attack with *cannon*.

CANNONIER, S. [pronounced *cannonier*] one who diſcharges a cannon.

CA'NNOT, V. unable. "He *cannot* do it."

CA'NOE, S. [pronounced *canoo*] an Indian boat, made of the trunk of a tree, bored

hollow; or of the ſmall ſticks of a pliant wood, covered with ſeals ſkins; this laſt ſort will hold only a ſingle perſon, who ſits in a round hole in the center. The *canoes* made of the trunk of one tree retain their name, when they will contain only three perſons, but when they hold more than that number, thoſe of the Americans, are called pirogues, and thoſe of Guinea, eham.

CA'NON, S. [*κανων*, Gr.] a law or rule relating to the doctrine of a church, enacted by a general council. Applied to the Scripture, ſuch books as are held to be really inſpired, have been acknowledged as ſuch by a general council, and inſerted into the liſt of the Scriptures by primitive Chriſtians; a law or rule. In Surgery, an inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds.

CA'NON, S. [*chanoine*, Fr.] one who poſſeſſes a prebend, or revenue for performance of divine ſervice in a cathedral church.

CA'NON-BIT, S. that part of the bit, which is included in a horſe's mouth.

CA'NONESS, S. [*canoniſſa*, low Lat.] a woman, who enjoys a prebend, confined to maids, without being obliged to take the vows, or renounce the world.

CANO'NICAL, Adj. [*canonicus*, low Lat.] that which is eſtabliſhed by the laws of the church. Applied to Books, thoſe which are allowed to be divinely inſpired. Applied to Hours, thoſe which are preſcribed by the church for the celebration of any ceremony.

CANO'NICALLY, Adj. agreeable to the laws of the church.

CANO'NIST, S. a profeſſor of, or ſkilled in eccleſiaſtical law.

CANONIZA'TION, S. in the Romiſh church, a declaration of the pope, whereby after ſome ſolemnity, he enters a perſon into the liſt of the ſaints.

CA'NONRY, or CANONSHIP, S. office, or duty of a canon.

To CANONI'ZE, V. A. to enter in the liſt of ſaints; to make a ſaint

CA'NOPIED, Adj. covered with a canopy.

CA'NOPY, S. [from *canopeé*, Fr. *canopium*, low Lat.] a cloth, curtain, or rich ſtuff hung either for ſtate, or ſhelter over a perſon's head. Any thing which is extended over the head. "My footſtool earth, my *canopy* the ſkies." *Pope.*

To CA'NOPY, V. A. to form a covering over the head.

CA'NOROUS, Adj. [*canorus*, Lat.] muſical; tuneful.

CA'NT, S. [from *cantus*, Lat.] applied to language, a dialect uſed by vagabonds, to conceal their meaning; a whining tone of voice; a whining, formal pretenſion to goodneſs, attended with hypocriſy.

To CA'NT, V. N. [from the noun] to make uſe of the jargon of vagabonds and thieves; to ſpeak or read in a whining tone of voice; to inſinuate one's ſelf into a perſon's good opinion by flattery.

CANTA'TA, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, a ſong conſiſting of recitatives, airs, and a variety of motions, generally for a ſingle voice, with a thorough baſs; ſometimes for two or more voices, with other inſtruments. Mr. Hughes, the author of the Siege of Damaſcus, ſeems to have introduced this method of writing into England; and Mr. Stanley may be ſaid to have contributed not a little, by his muſical compoſitions, to have eſtabliſhed it.

CAN'TER, S. one who endeavours to paſs himſelf upon the world as a religious perſon, by a formal appearance of religion.

CANTERBURY, the capital town or city of the county of Kent, with an archbiſhop's ſee, founded by Auguſtine the monk. The cathedral is a large ſuperb ſtructure, and was once very famous for the ſhrine of Thomas Becket. Beſides this it has 14 pariſh churches, and there are the remains of a great many Roman antiquities. Here is a caſtle much like that at Rocheſter, and the walls are of the ſame thickneſs; there are alſo walls round the town, with a deep ditch cloſe underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. In general it is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good ſilk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 29, for toys. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the river Stour, 15 miles N. W. by W. of Dover, 26 S. E. by E. of Rocheſter, and 56 on the ſame point from London. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 51. 16.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP, S. in Horſemanſhip, the hard gallop of an ambling horſe, commonly called a canter, and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury upon ambling horſes.

CANTHA'RIDES, S. [Lat. the plural of *cantharis*] a beetle formed from an egg, which produces a worm, that is peculiar to the fig tree, pine-tree, white-brier, and poplar, whoſe juices being very corroſive, or biting, are by *Bacon* ſuppoſed to be the cauſes of its corroſive or cauſtic quality. The parent inſect is of the beetle kind, has hard and firm wings over thin and filmy ones, which it makes uſe of in flying. It is uſually half an inch in length, and one-third in breadth; is of a fine ſhining beautiful colour; on the upper ſide of a bright green with a mixture of gold, and on the other of a brown; its head is ſmall, furniſhed with two antennæ or horns, of moderate length, very thin, and moveable with eaſe; its breaſt is flattiſh, its ſides wrinkled, and covered with protuberancies; they are killed by the fumes of boiling vinegar, and afterwards dried. It is needleſs to mention their ſervice in bliſters, or the danger of too free a uſe of them, ſince experience has

confirmed the former, and given us too dreadful examples of the latter.

CAN'THUS, S. [Lat.] the corner of the eye formed by the meeting of the eye-lids; the inner or that next the noſe, is called the greater, the outward and that next the temples, the leſs.

CA'NTICLE, S. [from *cantus*, Lat.] a ſong; uſed by divines in the plural, to ſignify Solomon's ſong.

CA'NTLE, S. [*kant*, Belg. a corner, *eſchantillon*, Fr. a piece] a corner or angle projecting outwards; a piece with corners, "a monſtrous *cantle* out." *Shak.*

CA'NTLET, S. a piece, a fragment. "Huge *cantlets* of his buckler." *Dryd.*

CA'NTO, S. [Ital.] a ſection, or book of a poem. In Muſic, a ſong.

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy city and ſea-port town of the province of Quantong in China. It is ſeated on the banks of one of the fineſt rivers in the empire, and it is deep enough for large veſſels to come up to this place, where all the curioſities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, eſpecially in ſilk ſtuffs, and the number of tradeſmen is incredible. It yields a fine proſpect going up the river, being almoſt ſurrounded with green fields mixed with pleaſant groves and little hills one above another. It conſiſts of three towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The ſtreets are long and ſtrait, are paved with flag-ſtones, and adorned with ſeveral triumphal arches. There are alſo Bazars, or covered market-places, full of ſhops. The houſes are only a ground floor, built with earth, or ornamented with bricks, and covered with tiles; however, the ſhops give it a very neat look. The better ſort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common ſort walk bare footed and bare-headed; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every ſtreet there is a barrier, which is ſhut up every evening, as well as the gates of the city; ſo that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many live and die. The number of inhabitants are computed at 1,000000. Lon. 230. 5. lat. 25. 20.

CA'NTON, S. [*canton*, Fr.] a ſmall part detached from the reſt. A diſtrict, or part of a country governed by its own chief, or magiſtrates. In Heraldry, a ſquare portion of an eſcutcheon, ſeparated from the reſt.

To CA'NTON, V. A. [from the noun] to divide into parts, parcels, or diſtricts. "*Cantoned out into* petty ſtates." *Addiſon.* "*Cantoned out into parcels.*" *Swift.* To portion, or ſeparate; to appropriate with the particle *out* followed by *to*, "they *canton out to* themſelves a little province in the intellectual world."

To CANTON'IZE, V. A. to parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

CA'NVAS, S. [*canevas*, Fr.] clear unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, uſed for working tapeſtry by the needle; for blinds of windows; towels, &c. alſo a coarſe cloth of hemp, for ſails.

To CA'NVASS, V. A. [*canvaſſer*, Fr.] to enquire into, to examine: to debate, or diſpute; or controvert. Uſed neuterly: to ſollicit, or aſk for their votes.

CA'NZONET, S. [*canzonetta*, Ital.] a ſhort ſong.

CA'P, S. [*cap*, Brit. *cappe*, Sax.] a cloathing worn on the head, ſuppoſed to have been introduced in the year 1449, at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen; and to have been only a retrenchment, or a part of the hood worn till that time. Being worn by cardinals, it is figuratively uſed for the office or dignity of a cardinal. The greateſt, or chief of any ſect, &c. In a ſhip, a ſquare piece of timber put over the head of a maſt with a round hole cut in it. Cap of maintainance, is one of the regalia carried at a coronation.

To CA'P, V. A. to cover a thing. To pull off a cap. To pull off a *cap* in compliment, or as a ſign of reſpect and honour.

CAP A PI'E, [Fr.] from head to foot, all over.

CAPABI'LITY, S. the being able to perform a thing.

CA'PABLE, Adj. [Fr.] ſuſceptible; fitted for; or adapted to. Uſed with the particle *of* before a noun.

CAPA'CIOUS, Adj. [*capax*, Lat.] capable of large dimenſions; containing much; extenſive.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of containing or receiving many things.

To CAPA'CITATE, V. A. to render a perſon fit; to qualify a perſon for an undertaking. Uſed with the particle *for* before a noun.

CAPA'CITY, S. [*capacité*, Fr.] the dimenſions of a thing, fitting it for the reception of other things. Applied to the mind, underſtanding; the inſide, or hollow part of a veſſel. A ſtate, condition, or character.

CAPA'RISON, S. [*capariſſon*, Fr.] the cloathing of a horſe of ſtate, or ſumpter horſe.

To CAPA'RISON, V. A. to dreſs a horſe for ſhow. Figuratively, to adorn a perſon with a ſplendid dreſs.

CA'PE, S. [*cape*, Fr. *capo*, Ital.] in Geography, a piece of land projecting into the ſea; a head-land, or promontory. The neck-piece of a coat, when reſting on the ſhoulders called a *fall-down* cape; but when ſet upright, a *ſtand-up* one, ſuppoſed to have derived its name from *caput*, Lat. a head, which the firſt ſort covers, and ſeems to be borrowed from the hood or cowl of a monk.

A'PEL, (ROBERT) an eminent divine, at Glouceſter in the year 1586, deſcended of a good family in Herefordſhire, nearly related to the Capels lords of . He was entered at Magdalen college rd, and as a divine, celebrated not only is learning, his manner of preaching, xemplary life, but likewiſe for the plain- with which he delivered the moſt ob- truths, the ſtrength with which he ed the peculiar doctrines of Proteſtants, he humility with which he enjoyed the eminent talents; ſo that his favourite ſſion, of another perſon might be pro- applied to him. "He was as learned n as any in the world, as godly as d, and as humble as godly." Being nder a neceſſity of taking the revenue s benefice, he ſhewed ſuch an example nerosity, as is ſcarce credible; to remit es, he thought might injure his ſuc- s, and therefore received them, but them to an indigent clergyman to him to ſupport himſelf. His uſual ſſion was, that, if God thought fit, a n death was better than a lingering one; hat he approved of he experienced, for unday, Sept. 21, 1656, after he had ed his ſermons at night to his family, ing to his cuſtom, read a chapter, ſaid ayers, and laid down in his bed, he ex- before he had finiſhed his ejaculations, d to heaven with the praiſes of God in outh. O envied death!

PE'LLA, S. [Lat.] a bright ſtar of ſt magnitude in the left ſhoulder of .

PER, S. [*capriole*, Fr. *capriola*, Ital.] cing, a ſpring in which the feet are acroſs each other ſeveral times, be- ey reach the ground again.

PER, S. [*capparis*, Lat.] a pickle and growing on the caper-buſh, called in French. Linnæus places it in the ſt. of his 13th claſs, and Tournefort 5th ſect. of his 6th. The ſpecies .

CA'PER, V. A. To ſkip for joy; to with great activity.

PERER, S. one who cuts capers in . Sometimes uſed as a word of con- o expreſs a giddy, frolickſome, and ſleſs perſon.

PIAS, S. [Lat. from *capio*, to take] in writ of two ſorts, one before judge- called *capias ad reſpondendum*, if a on the firſt writ of diſtreſs, return has no effects in his juriſdiction: er is a writ of execution after judg- .

PILLARY, Adj. [*capillus*, hair, Lat.] ing hairs. In Botany, applied to ſuch s have no main ſtem, their leaves rom their roots, and produce their little tufts on the back of their leaves. In Anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair. In Phyſic, capillary tubes are thoſe whoſe diameter is a half, one third, or quarter of a line, or the leaſt that can be made: the aſcent of water in theſe tubes has puzzled the philoſophic world for ſome time; that of Dr. Jurin, who aſcribes it to the attraction of the periphery of the concave ſurface of the tube, to which the water is contiguous and adheres, is liable to the leaſt objections.

CA'PITAL, adj. [*capitalis*, Lat.] that which belongs to the head. "Needs muſt the ſerpent now his *capital* bruiſe expect." *Par. Loſt.* Applied to crimes; crimial in the higheſt degree: chief or principal. Applied to letters or types, the larger ſort. *Capital ſtock*: The fund of a trading company, or that ſum of money which is contributed by the ſeveral parties to carry on their trade, *&c.*

CA'PITAL, S. among merchants, the ſum brought in to make up the common ſtock. In Geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or reſidence of its monarch. In Architecture, the uppermoſt part of a column.

CA'PITALLY, Adv. ſo as to affect a perſon's life; *capitally* convicted, is applied to a perſon who is condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a high-finiſhed excellent manner.

CAPITA'TION, S. [from *caput*, Lat. a head] a numbering by the heads A ſum of money impoſed at ſo much *per* head.

CAPI'TULAR, S. [*capitulum*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe an act or law paſſed in a chapter; in its ſecondary, a chapter or member of a chapter.

To CAPI'TULATE, V. A. In its primary ſenſe to draw articles; to ſet down the heads of a remonſtrance; to make a head. In a ſecondary ſenſe, to ſurrender a place upon certain ſtipulated conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, S. the ſurrender upon certain conditions. The terms agreed upon for the ſurrender of a place. *Capitulations* of the empire, are articles drawn up, before an election, by the electors, which the emperor ratifies before his coronation.

CA'POT, S. [Fr.] at the game of picquet when one party wins all the tricks.

To CA'POT, V. A. to win all the tricks at picquet.

CA'PREOLATE, Adj. [from *capreolus*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as twiſt and climb upon others by means of tendrils.

CAPRI'CE, S. [*caprice*, Fr.] a whimſey, freak, whim, or fantaſtic humour.

CAPRI'CIOUS, Adj. [*capricieux*, Fr.] a behaviour founded on meer whim and fancy; a ſudden and frequent change of opinion.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a whimſical fanci-

fanciful manner; or where a perſon's behaviour and ſentiments are continually changing without any reaſons for the alteration.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of changing according to the ſtarts of fancy without any regard to propriety.

CA'PRICORN, S. [*capricornus*, Lat.] in aſtronomy, the tenth ſign of the zodiac.

CAP'SQUARES, S. ſtrong plates of iron over the trunnion of a gun.

CAP'STAN, S. [*cabeſtan*, Fr.] a large cylinder placed perpendicular on the deck of a ſhip, and turned by four levers which croſs it, ſerving by means of a cable, which winds round it, to draw up heavy burdens. It is likewiſe uſed to tow a ſhip, and to weigh the anchors. The *main-capſtan*, is that which is placed behind the main-maſt, ſtanding on the firſt deck, and reaching four or five feet above the ſecond; the *jeer* or little *capſtan*, ſtands on the ſecond deck, between the main-maſt and the mizzen. *To launch out the capſtan*, is to ſlacken the cable of it; *to pawl out the capſtan*, is to keep it from running back.

CA'PSULAR, Adj. [*capſula*, Lat.] hollow.

CA'PTAIN, S. [*capitaine*, Fr.] an officer in an army. Captain of a company, is one who commands a company under a colonel. Captain lieutenant, is one who commands a troop or company in the name of ſome other perſon who has the name, commiſſion and pay, but is excuſed the ſervice on account of his rank. Lieutenant captain, is the captain's ſecond, or he who commands the company in the captain's abſence. Captain general, is the commander in chief. Captain of a veſſel whether of war, or in the merchant's ſervice, is the commander, or maſter. Reformed captain, one who has his commiſſion ſuppreſſed, and his company diſbanded, but yet is continued captain either as ſecond to another, or without any poſt or command at all.

CA'PTAIN-SHIP, S. authority, or rank of a captain.

CAPTA'TION, S. [from *capto*, Lat.] a flattering kind of addreſs uſed to gain the good opinion of the vulgar. "Without any of thoſe dreſſes, or popular *captations*." *K. Charles.*

CA'PTION, S. [from *capio*, to take] in Law, is when a commiſſion is executed, and the commiſſioners ſubſcribe to a certificate, declaring when and where the commiſſion was executed.

CA'PTIOUS, Adj. [*captioſus*, Lat. *captieux*, Fr.] given to cavils, or objections. Enſnaring.

CA'PTIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews a great inclination to raiſe objections. In a ſly, enſnaring, caviling, or inſidious manner.

CA'PTIOUSNESS, S. anger; peri

To CA'PTIVATE, Adj. [*captiva* pine of *captivo*, Lat. *captiver*, Fr.] priſoner. Figuratively, to ſubdue power of ſuperior excellence. To uſed with the particle *to*.

CA'PTIVATION, S. the taking perſon priſoner; the ſtate of a priſon

CA'PTIVE, S. [*captivus*, Lat. *capt* a perſon taken priſoner in war, uſed w particle *to* before the perſon or thing ing. Figuratively, one ſubdued by the of another.

CA'TIVE, S. [*captivus*, Lat.] con impriſoned; ſubdued.

CAPTI'VITY, S. *captivité*, Fr. *tas*, Lat.] a ſtate of ſervitude, or imp ment. Figuratively, the ſtate of th when the luſts are predominant. In ture the ſtate of a ſinful perſon, or o is in the power of Satan, either to tyr over him or involve him in trouble. Lord turned the *captivity* of Job." *Job* 10. The power of ſatin or the enſlavin ſequences of ſin. "Thou haſt led *ca* captive," *Pſal.* lxviii 18, is a beautiful for the utter deſtruction of every which could enſlave and ſubdue the ſoul.

CA'PTOR, S. [from *captum*] one takes a priſoner, or prize.

CA'PTURE, S. [*capture*, Fr. *ca* Lat.] the taking of any prey. The taken. In Law, the ſeizing for a de apprehending a criminal.

CAPUCHI'NS, S. [pronounced *capu* monks of the order of St. Francis by Matthew Baſchi who pretended to ſeveral admonitions from heaven, li or with the greateſt ſtrictneſs to practi rules of St. Francis, and in 1529, havi duced the order to a complete form elected general. They are cloathed brown or grey, are always bare-footed go in a coach, and never ſhave their b Uſed in the ſingular for a woman's made in imitation of the dreſs of the chins.

CA'R, S. [*car*, Brit. *carre*, Belg. Lat.] a ſmall carrage. Figuratively, by the poets for a chariot. Joined with word *northern*, uſed for Charles's-wa the Bear, a conſtellation. "Hyads a *northern car*." *Dryd.*

CA'RABINE, or CA'RBINE, S. [F ſmall kind of fuſee, about two feet l the barrel, furrowed within, carrying of 24 in the lb. and made uſe of by th horſe.

CARABINI'ER, S. a ſort of light h

CA'RAT, or CA'RACT, S. [*carat* from *carecta*, a weight.] a mark, th to ſay, an ounce troy, divided into 24 parts called *carats*, and each carat into grains, is a weight by which the mint-m diſcover the fineſt of gold. *Carat* wei

24th part of an ounce; two troy grains king a carat grain. *Carat* is a weight uſed ewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter the marc-weight above; each of theſe ns are divided into half, one quarter, one th, and one ſixteenth, &c. According Tavernier, the Moguls famous diamond hs 279 carats nine ſixteenths.

CA'RAVAN, S. [*caravane*, Fr.] a com- y of merchants travelling together in t numbers through deſerts in the Eaſt, their mutual ſafety and defence. Their ls are moſt commonly camels, and they ſcorted by an aga, with a body of janizaries.

CA'RAWAY, S. [*carui*, Lat. from *caria*, place where it originally grew] in Botany, ſpecies are two; the ſeed is ſtomachic, etic and carminitive, one of the four hot s in the ſhops: it diſcuſſes flatulencies, motes digeſtion, and give eaſe in the cho- but being apt to irritate and heat too h, ſhould be carefully avoided in inflam- tions.

CARBONA'DO, S. [*carbonade*, Span.] t cut acroſs, or in ſquares.

To CARBONA'DO, V. A. to cut acroſs, ookery. To cut or hack.

CARBU'NCLE, S. [*carbunculus*, S.] a jewel he ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. uratively, a large red pimple, breaking upon any part of the face.

CARBU'NCLED, Adj. ſet with *carbun-* Covered with pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR, Adj. reſembling a *uncle.*

CARBUNCULA'TION, S. [*carbuncula-* Lat.] in Botany, the blaſting young of trees or plants, either with exceſſive , or exceſſive cold.

CA'RCASS, S. [*carquaſſe*, Fr.] a dead . The decayed parts of a thing. "The rotten *carcaſe* of a boat." *Shakeſp.* Architecture, the ſhell of a houſe, con- ing the partitions, floors, rafters, &c. or the walls. In gunnery, a kind of b, of an oblong form, conſiſting of an ſhell or caſe, with holes, but ſome- s only of iron hoops, covered over with ched coarſe cloath, filled with combuſti- and thrown from a mortar.

CA'RCELAGE, S. [from *carcer*, Lat. a n] priſon fees, or garniſh.

CA'RCINOMA, S. [from καρκινος and .] an ulcer, called cancer. Alſo a diſor- n the coat of the eye.

CARCINO'MATOUS, Adj. [from *car-* a] tending to a cancer.

CARD, S. [*carte*, Fr.] pieces of fine thin e-board, cut in oblong ſquares of three es and a half by two inches and a half, which are painted ſeveral marks and rts, and uſed in ſeveral games. A court is that which has the image of ſome n painted on it: A pack of cards con- of fifty-two cards. They are but of late date, ſince they ſeem to have been in- vented for the diverſion of Charles V. of France, and are made on the ſame principles as the printing of illuminated or other let- ters, firſt practiſed at Haerlem. In Sea Af- fairs, the upper part of the mariner's com- paſs, whereon the names of the winds are marked.

CA'RD, S. [*karde*, Belg.] an inſtrument compoſed of iron wire, faſtened by the feet in rows, to a ſquare piece of wood of a foot long, ſerving to comb, diſentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for ſpinning.

To CA'RD, S. [from *kaerden*, Belg.] to comb wool, &c. to game; or play immo- derately at cards.

CA'RDAMOM, S. [*cardamum*, Lat.] a medicinal ſeed, of which there are three ſpe- cies, that commonly uſed in the ſhops is the leaſt, enters the Venice treacle, aſſiſts digeſ- tion, ſtrengthens the head and ſtomach, and is diuretic.

CA'RDIAC, or CARDI'ACAL, Adj. [*cardiacus*, Lat. from καρδια, Gr. the heart] in Medicine, that which contri- butes to quicken the motion of the ſolids, thereby promoting the circulation of the blood, raiſing the ſpirits, giving preſent ſtrength and chearfulneſs, ſo that the ſenſa- tions at the head, ſtomach, and heart, are more lightſome and agreeable, than they were before.

CARDIFF, a town of South-Wales, in Glamorganſhire, with two markets on Wed- neſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 8, and November 30, for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Tave, over which there is a handſome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having a caſtle, a wall, and four gates. It has a conſiderable trade with Briſtol; for veſſels of ſmall burden can come to the bridge. At preſent it has but one church, the water hav- ing deſtroyed the other. The conſtable of the caſtle is the chief magiſtrate, whom they call mayor; beſides him, there are two bai- liffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common- councilmen, 2 ſerjeants at mace, and 8 con- ſtables. It contains 2 pariſhes, and about 300 houſes, formed into broad paved ſtreets. Here the aſſizes and ſeſſions for the county are held; and it ſends one member to par- liament. Near it are ſome iron-works. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Cowbridge, 36 S. W. of Monmouth, and 163 W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 51. 30.

CA'RDINAL, Adj. [*cardinalis*, Lat. from *cardo*, Lat. a hinge] principal, chief, or moſt conſiderable. Cardinal points, are the four chief points of the horizon, *viz.* the North and South, Eaſt and Weſt, and cardinal winds are thoſe which blow from either of thoſe quarters. Cardinal numbers, are thoſe integers or numbers from which the other

are

are named and compoſed; thus one, two, three, are named cardinal numbers, to diſtinguiſh them from the ordinals, or ſuch as expreſs the order of things, *viz.* firſt, ſecond, third, *&c.*

CA'RDINAL, S. one of the principal governors of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred colledge. They derive their name from their being as neceſſary, or uſeful to the apoſtolic ſee, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns.

CARDIGAN, a principal town of Cardiganſhire in South Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, *viz.* on February 13, and April 5, for ſmall horſes and pedlar's ware; September 8, and November 19, for the ſame and cattle. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge with ſeveral arches. It is the ſhire town where the aſſizes are held, and the county goal kept. The ſhire-hall is well built; and it has but one church. It ſends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, 36 N. of Pembroke, and 198 W. N. W. of London. Long. 12. 55. lat. 52. 15.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in South Wales, 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, being upon the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea, which bounds it on the weſt, Radnorſhire is on the eaſt, and Merionethſhire on the north, and Carmarthenſhire on the ſouth. The air is more pleaſant, and milder here than in other parts of Wales: and to the weſt and ſouth there are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3150 houſes, 35380 inhabitants, 64 pariſhes, and 4 market-towns; and ſends one member to parliament. There are ſeveral ſmall rivers, which, riſing in the mountains, fall into the ſea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and ſilver ore; a ton of which laſt will yield 70 or 80 ounces of ſilver. The mines have been worked ſeveral times to great advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000l. a month for ſeveral years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a ſufficient ſtock. An ancient Britiſh writer has affirmed there were beavers in this country; but he beſtowed this name on otters, as ſome natural hiſtorians have done, for there are now plenty of theſe animals to be found near the river.

CARD-MAKER, S. a perſon who makes, paints, and ſells cards, or one who makes the cards or combs made uſe of in preparing wool for ſpinning.

CA'RDUUS, S. [Lat.] a kind of thiſtle, uſed in medicine as a vomit.

CA'RE, S. [*care* or *cara*, Sax.] anx concern or anxiety of mind. Cauri vious to an undertaking with the word but protection, regard and ſupport wh lowed with the particle *of*. "There is that *takes care of* us." *Tillotſ.* Wh plied to God it implies his providenc all his creatures.

To CA'RE, V. N. to be anxious, ſ tous, or concerned. To be diſpoſed, clined, with the particles *for* or *to*. T a ſympathy or affectionate regard *for*, that he *cared for* the poor." *John* xii.

To CARE'EN, V. A. [*carenir*, Fr.] a veſſel on one ſide, in order to ſto leaks, or repair the other. *To ſail careen*, is to lie on one ſide in ſailing. *half* careen, is when only half of th can be careened, from its not being p to come at the bottom of the keel.

CAREE'R, S. [*cariere*, Fr.] a cou race. Full ſpeed, ſwift motion. A c of action not interrupted.

CA'REFUL, Adj. [from *careful*, Sax bounding with great ſollicitude or anxi

CA'REFULLY, Adj. cautiouſly, ci ſpectly, diligently.

CA'REFULNESS, S. caution, dilig application, vigilance.

CA'RELESSLY, Adj. without care; ligently.

CARELESS, Adj. without due atten or application; without anxiety. "W *careleſs*." *Pope*. Without thought, o meditation.

To CARE'SS, V. A. [*careſſer*, Fr.] embrace with great affection. To treat great civility.

CARE'SS, S. an embrace of great tion; an expreſſion of great tenderne

CA'RET, S. [*caret*, Lat. it wants] Grammar, a mark implying ſome om in writing, or printing, which ſhould in where this ſign ʌ ſtands.

CA'RGO, S. [*cargaiſon*, Fr. or *carg* Ital.] the lading of a ſhip; wares on bo ſhip.

CA'RIES, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, th lution of a bone, the rottenneſs of a bon

CARIO'SITY, S. [from *carius*] that lity of a bone, which waſtes its ſubſtanc

CA'RIOUS, Adj. [from *caries*, Lat.] ten, applied chiefly to bones.

CA'RK, S. [*ceare*, Sax.] an anxiou or apprehenſion ariſing from thought ſome future event: For ſome time u uſe, but now reviving.

CARLISLE, a town or city of Cu land, of which it is capital, with a mark Saturdays; and four fairs, *viz.* Augu for horned cattle and linen; September for horſes and horned cattle; and on th and ſecond Saturdays after October 1 Scotch horned cattle. It is a place of antiquity, and is ſeated at the confluen

nal rivers, which almoſt encompaſs it. river Peterill being on the eaſt, Cauda on weſt, and Eden on the north, which ſoon falls into the ſea. It is ſurrounded with , and fortified with a caſtle, which is on the weſt ſide of the town: the es are well-built, and the cathedral ch is a ſtately ſtructure, with curious manſhip. It is a place of ſome trade aſtians, and ſends two members to par- ent. The gates are called Iriſh, Engliſh, Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, N. of Lancaſter, and 308 N. N. W. of don. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 54. 45. The , or Roman wall, runs from hence to caſtle, of which there are ſtill ſome re- s, and from which it is 60 miles diſtant he W. and from Berwick upon Tweed W. It was poſſeſſed by the rebels in 5, and was retaken by the D. of Cum- and 25 days afterwards.

CA'RMAN, S. one who drives or keeps rt.

CARMARTHEN, the capital town of marthenſhire in South Wales, with two kets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and fairs, viz. June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, . 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14, all for cat- horſes, and pedlars ware. It is pleaſantly ed on the banks of the river Towy, o- which there is a large ſtone bridge, to ch ſmall veſſels come up to unload their ds. It is a corporation, and the place re the aſſizes are held. It was once ified with a wall and a ſtrong caſtle, is at preſent a conſiderable place, ſend- one member to parliament. It is 24 es S. E. of Cardigan, 42 W. by N. of cknock, and 206 W. by N. of London. n. 13. 10. lat. 51. 50.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. les, 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, bounded by Cardiganſhire on the N. George's Channel on the S. Brecknock Glamorganſhires on the E. and Pem- keſhire on the W. It is fruitful in corn graſs, having many pleaſant and rich dows; and it has alſo wood, coal, and fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, which is exceeding d. The air is pretty mild and wholſome, ot being ſo mountainous as other coun- It contains 2765 houſes, 16550 in- bitants, 145 pariſhes, 8 market-towns, and ds two members to parliament, one for the nty, and one for the ſhire town. It is wa- d with ſeveral rivers and ſmall ſtreams.

CA'RMELITE, S. [*Carmelite*, Fr. of *Car-*, the name of a mount] an order of fri- ; one of the four tribes of begging friars. is order is eminent for the devotion of ſcapulary, its miſſions, and the great mber of ſaints with which it has ſtocked Romiſh church. The Barefooted Car- lites are a reform of the former, begun St. Thereſa in 1540; ſhe began with the nuns, whom ſhe reſtored to the primitive auſterity of the order; from them ſhe applied herſelf to the friars, whom ſhe likewiſe reformed, and, by perſuading them to go without ſhoes, gave riſe to their name of *barefooted*. In Botany, *Carmelite* is a ſort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE, Adj. in Medicine, remedies which by their warmth attenuate and rarify the wind included in the inteſtines, and, by their irritations, invigorate their tonic undulations, ſo as to make them perſpire, or explode either upwards or downwards with a noiſe.

CARMI'NE, S. a bright red colour, uſed moſtly in miniature, and is the ſettling of the water into which cochineal, couan, and antour have been ſteeped. Some make it of the ſcum of Brazil or Fernambuca wood well beat in a mortar, and ſteeped in vinegar; but this is not to be compared to the former ſort.

CA'RNAGE, S. [Fr. from *carnis*, genitive of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] ſlaughter, havock, or heaps of dead bodies.

CA'RNAL, Adj. [*carnal*, Fr.] belonging to the fleſhy part of a man; ſenſual; luſtful; voluptuous.

CARNA'LITY, S. [from *carnal*] luſt; wantonneſs; propenſity to luſt; unchaſte pleaſure; inability to raiſe ones ideas to abſtract or ſpiritual things; groſſneſs.

CAR'NALLY, Adv. in a groſs, ſenſual manner; as if real fleſh; in a ſenſible manner; really. "In the Sacrament we do not receive Chriſt *carnally*." *Taylor*

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonſhire in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and has a proſpect into the Iſle of Angleſea. It is a place of great ſtrength, as well by nature as art, being ſurrounded on all ſides, except the E. with the ſea and two rivers. It had a ſtrong caſtle, which is now in ruins; and has only one pariſh church, but the houſes and ſtreets are tolerably handſome. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends one member to parliament; is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bangor, 18 S. W. of Aberconway, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 53. 20.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and bounded on the N. and W. by the ſea, on the S. by Merionethſhire, and on the E. by Denbighſhire. The air is ſharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however there are ſeveral fruitful bottoms and pleaſant valleys, which feed ſheep, cattle, and goats, and its rivers are full of fiſh. It contains 2765 houſes, 16790 inhabitants, 68 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns.

The higheſt mountain is called Snowdon-hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fiſh. The ſheep, which feed on the ſides of it, yield the ſweeteſt mutton in Wales. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town.

CARNA'TION, S. [*carnadino*, Ital.] in Botany, a ſpecies of the clovegillyflower, conſiſting of two colours with ſtreaks, which go quite through the leaves, and deriving its name from its reſembling a fleſh colour. In Painting, a lively red colour.

CARNE'LIAN, S. [improperly ſpelt *cornelian*] in Natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone, of which there are three ſpecies, a red, a yellow, and a white. It is found in England, but the fineſt ſorts come from the Eaſt Indies, and are of a roundiſh form like common pebbles, between two or three inches diameter, of a fine, compact, cloſe texture, of a ſmooth ſurface, and is extremely well adapted for ſeals, as it may be cut at a moderate price, will take a good poliſh, and ſeparate eaſily from the wax.

CA'RNEOUS, Adv. [from *carneus*, Lat.] fleſhy, or conſiſting of fleſh. Uſed only by technical writers.

To CA'RNIFY, V. N. [from *carnis*, of *caro*, Lat. fleſh, and *fio*, Lat. to become] to breed fleſh, to convert or turn food into fleſh. "I digeſt, I ſanguify, I *carnify*." *Hale* Not in uſe.

CA'RNIVAL, S. [*carnaval*, Fr.] a ſeaſon of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, laſting from Twelfth-day to Lent, and attended with every thing which pomp, oſtentation, or feſtivity can furniſh.

CARNI'VOROUS, Adv. [from *carnis*, of *caro*, Lat. fleſh, and *voro*, Lat. to devour] eating fleſh, or that which lives on fleſh. Whether man be a *carnivorous* animal, is a queſtion that has embarraſſed philoſophers of no ſmall eminence. Gaſſendus endeavours to prove the negative from the form of our teeth, which is not adapted to the comminuting fleſh. Dr. Drake ſupports the argument by conſidering the nature of fleſh, which, he ſays, is the hardeſt of digeſture of any other food whatever, is denied perſons in diſorders, and diſagreeable to infants till their palates are vitiated by cuſtom. To the arguments already quoted, Dr. Wallis joins another, drawn from the reſemblance of the inteſtines of mankind to thoſe of animals which live on vegetable food, and from the ſimilarity of their conſtruction would conclude that their food ſhould be ſimilar. Yet experience and cuſtom are more to be regarded than the ſpecious arguments of ſages.

CARNO'SITY, S. [*carnoſité*, Fr.] in Surgery, a fleſhy excreſcence; proud fleſh.

CA'RNOUS, Adj. [*caro*, Lat.] fleſhy. In Botany, a ſoft ſubſtance like that of fleſh in animals.

CA'ROL, S. [*carolle*, Fr.] a ſong of joy or feſtivity, uſed among the country ſingers at Chriſtmas; any kind of ſong.

To CA'ROL, V. A. [*carolare*, Ital.] to ſing with great joy; to praiſe in ſongs.

CARO'TID, Adj. [*carotides*, Lat.] in Anatomy, two arteries on each ſide the neck ſerving to convey the blood to the brain, ariſing near each other from the curvature of the aorta, the right immediately, the left moſt commonly from the trunk of the ſubclavia of the ſame ſide.

CARO'USAL, S. [from *carouſe*, accented by Dryden, improperly, on the firſt ſyllable] a feſtival or holiday, celebrated with mirth and feſtivity.

To CARO'USE, V. A. [from *carouſer*, Fr.] to drink freely; to drink a health.

CARO'USE, S. a drinking match; a large draught; a merry meeting.

CARO'USER, S. a toper, a ſot.

CA'RP, S. [*carpe*, Fr.] a large freſh-water fiſh, remarkable for living out of water, for in Holland they hang them up, to faten them, in a cellar or ſome cool place, in moſs, with their heads out, and feed them with white bread ſoaked in milk, for many days; and this practice ſucceeds no leſs in England than there, as I have been informed by a Fellow of the Royal Society.

To CA'RP, V. N. [*carpo*, Lat.] to cenſure or blame. Uſed with the particle *at*.

CA'RPENTER, S. [*charpentier*, Fr.] one who performs the wood-work relative to houſes, buildings, or ſhips.

CA'RPENTRY, S. the art of building either houſes or ſhips with wood. In a houſe it includes the framing, flooring, roofing, the foundation, carcaſe, doors, and windows. As houſes were at firſt built only with wood, it muſt have been prior to maſonry. The art is, by ſome travellers, reported to have arrived at the greateſt perfection in the Mardivian iſlands, the works there being ſo well contrived, that they will hold tight and firm without either nails or pins, and cannot be taken aſunder by any, but thoſe who are employed in their conſtruction.

CA'RPER, S. a perſon fond of finding fault; a caviller.

CA'RPET, S. [*karpet*, Belg. *carpeta*, Ital.] a covering of ſtuff or other material wrought with the needle or in a loom, commonly ſpread over tables or laid on floors. From the former uſage is derived the phraſe of a *thing's being on the carpet*, to expreſs its being in hand, in debate, or the ſubject of conſideration and preparation. Figuratively, ground embelliſhed with flowers, and of a ſmooth or level ſurface.

To CA'RPET, V. A. to ſpread with a carpet; to embelliſh with flowers and herbs. "Every where *carpeted* over with graſs." *Derham*.

CA

A'RPING, Part. [from *carp*] fond of g objections; cenſorious; captious.

A'RPINGLY, Adv. captiouſly, cenſo-ly.

AR'RAT, S. See CARACT.

A'RRAWAY, S. See CARAWAY.

A'RRIAGE, S. [Fr.] a vehicle to y perſons or things. The act of con-g things from one place to another. price paid for the conveying of goods, guiſhed from that which is paid for con-ce of perſons, and is termed *fare*. Fi-ively, addreſs, behaviour, conduct, or ices: proceedings, or the manner of acting any affairs.

A'RRIER, S. one who conveys a thing one place to another. In Natural Hiſ-a ſpecies of pidgeons, ſo called from carrying letters, &c. tied to their necks, e place where they were bred, be it at ſo great a diſtance.

A'RRION, S. [*charogne*, Fr. *carogna*, the fleſh of a dead carcaſs, generally d to dogs, horſes, &c. Any putrified Figuratively, a groſs, diſagreeable n.

A'RRION, Adj. [ſee the *noun*] relating r feeding on dead carcaſſes. "A prey *rrion* kites and crows." *Shak.*

A'RROT, S. [*carote*, Fr. *carota*, Ital.] otany, a well-known kitchen root, the *daucus*: it has an umbelliferous r, the principal umbel compoſed of its involucrum having many leaves. It ged by Linnæus in the 2d ſect. of his aſs, and by Tournefort in the firſt ſect. 7th. The ſpecies are ſeven.

A'RROTINESS, S. reſembling a carrot our, applied to the hair.

A'RROTY, Adj. approaching to red, e colour of a *carrot*.

CA'RRY, V. A. [*charier*, Fr.] to e a thing from one place to another. with the word *about*, and followed by a pronoun; to have with one, to carry 's pocket. To accompliſh, or attain. ith the words *town*, &c. to gain or r after ſome reſiſtance. To *carry it* bear out, to outface, including the triumphant and undaunted impu-Joined to the perſonal pronoun, &c. To behave. To *carry away*, l, ſeduce, or urge by an irreſiſtible e. To bear, or have, joined to a ſignifying likeneſs. "Something *rries* an analogy to ſenſe." *Hale*. To *p*, to raiſe, or continue a thing in rection; to trace backwards. To *carry* kill or put an end to a perſon's life. he change of the weather had not him *off*." *Temple*. To *carry on*, to ue, continue, or perſevere in, an un-ng.

RT, S. [*cart*, Brit. *caretta*, Ital.] age, with two wheels, drawn by horſes, and uſed to convey goods from one place to another.

To CA'RT, V. A. to whip at a cart's tail. Neuterly, to uſe carts.

CA'RTEL, S. [Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] certain ſtipulations between perſons at variance; applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of priſoners.

CA'RTER, S. one who drives a cart.

CA'RTILEGE, S. [*cartilago*, Lat.] a ſmooth, ſolid, claſtic ſubſtance, ſofter than a bone. Its uſe is to prevent the bones from being waſted by continual friction; to join them together, and to contribute to the forming of the parts, as in the noſe, ear, &c.

CARTILAGI'NEOUS, CARTILA'GINOUS, Adj. conſiſting of cartilages.

CARTO'ON, S. [*cartone*, Ital.] a drawing or ſketch upon ſtrong paper, to be calked through upon a wall, in order to be painted in freſco. A coloured deſign, or piece of painting intended as a copy for tapeſtry, &c. Of this kind are the celebrated *Cartoons* of Raphael lately at Hampton-court, which are now removed to the queen's palace.

CARTO'UCH, S. [Fr. from *cartouch*, or *gargouche*, Fr.] a caſe of wood, containing 48 muſket-balls, and 6 or 8 balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or ſmall mortar, for the defence of a paſs. Likewiſe uſed for a cartridge.

CA'RTOUCH, S. [*cartoccio*, Ital.] in Architecture, an ornament repreſenting a ſcroll of paper, uſually in the form of a table, or flat member, with wavings, and having ſome inſcription, device, or ornament of armory; they are ſometimes drawn in maps, and filled with their titles.

CA'RTRAGE, or CARTRIDGE, S. [according to Skinner, from *cartouche*, Fr.] a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, for charging fire-arms with expedition.

CA'RT-RUT, S. the track, worn in a road by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY, S. [from *charta*, Lat.] a place where records are depoſited.

To CA'RVE, V. A. [*ceorfan*, Sax. *kerven*, Belg.] to cut wood, ſtone, &c. into the forms of animals, vegetables, &c. In Cookery, to cut meat with addreſs and expedition. Figuratively, to chooſe for one's ſelf; to chooſe one's own lot. Uſed neuterly, to practice the profeſſion of a ſculptor or carver. In Cookery, to cut the meat at table, and help the reſt of the company.

CA'RVER, S. one who forms ſtatues, &c. In Cookery, one who performs the honour of the table, cuts the meat, and ſerves the reſt of the company from the diſhes. Figuratively, the diſpoſer, maſter, or chooſer of his own ſtation, circumſtance, or condition.

CA'RVING, S. the art of cutting images in wood, ſtone, or marble.

CA'SCADE, S. [*caſcade*, Fr.] a fall of water. They are either natural, or artificial.

CA'SE, S. [*caiſſe*, Fr.] ſomething made to cover a thing. A covering, ſheath, or box. Hence, a *caſe-knife*, is one, that uſed to be carried in a ſheath, but now applied to thoſe knives which are uſed in cutting victuals at meals.

CA'SE, S. [*caſus*, Lat. *cas*, Fr. *caſo*, Ital.] the ſtate of a perſon or thing. In Phyſic, the ſtate of the body. In *good caſe*, fat or plump. Accident or contingent, applied to any future event. A queſtion relating to particular perſons or things. In Law, the repreſentation of any fact. *In caſe*, implies provided; upon the ſuppoſition that, or if it ſhould happen; a phraſe frequently occuring in converſation, if not in books. *Caſe*, in Grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin undergo in their ſeveral numbers. As the Engliſh expreſſes theſe terminations by particles prefixed to the nouns, but not by any alteration of their terminations, it is plain that it has no *caſes*. *Caſe*, in Printing, is a narrow wooden box, divided into ſeveral compartments, containing each a number of types or letters of the ſame ſort.

To CA'SE, V. A. to put in a caſe. Figuratively, to ſurround or incloſe. "The *caſing* air." *Shak.* To ſkin, or ſtrip off the ſkin. "Some ſport with the fox e'er we *caſe* him." *L'Eſtrange.* Neuterly, to repreſent an affair; to put *caſes*. "Reaſoning and *caſing* upon the matter." *L'Eſtran.*

To CASE-HA'RDEN, V. A. to render iron hard and capable of reſiſting the file.

CA'SEMAN, S. in Printing, one who works at the caſe or ſets the forms. A compoſitor.

CA'SEMENT, S. [*caſamento*, Ital.] a window that opens upon hinges.

CA'SEWORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the *cadis*, or *cade-worm*.

CA'SH, S. [*caiſſe*] in Commerce, ready money.

CA'SHEW-NUT, S. in Botany, a tree that grows in the Weſt-Indies.

CASHIE'R, S. [pronounced *caſheér*] a perſon who keeps the money, at a houſe or public office.

To CASHIE'R, V. A. [from *caſſer*, Fr.] to diſcard; to drive or expell on account of ſome miſdemeanour; generally applied to thoſe who belong to the army.

CA'SH-KEEPER, S. one who keeps the caſh of another.

C'ASK, S. [*caſque*, Fr.] a round hollow cycloidal veſſel, uſed for keeping liquors, proviſions or dry goods. A caſk of ſugar weighs from 8 to 12 cwt; a caſk of almonds 3 cwt. In Heraldry, and Poetry, a piece of defenſive armour uſed to cover or defend the head; a helmet.

CA'SKET, S. [a diminutive of *caſk*, Eng. or *caiſſe*, Fr.] a ſmall box, or caſe for jewels. Any thing which contains ſomething of value. "Lock'd up within the caſket thy breaſt." *Davies.* A beautiful expreſſion!

To CA'SKET, V. A. to put into a caſket. "*Caſketed* my treaſure." *Shak.*

CASSAMUNA'IR, or CASSUMUNAIR, S. in Pharmacy, a root brought from the Eaſt-Indies. It is cardiac and ſudorific; famous in nervous caſes; given as a ſtomachic and carminative; and its doſe in powder from five to fifteen grains.

To CA'SSATE, V. A. [*caſſer*, Fr.] deſtroy; render void; annul; or abrogate. "Supercedes and *caſſates*, the beſt method we have." *Ray.*

CA'SSIA, S. in Botany, a tree growing in the Weſt-Indies, affording a clammy ſubſtance. Alſo a fragrant ſpice, ſuppoſed to be the bark of a tree reſembling cinnamon. "All thy garments ſmell of myrrh, aloes and *caſſia*." *Pſal.* xlv. 1.

CA'SSOCK, S. [*caſaque*, Fr.] a cloſe garment, worn by clergymen under their gowns.

To CA'ST, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive, *caſt*, from *kaſter*, Belg.] to throw a diſtance, by the hand. *To caſt aſide*, to by as uſeleſs. *To caſt down*, to fling or th from a high place. *To caſt anchor*, to down into the ſea. In Law, to conde or get the better of an adverſary. *To ca* in Arithmetic, to add up a ſum to fi amount. *To caſt*, in the Drama, to allot parts of a play to particular perſons. *an eye*, to direct, glance, or look at. Foundery, to make an image, &c. by p ing metal, &c. into a mould. Joined *light*, to reflect, or impart. *To caſt a* to wreck, or ſhipwreck. To ruin, i with the reciprocal pronouns, *himſelf*. "To *caſt themſelves away* for ever." *To be caſt down*, to be diſconſolate, o jected. *To caſt off*, to diſcard, or break quaintance with, applied to perſons; t ject, applied to rules, ſentiments or h to free from, applied to any load or burt to refuſe or withdraw, applied to ſu tion. To let looſe, in hunting. " *off* the dogs." To compute, calculate eſtimate. *To be caſt upon*, to be driven by lence of the wind or ſtreſs of wea "*Caſt upon* a certain iſland," *Acts* xxvi Uſed neuterly, with *about* and *how* to trive; "*Caſt about how* to draw, &c." In Foundery, to thicken into a parti form. In Carpentry, to warp, or gro of ſhape. "Stuff is ſaid to *caſt*, or when it alters its flatneſs and ſtraight *Moxon.*

CA'ST, S. the throwing a thing b hands. The diſtance to which a thing be thrown. A particular motion of the

gea

enerally uſed as a ſofter expreſſion for ſquint-ng. A throw at dice; figuratively, a ven-ure, or reſource. In Painting, a ſhade or endency to any colour. Applied to the heatre, the diſtribution or allotting of the everal parts of a play.

CA'ST-AWAY, S. a perſon in a multi-licity of misfortunes, and ſeemingly aban-oned by Providence. One rejected by the Deity. Uſed adjectively, for ſomething un-mployed, uſeleſs, or loſt for want of em-loyment. "At our *caſt-away* leiſure." *Raleigh.*

CA'STED, the participle preter of *caſt*, ut improperly formed, and perhaps owing o a poetical licence, taken by *Shakeſpeare*, "with *caſted* ſlough." *Hen.* IV.

CA'STER, S. one who throws. In Arith-metic, one who calculates; a founder; a ortune-teller.

To CA'STIGATE, V. A. [*caſtigatum*, ſupine of *caſtigo*, Lat.] to puniſh, or put o corporal pain for any fault. Figuratively, o correct, chaſtiſe, or reſtrain by puniſh-ment. "To *caſtigate* thy pride." *Shak.* Not uſed ſo frequently as *chaſtiſe*.

CASTIGA'TION, S. [*caſtigatum*, ſupine of *caſtigo*, Lat.] penance, diſcipline, or cor-rection.

CA'STIGATORY, Adj. puniſhing, to make a perſon amend his faults.

CA'STING-NET, S. a fiſhing-net which is ſpread by throwing it in the water.

CA'STLE, S. [*caſtellum*, Lat.] a fortified place or edifice to defend a town or city from an enemy. *Caſtles in the air*, imply ſome chymerical project or expectation, which has no grounds in reaſon or the nature of things.

CA'STLING, S. the young of a brute animal which is *caſt* before its time.

CA'STOR, S. a beaver, or hat made of the fur of a beaver.

To CA'STRATE, V. A. [*caſtro*, Lat.] to geld. Figuratively, to cut ſentences out of any book; to mutilate.

CASTRA'TION, S. gelding, mutila-tion.

CA'STERIL, or CASTREL, a kind of hawk.

CA'SUAL, Adj. [*caſus*, Lat. chance] ſomething done without deſign; ſomething happening unexpected; ſomething which cannot be traced to its cauſe, or ſomething whoſe cauſe is unknown.

CA'SUALLY, Adv. accidentally; with-out deſign; by chance.

CA'SUALTY, S. an event not intended, or expected; any accident which deprives a perſon of life.

CA'SUIST, S. [*caſuiſte*, Fr.] one who ſtudies nice points in caſes of conſcience.

CASUI'STICAL, Adj. belonging to nice points, or caſes of conſcience.

CA'SUISTRY, S. the ſcience employed about nice points in practical divinity, or ethics.

CA'T, S. [*cath*, Brit. *kate*, Belg. *chat*, Fr.] a domeſtic animal, which catches mice, and ſuppoſed to ſee in the dark, or with the leaſt glimmerings of light. A piece of round wood cut conſiderably ſmaller at the ends than in the middle, uſed by children as a play thing.

CAT *in the pan*, a phraſe uſed for a per-ſon's changing ſides. *Cat o' nine tails*, a whip with nine laſhes, uſed in puniſhing criminals for petty larceny offences.

CATACHRE'SIS, S. in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the words are wreſted from their primary ſignification, or when a word is improperly put inſtead of another, for want of a better; as the word beautiful is in the following ſentence. "A voice *beau-tiful* to the ear." or the word *laſh* in this "the *laſhes* of his pen." *Addiſ.*

CATACHRE'STICAL, Adj. improper; forced.

CATACL'YSM, S. [καλαχλυτμος, Gr.] a violent flowing of water. An inundation; generally uſed for the flood or general deluge, by learned authors; but ſhould not be adopted as a common word.

CATACO'MBS, S. [from κατα, Gr. and κυμβος] ſubterraneous caverns for the burial of the dead.

CATALE'PSIS, S. [Gr. from καταλαμ-βανω] a diſeaſe wherein a perſon loſes the uſe of all his ſenſes, his limbs continuing flexible, and remaining in whatever poſition they are placed, and his eyes being open all the while.

CA'TALOGUE, S. [καταλογος, Gr.] a liſt of things, wherein they are mentioned in ſeparate lines or articles. The Britannic catalogue of ſtars compoſed by Flamſtead, contains 2734 ſtars, and if it had been pub-liſhed by himſelf, would have been an ever-laſting glory to this nation.

CA'TAMITE, S. a perſon kept by the antient Romans and Italians, for the moſt infamous purpoſes.

CATAMO'UNTAIN, S. a fierce animal reſembling a cat.

CATAPLA'SM, S. [from κατα, Gr. and πλασσω, Gr.] a poultice, made of boiled herbs, &c. of the conſiſtence of pap.

CA'TARACT, S. [from καταῤῥασσω] a precipice in the middle of a river cauſed by a rock ſtopping its ſtream, from whence the water falls with great violence and noiſe. Among the moſt remarkable are thoſe of the Nile and Danube, and that of Niagara, in America, of which our late conqueſts have ſupplied us with a very minute and accurate deſcription. In Medicine, a total or partial loſs of ſight, from a little film or pellicle which ſwimming in the aqueous humour of the eye, gets before the pupil, and intercepts the rays of light.

CATA-

CATAR'RH, S. [from κατα, and ῥεω] in Medicine, a defluxion of ſerious matter from the head, &c. ariſing from a cold, or diminution of inſenſible perſpiration.

CATAR'RHAL, or CATAR'RHOUS, Adj. proceeding from a catarrh or cold.

CATAS'TROPHE, S. [Gr.] in Poetry, the change, or revolution in the laſt act of a play. It is either ſimple or implex; ſimple when there is no change in the ſtate of the principal perſon, nor any diſcovery, or unravelling, the plot being only a meer paſſage from anxiety to repoſe. The implex is, where the perſon undergoes a change of fortune, ſometimes by means of a diſcovery, and ſometimes without. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident.

CA'TCAL, S. a kind of whiſtle, uſed at play-houſes, to ſhow diſapprobation of any dramatic performance.

To CA'TCH, V. A. [preter, I *catched*, or *caught*, I *have catched*, or *have caught*, from *ketſen*, Belg.] to ſeize on ſuddenly, with the hand. To purſue, or take what is running from one. To receive any thing falling. To receive a diſeaſe by infection; to contract. To ſeize ſuddenly, to burn. "The ſparks ſhould *catch* his axle tree." *Dryd.* Applied to language, to enſnare a perſon in diſcourſe, to ſeize ſome unguarded expreſſion in order to turn it to the diſadvantage of the ſpeaker. To captivate, or charm. "The ſoothing arts that *catch* the fair." To *catch at*, to endeavour to lay hold on, to make an offer to ſeize. "Saucy lictors will *catch at* us." *Shak.* Uſed neuterly, to be infectious, to ſpread.

CAT'CH, S. the act of ſeizing, or taking any thing. A taint. Any thing which faſtens by a ſpring, or by entering into a loop. "The *catch* of a door." In Muſic, a ſhort ſong, and ſet ſo that the ſingers ſhall perform their ſeveral parts in quick ſucceſſions.

CA'TCHER, S. a perſon or thing that catches.

CA'TCH POLL, S. a word of contempt for a bailiff, or his followers.

CATECHET'ICAL, Adj. [from κατηχιζω.] conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

CATECHET'ICALLY, Adv. by way of queſtions and anſwers.

To CA'TECHISE, V. A. [from κατηχιζω, *catechiſe*, Gr. to inſtruct by aſking queſtions] to aſk a perſon queſtions. To examine, to interrogate.

CA'TECHISER, S. one who teaches the *catechiſm*. One who queſtions, or examines.

CA'TECHISM, S. [from κατηχιζω] the doctrines of Chriſtianity, by way of queſtion and anſwer.

CA'TECHIST, S. [κατηχιστης, Gr.] one who inſtructs perſons in the principles of religion, by queſtion and anſwer.

CATECHU'MEN, S. [κατηχουμενος, Gr.] in the primitive church, a candidate for baptiſm, having privately learnt the principles of Chriſtianity.

CATEGO'RICAL, Adj. poſitive, in oppoſition to hypothetical; abſolute; affirmative; adequate.

CATEGO'RICALLY, Adj. poſitively, expreſsly; abſolutely.

CA'TEGORY, S. [κατηγορια, Gr.] in Logic, an aſſemblage of all the beings ranged under one kind or genus; called in Latin, a predicament. According to Ariſtotle, all our ideas may be divided into the ten following claſſes, or catagories, viz. Subſtance, quantity, quality, relation, action, paſſion, time, place, ſituation or habit; ſo that under ſubſtance or the firſt are compriſed all ſubſtances, and under the nine others all accidents.

CA'TENARIAN, Adj. [from *catena*, Lat. a chain] relating to or reſembling a chain.

To CA'TENATE, V. A. [from *catena*, Lat.] to chain, or faſten with a chain.

CATENA'TION, S. [from *catena*, Lat.] the act of linking together. A connexion.

To CA'TER, V. N. to provide food or victuals; uſed with the particle *for*.

CA'TERER, S. a man who provides victual; a purveyour.

CA'TERESS, S. a woman who buys in proviſions for a family.

CA'TERPILLER, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced, the numerous wonders to be found in this ſpecies of animals, are well diſplayed in Goedart's hiſtory of inſects; the Spectacle of Nature, *Leuwenhook*'s *Arcana*; and *Swammerdam's book of nature*.

To CA'TERWAUL, V. N. to make a noiſe reſembling that of cats in their rutting time. To abandon one's ſelf to luſt.

CA'TES, S. [*kater*, Belg.] nice and elegant food; nice cakes.

CATHA'RPINGS, S. ſmall ropes in a ſhip, running in little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other, near the deck: uſed to force the main ſhrouds tight, for the greater ſecurity of the maſts, when the ſhip rolls.

CATHA'RTIC, CATHA'RTICAL, Adj. [from καθαρτικος, of καθαιρω, Gr.] cleanſing, applied in Medicine to thoſe medicines which cleanſe the body by ſtool; but in a more general ſenſe, to all medicines which cleanſe the body. Figuratively, any thing which cleanſes from crimes or impurities. "*Cathartics* of the mind." *Dec. of Piety.*

CATHE'DRAL, Adj. [from *cathedra*, Lat.] epiſcopal, belonging to a cathedral, or metropolitan church. In familiar language, old, antique, ſolemn, or venerable.

CATHE'DRAL, S. [from καθεδρα, Gr. a ſeat]

] the chief church of a dioceſe, where di-
e ſervice is ſung, the biſhop, prebends,
the reſt of the chapter have ſeats; and
ere the biſhop holds a court.

CA'THERINE-PEAR, S. [pronounced *ern-pear*] in Gardening, an early pear, h a remarkable red coat on that ſide which next the Sun, the other ſide being yellow.

CATHE'TER, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a hol- probe or inſtrument.

CA'THETUS, S. in Geometry, a line fall- perpendicularly on another line.

CA'THOLIC, Adj. [καθολικος, Gr.] uni- ſal, true. *Roman Catholicks*, is a title ich the papiſts arrogate to themſelves, to nify that all other religious profeſſions are iſms or hereſies. Catholic king, or majeſ- is the title of the king of Spain, which firſt borne by Ferdinand, and as Colum- e ſays, given him on account of his ex- ſion of the Moors.

CATHO'LICON, S. a remedy for all rders. Figuratively, an univerſal preſer- ive.

CA'TLING, S. [*kats leins*, Teut.] in Sur- y, a diſmembering knife.

CA'TMINT, S. in Botany, the *nepeta*, or *ria*, Lat. and *herbes aux chats*. It is ranged Linnæus in the firſt ſect of his 14th claſs.

CATO'PTRICAL, Adj. relating to catop- s.

CATO'PTRICS, S. [plural from κατοπ- , Gr. a looking glaſs] that part of optics ich treats of the laws of light reflected m mirrors.

CA'T-PIPE, S. the ſame as *catcal*, an in- ment which affords a ſhrill, ſqueaking diſagreeable ſound. "Some ſongſters— them out of their road—are meer *cat-* ." *L'Eſtr.*

CA'TS-EYE, S. among jewellers, a ſtone the opal kind, but far inferiour to it in ty. It is naturally of a ſemicircular fi- e, and flat at bottom.

CA'TS-FOOT, S. in Botany, an herb, ed alſo *ale-hoof*, or ground-ivy.

CA'T-STICK, S. a round ſtick, generally e of part of a broom-ſtick, uſed by boys rike the little round piece of wood, call- *cat*. See CAT.

CA'TTLE, S. [*katheyl*, Belg. Minſhew de- s it from κατιλαω, or κατιλαινω, Gr. to e] four-footed animals, diſtinguiſhed into *cattle*, ſuch as horſes, oxen, bulls, cows, their young; and into ſmall *cattle*, ſuch ms, ewes, lambs, goats, &c. Figura- y, perſons; a word of reproach.

CA'VALCADE, S. [from *cavalcade*, Fr. *cavalo*, Ital. a horſe] a grand pompous ceſſion on horſe-back, or in coaches.

CA'VALIER, S. [pronounced *cavaleer*, *cavalier*, Fr.] a knight, gentleman, or er who rides; a horſe-man. A reproach- term to thoſe who adhered to king rles, in the great rebellion.

CA'VALIER, Adj. gay, war-like, brave, polite; alſo proud, haughty.

CA'VALIERLY, Adv. bravely, politely, diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY, S. [*cavaliere*, Fr.] ſoldiers who fight and march on horſe back.

To CAVA'TE, V. A. [from *cavatum*, Lat.] to ſcoop, to bore. To make hollow.

CA'UDLE, S. [*chaud-eau*, Fr. *chaudelé*] a liquor uſed by women in their lying-in, being both diaphoretic and balſamic.

CA'VE, S. [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.] a hollow place made in a rock, or under ground. Figuratively, an hollow thing.

CA'VEAT, S. [Lat. let him beware] in Law, a proceſs in the ſpiritual court to ſtop the probate of a will, or the granting letters of adminiſtration.

CA'VERN, S. [*caverna*, Lat.] a hollow place under ground.

CA'VERNED, Adj. full of caverns, hollow, under-minded: dwelling in a *cavern*. "No *cavern'd* hermit." *Pope*.

CA'VERNOUS, Adj. full of caverns.

CAU'GHT, Participle preter of CATCH.

CA'VIARE, CA'VEARE, CA'VIER, S. [*caviare*, Ital.] the hard roes of ſturgeon ſalted, made into ſmall cakes, and dried in the ſun. They are eat with oil and lemon juice, are brought from Archangel, in Muſcovy; and much uſed by thoſe countries where Lent is obſerved with any ſtrictneſs.

To CA'VIL, V. N. [*caviller*, Fr.] to raiſe frivolous objections. Actively, to object to, to raiſe impertinent and frivolous objections againſt. "Then *cavil* the conditions." *Par. Loſt*.

CA'VIL, S. a groundleſs, impertinent, objection.

CAVILLA'TION, S. a diſpoſition of raiſing groundleſs objections.

CA'VILLER, S. a perſon who makes frivolous objections.

CA'VILLING, V. N. now in uſe inſtead of CAVILLATION.

CA'VILLINGLY, Adv. objecting in a frivolous manner.

CAVILLOUS, Adj. fond of ſtarting groundleſs objections.

CA'VITY, S. [*cavitas*, Lat.] hollowneſs, a hollow place.

CA'UL, S. [*caul*, Brit.] the hinder part of a woman's cap; the ſilk netting in the inſide of a wig. Figuratively, a kind of net. In Anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen, which covers a great part of the guts, contains them in their place, and keeps thoſe parts warm. Alſo a membrane, on the head of ſome children, at their birth.

CAULI'FEROUS, Adj. bearing a ſtalk.

CAU'LIFLOWER, S. [generally pronounced *colliflower*, from *caulis*, Lat. a ſtalk and *flower*] in Botany, a ſpecies of cabbage; this plant was brought from Cyprus, and though

though not brought to ſuch perfection as to be ſold in markets till 1680, yet ſince 1700, they have been ſo improved, that we have not only enough for our own uſe, but export vaſt quantities of them to Holland, and ſupply moſt nations in Europe with the ſeed; even in France, though ſituated in a warmer climate, and priding itſelf in its botanical perfection, very rarely can raiſe any before Michaelmas, whereas we have them in May, June, and July, and far exceeding any nation in Europe, either in goodneſs or ſize.

To CA'ULK, V. A. See CAKL.

CAU'SABLE, Adj. that which may be effected by the operation of ſome cauſe.

CAU'SAL, Adj. [*cauſalis*, Lat.] that which cauſes; relating to cauſes; implying or containing cauſes.

CAU'SALITY, S. [*cauſalitas*, low Lat.] the operation of a cauſe.

CAUSA'TION, S. [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] the power of producing an effect.

CA'USATIVE, Adj. [from *cauſa*, Lat.] that which expreſſes a cauſe.

CAU'SE, S. [*cauſe*, Fr. of *cauſa*, Lat.] that which produces any thing; a firſt cauſe is that which operates of itſelf; a ſecond cauſe, is that which derives its power from ſome other. Figuratively, the reaſon or motive for any undertaking. In a Law ſenſe, the matter in diſpute, or ſubject of a law-ſuit; a party or ſide in any diſpute.

To CAU'SE, V. A. to produce; to effect; to be the author of.

CAU'SELESSLY, Adv. without foundation; unjuſtly.

CAU'SELESS, Adj. derived from no cauſe; uncauſed; without juſt grounds, or motives. "My fears are *cauſeleſs*." *Denham*.

CAU'SER, S. that which produces.

CAU'SEY, or CAU'SEWAY, S. [the firſt ſpelling is proper, the ſecond erroneous, from *chauſſée*, Fr.] a maſſive collection of ſtone, ſtakes, &c. ſerving as a narrow path in wet or marſhy places, or as a mole to retain the waters of a pond, or prevent a river from overflowing the lower grounds.

CAU'STIC, or CAUSTICAL, Adj. [from καιω, Gr. to burn] in Medicine, that which operates like fire.

CAU'STIC, S. a remedy which operates like fire, by deſtroying the part to which it is applied, and by rarifying the humours underneath, diſcharges the aqueous parts, and produces a kind of dry cruſt. It is uſed to eat off proud fleſh, &c.

CA'UTELOUS, Adj. [*cauteleux*, Fr.] wary, cautious, circumſpect, including the weighing the conſequences of a thing in one's mind; alſo cunning, treacherous.

CA'UTELOUSLY, Adv. warily; cautiouſly; cunningly.

CAUTERIZA'TION, S. [from *cauterize*] the conſuming fleſh by hot irons, or cauſtic medicines.

To CAU'TERIZE, V. A. [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] in Surgery, to conſume by the application of a cautery.

CA'UTERY, S. [from καιω, Gr.] in Medicine, an application which deſtroys the texture of the parts by its violent activity, uſed to burn, ſear, or eat through ſome ſolid part of the body.

CA'UTION, S. [Fr. *cautio*, Lat.] a prudent manner of acting, wherein a perſon weighs the conſequences of an undertaking; warineſs; foreſight. Proviſion made to prevent any particular event, or evil; warning.

CA'UTIONARY, Adj. given as a ſecurity.

CA'UTIOUS, Adj. [from *cautus*, Lat.] wary; oppoſed to *raſh*, or *thoughtleſs*; watchful.

CA'UTIOUSLY, Adv. warily.

CA'UTIOUSNESS, S. the guarding againſt any bad conſequence, or preventing any danger; a prudent, wary conduct; circumſpection.

To CAW, V. N. to make a noiſe like a crow, &c.

To CEA'SE, V. N. [*ceſſer*, Fr.] to forbear or diſcontinue; to reſt; to be extinct or fail; to put a ſtop or an end to.

CE'ASELESS, Adj. without intermiſſion, pauſe, or reſpite; eternally.

CECU'TIENCY, S. [*cæcutientia*, Lat.] a tendency to blindneſs, a dimneſs of ſight, wherein a perſon can but juſt diſtinguiſh objects.

CE'DAR, S. [*cedrus*, Lat.] in Botany, a tree, a native of mount Libanus, its wood eſteemed incorruptible, and was made uſe of by ſolomon in building the temple; an oil is extracted from it which is reputed to be a great preſerver of books and parchments, and is mentioned as indued with that quality by claſſic authours. It is an ever-green; prodigious thick, and reſembles a pyramid.

CE'DRINE, Adj. [*cedrinus*, Lat.] belonging to the cedar-tree.

To CE'IL, V. A. [*cælo*, Lat.] to cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING, S. [from *ceil*] the upper part or roof of a room, or a lay or covering of plaiſter over laths, nailed on the bottom of the joiſts, which bear the floor of an upper room.

To CE'LEBRATE, V. A. [*celebro*, Lat.] to make honourable mention of, including the idea of ſuperiour excellence and veneration; to praiſe or commend. To perform the ſolemn rites of any particular day.

CELEBRA'TION, S. [from *celebrate*, of *celebro*, Lat.] the performance of any rite; praiſe, fame, renown.

CELE'BRIOUS, Adj. [*celeber*, Lat.] famed, renowned, celebrated.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, S. renown, fame.

CELEB'RITY, S. [*celebritas*, Lat.] renown; fame.

CELE'RITY, [*celeritas*, Lat.] ſwiftneſs; oppoſed to ſlowneſs; velocity; rapidity.

CE'LERY, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of parſley, uſed in ſalads.

CELES'TIAL, Adj, [*cæleſtis*, Lat.] in heavenly regions, applied to ſituation; angelical.

CELE'STIALLY, Adv. heavenly, angelly.

CELI'BACY, S. [from *cælebs*, Lat.] the married ſtate.

CELI'BATE, S. [from *cælibatus*, Lat.] ingle life. See CELIBACY.

CE'LL, S. [*cella*, Lat. κοιλος, Gr. and כלא] a hollow place; a little apartment, herein the ancient monks uſed to dwell; a ſmall apartment in a priſon. In Anatomy, the bags, bladders, or cavities wherein fluids are lodged. In Botany, the hollow places in the huſks or pods of plants; the little diviſions in beehives, in which the honey is ſtored: their hexagonal form gives us no inconſiderable idea of their prudence, or rather the wiſdom of providence, becauſe it is the only form in which they could have framed them to poſſeſs leſs room by interſtices, or to have contain them more capacious. The circle, triangle or ſquare, could not have ſerved their purpoſe ſo well, and their pitching on the only figure, which human prudence could have contrived for their benefit, ſhews them to be actuated by a principle equal to that of human reaſon in this caſe, and reminds us that God is every where ordering all things by his wiſdom, as well as ſuſtaining them by his power.

CE'LLAR, S. [*cella*, Lat.] a place under ground for keeping ſtores.

CE'LLARAGE, S. cellar-room.

CE'LLULAR, Adj. [*cellula*, Lat.] abounding in little cells or cavities.

CE'MENT, S. [*cæmentum*, Lat.] any glutinous ſubſtance uſed to ſtick things together. Pliny mentions a cement made of flour, whites of eggs, and ſtones powdered, which, he ſays, becomes as hard as marble. Among Chemiſts, a matter uſed for joining their veſſels together. Figuratively, that which unites.

To CE'MENT, V. A. to unite; to join.

To CE'MENT, V. N. to join together in a manner as not to be eaſily divided.

CEMENTA'TION, S. the act of joining by cement. Among Refiners, the art of purifying metals by a cement made of bricks, ſcales martis, and veneris, alum, vitriol, bloodſtone, nitre, ſulphur, ſal ammoniac, ſal gem, &c.

CE'METRY, S. [κοιμητηριον, Gr.] a church yard or burying ground.

CENOBI'TICAL, Adj. [from κοινος, and βιος, Gr.] living in community. "Eremetical, *cenobitical* nuns." *Stillingfleet.*

CE'NSER, S. [*encenſoire*, Fr.] the veſſel in which incenſe is burnt.

CE'NSOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman magiſtrate employed to inſpect and correct the people. Now by moderns to ſignify a perſon given to find fault and cenſure.

CENSO'RIAN, Adj. [from *cenſor*] relating to a cenſor.

CENSO'RIOUS, Adj. addicted to find fault with the actions or productions of others; a word of reproach including ill-natured ſeverity in the perſon guilty of it. "*Cenſorious* of his neighbours." *Watts.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſevere, cenſorious manner.

CE'NSORSHIP, S. the office of a *cenſor*.

CE'NSURABLE, Adj. deſerving cenſure; blameable.

CE'NSURE, S. [*cenſura*, Lat.] the act of blaming; a reproof, or reprimand. In Eccleſiaſtical Government, a puniſhment inflicted on a perſon.

To CE'NSURE, V. A. to reprove a perſon publicly; to reprimand; blame; or find fault with; to condemn.

CE'NSURER, S. a perſon who is fond of cenſuring; one who is addicted to reproving others for their defects.

CE'NT, S. [an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat.] uſed to expreſs the profit or loſs ariſing from the ſale of any commodity, the rate of commiſſions, &c. and ſignifies the proportion or ſum loſt, or gained, &c. in every 100, thus 5 *per cent.* loſs, implies that the ſeller hath loſt 5 pounds on every 100 pounds.

CE'NTAUR, S. [*centaurus*, Lat.] an imaginary being, repreſented by ancient poets, as compoſed partly of the human and partly of the brute ſpecies. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation in the ſouth hemiſphere.

CENTISMAL, S. [*centeſimus*, Lat.] the hundredth place in decimal arithmetic.

CE'NTIPEDE, S. [from *centum*, Lat.] a venomous inſect, in the Weſt-Indies, ſo called from its having a prodigious number of feet.

CENTLIVRE, Mrs. Suſanna. This lady was daughter of one Mr. Freeman of Holbeach in Lincolnſhire, who altho' he had been poſſeſſed of no inconſiderable eſtate, yet being a diſſenter, and a zealous parliamentarian, was at the time of the reſtoration extremely perſecuted, as were alſo the family of his wife, who was daughter of Mr. Markam, a gentleman of a good eſtate at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, but of the ſame political principles with Mr. Freeman, ſo that his eſtate was confiſcated, and he himſelf compelled to fly to Ireland. How long he ſtaid there I have not been able to trace, nor whether our authoreſs, who from a compariſon of concurring circumſtances, I imagine, muſt have been born about 1680, drew her firſt breath in that kingdom, or in England. Theſe are particulars all her hiſtorians have been ſilent in regard to, yet I am apt to conjecture that ſhe was born in Ireland, as I think it probable her mother might not return to her native country, till after the death of her huſband, which happened when this girl was only three years old. Be this as it will, we find her left to the wide world by the death of her mother alſo, before ſhe had completed her twelfth year. Whincop relates a romantic ſtory of her in a very early period of her life, which although he ſeems miſta-

ken in ſome parts of her hiſtory, (at leaſt either he or Jacob muſt have been ſo) having made her father ſurvive her mother, and even to have married again before his death, yet as he ſeems to have taken pains in collecting many circumſtances of her life which are no where elſe related, I cannot think myſelf authoriſed entirely to omit it. He tells us that after her father's death, finding herſelf very ill treated by her ſtepmother, ſhe determined, though almoſt deſtitute of money and every other neceſſary, to go up to London to ſeek a better fortune than what ſhe had hitherto experienced. That as ſhe was proceeding on her journey on foot, ſhe was met by a young gentleman from the univerſity of Cambridge, (whoſe name, by the way he informs us of, and was no other than the afterwards well known Anthony Hammond, Eſq;) who was ſo extremely ſtruck with her youth and beauty, and ſo affected with the diſtreſs which her circumſtances naturally declared in her countenance, that he fell inſtantly in love with her, and enquiring into the particulars of her ſtory, ſoon prevailed on her inexperienced innocence to ſeize on the protection he offered her, and go with him to Cambridge, where, equipping her in boy's cloaths, he introduced her to his intimates at college as a relation who was come down to ſee the univerſity, and paſs ſome time with him there; and that they continued this intercourſe for ſome months, till at length, ſated perhaps with poſſeſſion, or perhaps afraid that the affair would be diſcovered at the univerſity, he perſuaded her to come to London, providing her however with a conſiderable ſum of money, and a letter of recommendation to a gentlewoman of his acquaintance in town, ſealing the whole with a promiſe, which however it does not appear he ever performed, of ſpeedily following her to London, and there renewing their amorous intercourſe. If this ſtory is true, it muſt have happened when ſhe was extremely young; Whincop, as well as the other writers acknowledging that ſhe was married in her ſixteenth year to a nephew of the late Sir Stephen Fox. But that gentleman not living with her above a twelve month, her wit and beauty ſoon procured her a ſecond huſband, whoſe name was Carrol, and who was an officer in the army, but he having the misfortune to be killed in a duel within about a year and half after their marriage, ſhe became a ſecond time a widow. This loſs was a ſevere affliction to her, as ſhe appears to have ſincerely loved this gentleman. Partly perhaps to divert her melancholy, but chiefly it is probable for the ſake of a ſupport, ſhe now applied to her pen, and became a votary to the muſes, and it is under this name of Carrol that ſome of her earlier pieces were publiſhed. Her firſt attempt was in tragedy, in a play called the Perjured Huſband; yet her natural vivacity leading her afterwards more to comedy, we find but one more attempt in the buſkin among eight dramatic pieces which ſhe afterwards wrote.

Such an attachment ſhe ſeems to have had to the theatre, that ſhe even became herſelf a performer, though it is probable of no great merit, as ſhe never roſe above the condition of a country actreſs. However, ſhe was not long in this way of life, for in 1693 performing the part of Alexander the Great in Lee's Rival Queens, at Windſor, where the court then was, ſhe wounded the heart of one Mr. Joſeph Centlivre, yeoman of the mouth, or in other words, principal cook to her majeſty, who ſoon after married her, and after paſſing ſeveral years happily together, ſhe died at his houſe in Spring-Garden, Charing-Croſs, on the 1ſt of December 1723, and was buried in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields.

Thus did ſhe at length happily cloſe a life which at its firſt ſetting out was overclouded with difficulty and misfortune. She for many years enjoyed the intimacy and eſteem of the moſt eminent wits of the time, as Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Rowe, Budgell, Farquhar, Dr. Sewell, &c. and very few authors received more tokens of eſteem and patronage from the Great; to which both ever the conſideration of her ſex, and the power of her beauty, of which ſhe poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare, might, in ſome degree, contribute.

Her diſpoſition was good-natured, benevolent and friendly, and her converſation not what could be called witty, was at leaſt ſprightly and entertaining. Her family had been warm party folks, and ſhe ſeemed to inherit the ſame diſpoſition from them, maintaining the ſtricteſt attachment to whig principles, even in the moſt dangerous times, and a moſt zealous regard for the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover. This party ſpirit, however, which breathes even in many of her dramatic pieces, procured her ſome friends and many enemies.

As a writer, it is no very eaſy thing to eſtimate her rank. It muſt be allowed that her plays do not abound with wit, and that the language of them is ſometimes even poor, enervate, incorrect and puerile, but their plots are buſy and well conducted, and their characters in general natural and well marked. But as plot and character are undoubtedly the body and ſoul of comedy; and language and wit, at beſt, but the cloathing and external ornaments, it is certainly leſs excuſable to ſhew a deficiency in the former, than in the latter. And the ſucceſs of ſome of Mrs. Centlivre's plays plainly evince that the firſt will ſtrike the minds of an audience more powerfully than the laſt, ſince her comedy of the Buſy Body, which all the players had decried before its appearance, which

ilks had even for a time abſolutely refuſed play in, and which the audience came pre- iced againſt, rouſed their attention in de- ite of that prejudice, and forced a run of iteen nights, while Mr. Congreve's Way the World, which perhaps contains more e intrinſic wit, and unexceptionable accu- y of language than any dramatic piece er written, brought on the ſtage with every vantage of recommendation, and when the thor was in the height of reputation, could rcely make its way at all. Nay, I have en confidently aſſured, that the very ſame at actor I mentioned juſt now, made uſe of is remarkable expreſſion with regard to her ld Stroke for a Wife, *viz.* "that not only r play would be damn'd, but ſhe herſelf be mn'd for writing it." Yet we find it ſtill nding on the liſt of acting plays, nor is it er performed without meeting with the ap- obation of the audience, as do alſo her ſy Body, Wonder, and Artifice.

That Mrs. Centlivre was very perfectly quainted with life, and cloſely read the inds and manners of mankind, no one I ink can doubt who reads her comedies; but at appears to me the moſt extraordinary when we conſider her hiſtory, the diſad- ntages ſhe muſt have labour'd under by ing ſo early left to buſtle with the world, d that all the education ſhe could have had uſt have been owing to her own applica- on and aſſiduity, when I ſay we conſider r as an abſolutely ſelf-cultivated genius, is aſtoniſhing to find the traces of ſo much ading and learning as we meet with in any of her pieces, ſince for the drawing of e various characters ſhe has preſented us ith, ſhe muſt have perfectly well underſtood e *French*, *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* languages, all e provincial dialects of her own, and ſome- hat even of the *Latin*, ſince all theſe ſhe caſionally makes uſe of, and whenever ſhe es ſo, it is conſtantly with the utmoſt pro- iety and the greateſt accuracy. In a word, cannot help giving it as my opinion, that we do not allow her to be the very firſt of r female writers, ſhe has but one above her, d may juſtly be plac'd next to her predeceſ- r in dramatic glory, the great Mrs. *Behn*.

She wrote

1. Artifice. Comedy.
2. Baſſet Table. Com.
3. Beau's Duel. Com.
4. Bickerſtaff's Burying. F.
5. Bold Stroke for a Wife. C.
6. Buſy Body. Com.
7. Cruel Gift. Trag.
8. Gameſter. Com.
9. Gotham Election. Farce.
10. Love at a Venture. Com.
11. Love's Contrivances. Com.
12. Man's Bewitch'd. Com.
13. MARPLOT. Com.
14. Perjur'd Huſband. Treg.
15. Perplex'd Lovers. Com.
16. Platonic Lady. Com.
17. Stolen Heireſs. Com.
18. Wife well managed. Farce.
19. Wonder. Com.

CE'NTO, S. [Ital. and Lat. a cloak made of patches] in poetry, a piece wholly compoſed of verſes from other authors.

CE'NTRAL, Adj. [from *centre*] relating to, or placed in the centre, "*Central* earth." *Pope*. Dark as at the center. "*Central* night." *Par. Loſt*.

CE'NTRALLY, Adv. entirely; perpendicularly; relating to the centre of gravity. "Reſts *centrally* upon it." *Dryd*.

CE'NTRE, S. [*centrum*, Lat.] the point or middle of a line or plain, which divides it into two equal parts. *Centre* of a baſtion, is a point in the middle of the gorge. The *centre* of a battalion, is the middle of a battalion. The *centre* of a circle, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Centre* of gravity, is that point about which all the parts of a body ballance each other. *Centre* of motion, is that point which remains at reſt, while all the other parts of a body move about it.

To CE'NTRE, V. A. to fix on; to tend to; to be collected together. "Thy joys are *centred* all on me alone." *Prior*. To meet, like rays in a *centre*.

CE'NTRIC, Adj. placed or ſituated in the centre. Central.

CENTRIFU'GAL, Adj. flying or receding from the centre.

CENTRIPE'TAL, Adj. [from *centrum*, Lat. and *peto*, Lat.] tending towards the centre.

CE'NTRY, S. See SENTRY, or SENTINEL.

To CENTU'RIATE, V. A. [*centurio*, Lat.] to divide into hundreds.

CENTU'RION, S. [*centurio*, Lat.] a military officer who commanded an hundred men.

CE'NTURY, S. [*centuria*, Lat.] a hundred years, applied to time; a hundred men applied to perſons.

CEPHALIC, Adj. [from κεφαλη, Gr. the head] remedies for diſorders in the head; and are ſuch as attenuate the blood ſo, as to make it circulate through the capillary veſſels of the brain.

CERA'STES, S. [Gr. from κερας, Gr. a horn] a ſerpent ſuppoſed to have horns. "*Ceraſtes* horn'd." *Par Loſt*.

CE'RATE, S. [from *cera*, Lat. wax] an ointment, made of oil, wax and other ingredients.

CE'RATED, Adj. [*ceratus*, Lat.] covered with wax.

CE'RECLOTH, S. a cloth ſpread with cerate or other ointment, or ſalve.

CE'REMENTS, S. [from *cera*, Lat, wax] cloths dipped in melted wax, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped.

CEREMO'NIAL, Adj. relating to a ceremony; conſiſting in mere external ſhow; formal. Uſed ſubſtantively, an external rite.

CEREMO'NIOUS, Adj. [from *ceremony*] conſiſting in external rites; ſuperſtitious; formal. Figuratively, awful. "O the ſacrifice, how *ceremonious*, ſolemn, and unearthly." *Shak.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, Adv. in a polite and civil manner, wherein a perſon ſhews more compliment than real friendſhip.

CE'REMONY, S. [*ceremonia*, Lat.] an outward rite, or external form in religion. Polite addreſs, or the manner uſed in order to ſhow civility in external behaviour.

CE'RTAIN, Adj. [*certus*, Lat.] reſolved, determined; ſure, clear, ſo as to admit no doubt.

CE'RTAINLY, Adv. without doubt, queſtion, or ſcruple.

CE'RTAINTY, S. the ſtate of being ſure of a thing. A phyſical certainty, is that which depends on the evidence of ſenſe; a mathematical certainty, is that which no man any ways doubts of, as that 100 is more than 1. A *moral certainty*, is that whoſe proof depends on clearneſs of teſtimony; and when theſe concur cannot be doubted of without obſtinacy. Figuratively, an event which muſt neceſſarily happen.

CERTI'FICATE, S. [*certifico*, low Lat.] a teſtimony in writing to certify any truth. Alſo any teſtimony.

To CER'TIFY, V. A. [*certifier*, Fr.] to give certain notice of a thing. To atteſt.

CERTIORA'RI, S. [Lat.] a writ for the chancery or court of King's-bench, directed to an inferior court, to demand the records of a cauſe there depending; and is obtained on complaint that the party who ſeeks it, is not like to have a fair trial in the inferior court. *Fitz. Nat. Brev.* 242. 2. *Lill. Abr.* 253. 2. *Hales's Hiſt. P. C.* 215.

CE'RTITUDE, S. [*certitudo*, Lat.] freedom from doubt. See CERTAINTY.

CERVI'CAL, Adj. [from *cervicalis*, Lat.] ſituated in the neck: the cervical nerves, are ſo called from their being ſituated in the neck.

CE'RVIX, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the hinder part of the neck.

CERU'MEN, S. [Lat.] ear-wax, at its firſt diſcharge from the glands it is fluid, but grows hard afterwards; the deſign of providence in ſecuring this organ, both by the conſiſtence, and bitterneſs of this excrement, from the inroads of inſects, cannot be ſufficiently admired and adored.

CE'RUSSE, S. [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] white-lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paſte. As it is uſed by ladies as a beautifier, it will not be unſeaſonable to inform them, that it ſpoils the eye-ſight, and if drawn in with the breath, cauſes incurable aſthmas, and is a rank poiſon, if ſwallowed with the ſpittle; anticipates old age, and furrows with wrinkles "the human face divine." *Milt.*

CESA'RIAN, Adj. [from *Cæſar*] in Anatomy, the *ceſarian* ſection, is the cutting a child from its mother's womb, either dead or alive. Thoſe ſo delivered are called *ceſares*, ſuch were Julius Cæſar, Scipio Africanus, Manlius, and Edward VI.

To CE'SS, V. A. [of *aſſeſſare*, Ital.] to tax, to aſſeſs, to rate; or lay a rate upon.

CE'SS, S. [ſee the *verb*] a tax; the act of levying rates, or taxing. Proportion, conception, bounds; compute, or the power of computing, or eſtimating. "The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *ceſs*." *Shak.*

CESSA'TION, S. [*ceſſatio*, Lat.] a pauſe, reſt, or ſtop. Figuratively, a truce.

CE'SSIBLE, Adj. giving way to a ſtroke with eaſe, or without reſiſtance.

CE'SSION, S. [Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.] the act of yielding without reſiſtance. In Common Law, an act whereby a perſon transfers his right to another. In Civil Law, a ſurrender of a perſon's effects to his creditors, to avoid impriſonment, a kind of bankruptcy. In Eccleſiaſtic Law, the doing of ſome act, or aſſuming ſome charge, whereby a perſon's benefice becomes vacant; ſuch as the accepting of a ſecond living when the firſt is rated at more than 8 l. in the king's books.

CE'SSIONARY, Adj. having delivered all his effects. See CESSION.

CE'STUS, S. [Lat.] a girdle, which the poets aſcribe to Venus.

CETA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *cete*, Lat. a whale] of the whale kind.

C. FAUT, S. in Muſic, one of the notes in the gamut.

CHA'D, S. a round kind of a fiſh.

To CHAFE, V. A. [*echauffer*, Fr.] to warm by rubbing; to make ſore by friction. "Like an angry boar, *chafed* with ſweat." *Shak.* To make angry; neuterly, to grow angry or fret.

CHA'FE, S. [from the *verb*] anger, heat, or peviſh warmth.

CHA'FER, S. [*ceofer*, Sax. *kever*, Belg. *keafer*, Teut.] a yellow beetle, with two antennæ or horns, making a very loud buzzing noiſe when flying, and appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are ſometimes called *May-bugs*.

CHA'FF, S. [*chaf*, Sax. *kaf*, Belg.] the huſks of corn, which is ſeparated from the flour by winnowing. Figuratively, any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER, V. N. [*kauffen*, Belg. to buy] to make a bargain. To haggle, to buy, to truck or exchange.

CHA'FFERER, S. one who buys, or en-

deal-

ours to purchaſe a thing cheap; a hag-

HA'FFERY, S. buying, or ſelling. ffic.

HAFFINCH, S. according to *Phillips* ng bird ſo called from its delighting in f.

HA'FFY, Adj. conſiſting of chaff, like f. Light.

HAF'FING-DISH, S. an utenſil to ain coals for warming; keeping any warm; ſometimes placed on tables, fitted with a handle.

HAGRI'N, S. [pronounced *ſhagreen*, *chagrine*, Fr.] unevenneſs of temper, umour; diſpleaſure, peeviſhneſs.

o CHAGRI'N, V. A. [*chagriner*, Fr.] eaſe; vex, or make uneaſy.

HA'IN, S. [*chaine*, Fr.] a collection of al pieces of metal linked together. An ment uſed round the neck by ſeveral iſtrates. Iron links, with which beaſt or oners are ſecured. In Surveying, a ſeries on links, uſed for meaſuring land. Fiatively, in the plural, a ſtate of ſlavery ries of things dependant on each other.

o CHA'IN, V. A. [from the noun] to re, or confine with a chain. To enſlave. Who *chained* his country." *Pope.* To e in friendſhip. "In this vow do *chain* ſoul with thine." *Shak.*

HAIN-PUMP, S. a double pump uſed arge Engliſh veſſels, which yields a great ntity of water.

HA'IN-SHOT, S. two half bullets faſtd together by a chain, uſed at ſea.

HA'IN-WORK, S. work wi.h open es, like the links of a chain; and not unphiligree work. "Nets of chequer-work wreaths of *chain-work*." 1 *Kings* vii. 17.

HA'IR, S. [*chair*, Fr.] a ſeat for one on, with a back to it. The ſeat of juſ or authority. A covered carriage born wo men; a ſedan. *To take the chair*, imthat a perſon preſides at an aſſembly, or

HA'IRMAN, S. one who preſides at an bly or club. One who carries a chair, dan.

HA'ISE, S. [Fr.] an open carriage on wheels drawn by a ſingle horſe. Alſo hicle drawn by two horſes.

HALCO'GRAPHY, S. [from χαλκος and γραφω] the art of engraving, writon braſs.

H'ALDER; CHALDRON, CHAUDN, S. a dry meaſure for coals, contain- 12 ſacks. The chaldron ſhould weigh 0 lb. On board ſhip, 21 chaldrons are ed to the ſcore.

HA'LICE, S. [Fr. *calc*, Sax. *kelch*, Teut.] erly uſed for a cup, or drinking veſſel a foot to it. "I'll have prepared him, *halice* for the nonce." *Shak.* The vaſes uſed at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

CHA'LICED, Adj. [from *chalice*] formed in the ſhape of a cup, or having a cup: "On *chaliced* flow'rs." *Shak.*

CHA'LK, S. [pronounced *chauk*, *calck*, Brit.] a white marle, for its purity, exceeding all other marles. It is of great ſervice in the heart-burn, in the worms, and when aſſes milk is apt to curdle on the ſtomach: ſcraped into ſour beer, it blunts its acidities, and recovers it.

To CHA'LK, V. A. to rub or mark, with chalk; to manure with chalk. To direct; point out. "*Chalked out* a way for others." *Dryd.*

CHA'LKY, Adj. abounding with chalk; white with chalk.

To CHA'LLENGE, V. A. [*challenger*, Fr.] to dare a perſon to fight. Figuratively, to dare a perſon to enter into a litterary conteſt. To accuſe. "Whom I may rather *challenge for* unkindneſs." *Shak.* To lay claim to as a right.

CHA'LLENGE, S. a provocation, or ſummons to fight. A claim of a thing, as a right. In Law, an exception againſt a perſon.

CHA'LLENGER, S. one who defies or provokes, another perſon to fight him. A claimant. In Law, one who objects to a juror.

CHALY'BEATE, Adj. [from *chalybs*, Lat. ſteel] impregnated with ſteel

CHAM, S. [Perſ. mighty lord, Sclav.] the title of the ſovereign princes in Tartary.

CHA'MBER, S. [*ſiamber*, Brit. *chambre*, Fr.] any room between the ground floor, and garrets of a houſe. A retired room. An apartment, occupied as a public office or court of juſtice. Any cavity. A ſpecies of ordinance. "Cannons, demicannons, *chambers*." *Camden.*

To CHA'MBER, V. N. to be wanton with woman.

CHA'MBERER, S. [from *chamber* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man] one that is addicted to women; and intrigue.

CHAM'BERLAIN, S. [*kammerling*, Teut. *chambellan*, Fr.] one who has the care of a chamber. The Lord great *chamberlain*, is the ſixth officer of the crown, has the proviſion of every thing at the houſe of lords, diſpoſes of the ſword of ſtate; dreſſes and undreſſes the king at his coronation, having for his fee, the king's-bed, all the furniture of his chamber, his night clothes, the ſilver baſon in which he waſhes, and all the towels. Lord *chamberlain* of the houſhold, has the overſight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, excepting the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues. In London,

the

the *chamberlain* has the cognizance of all disputes between masters and apprentices, and makes free, &c. Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſan, the preſent *chamberlain* of London, is an ornament and an honour to human nature.

CH'AMBERLAINSHIP, S. the office and duty of a *chamberlain*.

CH'AMBER-MAID, S. a maid-ſervant, who attends and takes care of the chambers.

To CH'AMBLET, V. N. [*zambelot*, Arab. watered cloth] to be variegated; to appear like cloth or ſilk, watered by the calenderer. "Some have the veins more varied or *chambleted*." *Bacon*.

CHAME'LION, S. [χαμαιλεων, Gr.] See CHAMELEON, though this is the proper ſpelling.

CH'AMOMILE, S. [χαμαι, Gr. on the ground, and μηλον, Gr. a fruit] in Botany, a plant ſo called, from its trailing along the ground. Hoffman ſays, that the flowers of this ſimple are more beneficial and kind to the inteſtines, than thoſe of any other plant, and preſcribes them for clyſters; but expeperience ſeems to have given it a greater recommendation than his pen; ſince nothing is more common than clyſters of this ſort.

To CHA'MP, V. A [*champayer*, Fr.] to grind any thing hard with the teeth, ſo as to render it fit to ſwallow.

CHA'MPAIGN, S. [*campagne*, Fr.] a flat, open country.

CHA'MPARTY, or CHA'MPERTY, S. [from *champs*, Fr. lands and *partir*, Fr. to divide] in Law, a contract made either with the plaintiff or defendant, for giving part of the thing ſued for, to the perſon who undertakes to bear the charges of a ſuit, provided he ſucceeds therein. 1 *Inſt.* 368. Thoſe who are guilty of it, are liable to impriſonment for three years, and a fine at the king's pleaſure. 28 Edw. 1. *c.* 11.

CHA'MPIGNON, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhampinnion*] in Botany, a plant of a roundiſh form like a button, the upper part and ſtalk of which are very white, the under when opened of a livid fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken very white, when ſuffered to grow they will expand till the head becomes flat, or parallel to the horizon. The ſeeds of this vegetable were for ſome time unknown, till diſcovered by Dr. *Fothergil*, an eminent phyſician and naturaliſt.

CHA'MPION, S. [Fr. *campione*, Ital.] a perſon who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The king's champion is an officer, who, while he is at dinner on his coronation day, challenges any to conteſt the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and ſends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee.

CHA'NCE, S. [Fr.] a word which implies that an event was unexpected, or that the cauſe of a thing is unknown. A future event; an unforeſeen calamity or misfortune; a thing which was not intended; the manner of deciding things, whoſe direction is not reducible to any rules. "A *chance* at cards. *No chance*, is uſed to imply no probability of ſucceeding, or that the number of chances againſt a perſon is ſo many, that thoſe for him are comparatively none.

To CHA'NCE, V. N. to happen unexpectedly.

CHA'NCE-MEDLEY, S. the killing of a perſon, without deſign.

CHA'NCEABLE, Adj. without deſign accidental. "*Chanceable* coming in of bella" *Sidney*.

CHA'NCEL, S. [*chancel*, Norman Fr. choir of a church] the eaſtern part of church, from the altar to the rail that cloſes it.

CHA'NCELLOR, S. [*chancelleir*, Fr.] word of various ſignifications. The *high chancellor*, is the chief adminiſtrator juſtice next the king, is inveſted with abſolute power to mitigate the ſeverity of the in his deciſions, has the diſpoſiton of all eccleſiaſtic benefices in the gift of the under 20 l. per ann. in the king's book and takes place of all the nobility, except the royal family, and the archbiſhop of Canbury. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an ficer who takes care of the intereſt of crown. *Chancellor of an Univerſity*; is chief magiſtrate, who ſeals diplomas, of degrees, and defends the rights and leges of the place. *Chancellor of the order the Garter*, ſeals the commiſſions and dates of the chapter, keeps the regiſter delivers tranſcripts of it under the ſeal their order.

CA'NCELLORSHIP, S. the office duty of a chancellor.

CHA'NCERY, S. the higheſt court judicature in this kingdom, except the liament, whereof the lord chancellor is judge. Its juriſdiction is ordinary, and extraordinary or abſoſolute. The dinary court is that in which the lord cellor obſerves the method of the comm law; the extraordinary, that wherein he an unlimited power, which he exerciſes mitigating the rigour of the law, and gi remedy by bill and anſwer.

CHA'NCRE, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhan* in Surgery, a tubercle which has its ſeat the unctuous humour that fills the veſſic texture. An ulcer uſually ariſing from ordinate uſe of women.

CHA'NCROUS, Adj. that has the qu ties of a *chancre*.

CHA'NDELIER, S. [from *chandel*, Fr candle] a branch for holding candles.

CHA'NDLER, S. [*chandelier*, Fr.] a ſon who makes and ſells candles.

To CHA'NGE, V. A. [*changer*, Fr.

re one thing for another; to resign one ing for another; to give a person the va- e of money in other coin. To alter. Fi- uratively, to make a thing better or worse. pplied to the moon, to increase, or de- rease.

CHA'NGE, S. the act of giving any thing r another. Novelty; in ringing, the al- ration of the order in which sets of bells e rung.

CH'ANGEABLE, Adj. that which may e changed; inconstant; fickle; applied to lour, that which appears different in dif- rent positions.

CH'ANGEABLENESS, S. want of con- stency, fickleness; what is liable to alteration.

CH'ANGEABLY, Adv. so as to be sub- ct to alteration; inconstantly.

CH'ANGEFUL, Adj. altering upon slight rounds, ; fickle; inconstant.

CH'ANGELING, S. a child taken in om of another. A fool, natural, or ideot; e apt to alter his sentiments frequently.

CHA'NNEL, S. [*canal* Fr. *canalis*, Lat.] e hollow in which running waters flow; e arm of a sea, or a narrow river. Figura- ively, a hollow place worn by any running ream. "Scalding tears that wore a *chan- el*." *Dryd.* In architecture, the gutter or urrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NT, V. A. [*chanter*, Fr.] to ng; to celebrate in songs or hymns; to ound a chord with the voice to any musical nstrument

CHA'NT, S. [from the verb] a song; tune; a tune used in a cathedral.

CHA'NTER, S. [from *chant* and *er*, of *er*, Sax. a man] a singer in a cathedral; a ngster.

CHA'NTRESS, S. a female singer.

CHA'NTRY, S. a chapel, endowed for riests to say the mass in.

CHA'OS, S. [Gr.] the original confused ass of matter out of which all visible hings were made, called by Moses, *Tohu, Vabohu*, Heb. and which seems to have een believed by almost all nations, as may e collected from Burnet's Archæologia Phi- osophica, and the notes in Le Clerc's edi- on of Grotius, on the truth of the Christian eligion. Any confused irregular mixture.

CHAO'TIC, Adj. resembling a chaos.

To CHAP, V. A. [*kappen*, Belg.] to break nto chinks by excessive heat, applied to and; appear as if cut, applied to the effects f cold on the hands.

CHA'P, S. an opening or cleft in the ground, owing to excessive drought.

CHA'P, S. [seldom used in the singular, nless by anatomists] the upper or under art of the mouth of a beast.

CHA'PE, S. [*chappe*, Fr. *chapa*, Span.] he hook by which a sword is fastened to the calbard; the steel ring by which a buckle s held to the strap.

CHA'PEL, S. [Fr. *capella*, Lat.] a little church; or small building, either adjoining to, or making part of a cathedral or church, or else built at a distance from it, wherein divine service is performed; when at a dis- tance it is called a chapel of ease. Likewise a name given to a printer's work-house, from that business being originally carried on in a chapel.

CHA'PELESS, Adj. nothing to fasten it; no *chape*.

CHA'PELRY, S. the jurisdiction or li- mits of a chapel.

CHA'PLAIN, S. [*capellanus*, Lat.] one who performs divine service in a chapel; or is retained in the service, of some noble per- sonage to perform divine service, and instruct the family in their duty to GOD. His majesty can retain as many as he pleases, who have the power of holding as many benefices as he thinks proper to give them; an archbishop may retain 8 chaplains, a duke or bishop 6, a marquess or earl 5, a viscount 4, a baron 3, and a dutchess, marchioness, countess and baroness, being widows, 2, all which may purchase a licence or dispensation, and take two benefices with cure by 21 *Hen.* viii. *c.* 13.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, S. the office or re- venue of a chaplain.

CHAPLESS, Adj. having no flesh.

CHAPLET, S. [*chapelet*, Fr.] a wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the romish church a string of beads. In ar- chitecture, a little moulding, cut or carved in round beads.

CHA'PMAN, S. [*ceapman*, Sax.] A buyer or seller.

CHA'PS, S. [plural of *chap*, *ceaflas*, Sax.] the mouth of a beast of prey. Used vul- garly for the mouth of a human creature.

CHA'PT, or CHA'PPED, *particip. pass.* of *chap*.

CHA'PTER, S. [*chapitre*, Fr. *capituluni*, Lat.] the division of a book; hence, *to the end of the chapter*, is a phrase implying throughout; to the end. In Canon Law, a congregation of clergymen, under the dean, in a cathedral church.

CHA'R, S. in Natural History, a fish, a kind of golden alpine trout, breeding in Winander mere, in Lancashire, and other northern lakes.

CHA'R, S. [pronounced *chair* from *cara*, Sax. care,] work done, by the day, by a wo- man.

To CHA'R, V. N. [pronounced *chair*] to do the occasional house work of a family.

CHA'RWOMAN, S. a woman, hired ac- cidentally, or for odd days, to clean a house or do other offices of a maid-servant.

CHA'RACTER, S. [Lat. χαραχτηρ, Gr.] a figure or mark to convey some idea to the mind. A letter of the alphabet. The pecu- liarities of a person's hand-writing, distin- guishing

guiſhing it from all others. An aſſemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one perſon is diſtinguiſhed from another. Office, dignity or authority.

To CHA'RACTER, V. A. to engrave. "Theſe precepts *on* thy memory, ſee thou *character*." *Shakeſp.*

CHARACTERI'STIC, CHARACTERI'STICAL, Adj. that which diſtinguiſhes from any thing of the ſame ſpecies.

CHARACTERI'STIC, S. a peculiar mark, or aſſemblage of qualities which diſtinguiſhes a perſon. In Grammar, the principal letter of a word which is preſerved in moſt of its tenſes and moodes, derivatives, or compounds, ſerving to fix its etymology, or to aſcertain its conjugation. Characteriſtic of a logarithm, is its index or exponent.

To CHARACTERI'SE, V. A. to deſcribe a perſon or thing by the properties, which diſtinguiſh it from others. To mark with a peculiar ſtamp or form.

CHA'RCOAL, S. a kind of coal made of oak half burnt. That for powder mills is made of elder wood. The prodigious number of its pores deſerves remark, there being according to microſcopical obſervations, not leſs than 5,724,000 in a piece of an inch diameter. It is uſed generally in ſuch works as require a ſtrong clear fire; but as it ſoon deſtroys the elaſticity of the air is very dangerous, very inſidious, and deſtroys life gradually and imperceptibly.

To CHA'RGE, V. A. [*charger, caricare*, Ital.] to commit to a perſon's care, uſed with the particle *with*. To make a perſon debtor, to impute, or aſcribe. To require as a duty, or impoſe as a taſk. To accuſe. "His angels he charged *with* folly." *Job* iv. 18. To command preremtorily. To fill a ſpace with inſcriptions. "*Charged* with ſeveral parts of the Egyptian hiſtories." *Addiſ.* Applied to fire-arms, *to charge* is to load.

CHA'RGE, S. a thing delivered to another's care. A command, precept or law. A commiſſion, or poſt; accuſation. Figuratively, the perſon entruſted to the care, protection, or cuſtody of another. The exhortation of a judge to a jury. Expence or coſt, generally uſed in the plural number. A quantity of money a perſon carries with him. "He had a great *charge* of money." In war, an attack, or onſet. The quantity of powder, *&c.* with which fire-arms are loaded. In Heraldry, any figure or thing borne or repreſented in an eſcutcheon, or coat of arms.

CHA'RGEABLE, Adj. requiring great ſums of money; expenſive; coſtly. Required of a perſon as a debt, duty or crime. "Some fault *chargeable upon* him." *South.* Liable to be blamed or accuſed, followed by with. "*Chargeable with* ſomething worſe." *Spect.* No 286.

CHA'RGEABLENESS, S. the quality of requiring much money to ſupport it. Expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs.

CHA'RGEABLY, Adv. in a coſtly manner; at a great expence.

CHA'RGER, S. [*kabr*, Belg.] a large diſh.

CHA'RILY, Adv. in a deliberate, cautious manner, oppoſed to *raſhneſs*.

CHA'RINESS, S. a deliberate and circumſpect manner of proceeding; a nicety or delicacy. Scrupulouſneſs.

CHA'RIOT, S. [*char-rod*, Brit.] a covered four-wheeled carriage, having only back ſeats.

CHARIOTEE'R, S. a driver of a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE, Adj [*charitable*, Fr.] inclinable to aſſiſt the afflicted and diſtreſſed with relief, do good even to enemies, and to paſs the moſt favourable conſtruction upon the words or actions of others.

CHA'RITABLY, Adv. in a kind, benevolent manner; without the leaſt ceaſoriouſneſs or malignity.

CHA'RITY, S. [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.] a benevolent principle, exerting itſelf in acts of kindneſs and affection to all perſons without reſpect to party or nation, and including in it not only a tender and affectionate regard for their intereſts, and a ready application of relief in their diſtreſſes, but a generous opinion of all their words and actions, putting the moſt favourable conſtruction on both, even though the perſons are our moſt inveterate enemies.

To CHA'RK, V. A. [*chiarigare*, Ital.] to burn to a coal, or cinder.

CHA'RLATAN, S. [Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. *ciarlare*, Ital. to trifle or prate,] a quack, a mountebank. "For *charlatans* can do no good." *Hudib.*

CHARLATA'NICAL, Adj. pretending to a knowledge of phyſic. Quackiſh.

CHA'RLATANRY, S. the practice of a quack. Figuratively, an endeavour to deceive by ſome pompous profeſſions.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, S. in Aſtronomy, ſeven remarkable ſtars in the conſtellation of *Urſa-Major*, or the greater bear.

CHA'RM, [*charme*, Fr.] a kind of ſpell, ſuppoſed by the ignorant to have an irreſiſtible influence; alſo any excellence which attracts or engages the affections.

To CHARM, V. A. to ſecure againſt evil by ſome ſpell. To influence by ſome excellence or pleaſure.

CHA'RMER, S. a dealer in ſpells. One whoſe perſonal perfections attract admiration and love.

CHA'RMING, Part. [of *charm*] poſſeſſed of great perfections of perſon or mind, or other excellences.

CHA'RMINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to influence the mind irreſiſtibly, and to convey

nvey inexpreſſible pleaſure.

CHA'RNAL-HOUSE, S. [*charnier*, Fr.] e place where the bones of the dead are de-ſited.

CHA'RT, S. [*charta*, Lat.] an hydrogra-ical map, for the uſe of navigation. A ne *chart* is that in which the meridians are ppoſed parallel to each other, the parallels latitude at equal diſtances, and the de-es of latitude and longitude every where ual. The globular *chart* invented by de Hire, is a meridianal projection, wherein diſtance of the eye from the plane of the ridian is ſuppoſed equal to the ſine of the gle of 45 degrees. This projection is the reſt of any to the nature of the globe.

CHA'RTER, S. [*chartre*, Fr] in Law, a itten evidence of things done between two rties. The *king's charter*, is where he kes a grant to any perſon or body politic; the act of beſtowing any privilege or ht.

CHA'RTER-PARTY, S. [*charta*, or *carte tie*, Fr.] a deed indented, made between rchants and ſea-faring-men, concerning r merchandize; ſettling the agreement in tion to fright between the merchant and mander, the latter of which is bound reby to deliver the goods in good con-on, at the place to which they are con-ed; each party has a copy of the con-ct.

CHA'RTERED, Adj. inveſted with pri-ges by *charter*.

CHA'RY, Adj. [from *cara*, Sax. cautious, upulous.

To CHA'SE, V. A. [*chaſſer*, Fr.] to hunt. purſue as an enemy. To drive from, or p off; uſed with *from*. To render inviſi-, to drive *from* ſight, applied to the ſtars; d with *away*. "Morn had *chas'd away* flying ſtars." *Dryd.*

To CHA'SE METALS. See to EN-ACE.

CHA'SE, S. hunting. The proper object hunting. "A beaſt of *chaſe*." *Dryd.* ſuit; or the object of a perſon's actions. honour's the nobleſt *chace*." *Granv.* In , a large extent of woody ground, pri-ged for the reception of deer and game, ewhat leſs than a foreſt. *Chaſe-guns*, are e which are placed in the head or ſtern ſhip, the former of which are uſed when s in purſuit of an enemy, and the latter n ſhe is purſued herſelf.

CHA'SER, S. one who purſues, and en-ours to overtake.

CHA'SM, S. [χασμα, Gr.] a breach, a e unfilled, a vacant ſpace.

CHA'STE, Adj [*chaſte*, Fr.] free from ; free from any commerce with the r ſex. True to the marriage bed; free any obſcenity.

To CHA'STEN, V. A. [*chaſtier*, Fr.] to ct or puniſh, to humble, or mortify. o. VI.

" *Chaſten* human pride." *Prior.*

To CHASTI'SE, V. A. to puniſh or afflict; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTI'SEMENT, S. correction, or puniſhment inflicted with a view of detering a perſon from faults, any calamity.

CHA'STITY, S. [*caſtité*, Fr.] freedom from luſt either in thought or deed. Free from immodeſt words.

CHASTI'SER, S. one who puniſhes.

CHA'STLY, Adv. in a manner conſiſtent with the moſt rigorous modeſty.

CHA'STNESS, S. freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modeſty; abſtinence from immodeſt expreſſions.

To CHA'T, V. N. [probably a contraction of the verb *chatter*] to talk on indifferent ſubjects, without any deep attention.

CHA'T, S. trifling, and unimproving diſcourſe. In Botany, the keys of trees. "Aſh *chats*."

CHA'THAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rocheſter, and ſeated on the river Medway, it is the principal ſtation of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largeſt men of war. The entrance into the river Medway is defended by Sheerneſs and other forts; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumberland, ſeveral additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; ſo that now the ſhips are in no danger of an inſult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 15. and September 19, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities. It has a church, a chapel of eaſe, and a ſhip uſed as a church, for the ſailors; it has likewiſe about 500 houſes, moſtly low, and built with brick; the ſtreets are narrow and paved, and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ſhip-building in the king's yard, and private docks.

CHA'TTELS, S. [ſee CATTLE, *katheyls*, Belg.] any moveable poſſeſſion. At preſent uſed only in law, for all things moveable and immoveable, which are divided into real and perſonal, of the latter ſort are gold, ſilver, plate, jewels, furniture, cattle, &c. real, are ſuch as concern the reality, lands and tenements, as a leaſe or rent for a term of years, intereſt in an advowſon, ſtatute merchants, &c.

To CHATTER, S. [*caqueter*, Fr.] to talk much, meerly to paſs time. To make a noiſe by forcibly cloſing the teeth, from the effects of cold.

CHA'TTER, S. a noiſe like that of a pie. Impertinent talk.

CHA'TTERER, S. a perſon who ſpends his time in unimproving talk.

To CHAW, V. A. [*kauwen*, Belg. *kauwen*, Teut.] to cut food into ſmall pieces by the

teeth. Figuratively, to endeavour to ſurmount a difficult point. "To ſee a jury *chaw*, the prickles of unpalatable law." *Dryd.*

CHA'W, S. [perhaps a corruption of *jaw*] the mouth of a beaſt, or that part which he chaws with. "Put hooks into thy *chaws*." *Ezek* xxvii. 4.

CHE'AP, Adj. of ſmall value, or worth; not dear.

To CHE'APEN, V. A. [*kaupa*, Iſl.] aſk the price of a commodity.

CHE'APLY, Adv. at a low price or rate; for leſs than it is worth.

CHE'APNESS, S. a relative term implying that a thing is purchaſed with little money.

CHE'AR, S. See CHEER.

To CHE'AT, V. A. to deceive; to defraud, to impoſe upon.

CHE'AT, S. a fraud, an impoſtor. A perſon who impoſes.

CHE'ATER, S. a tricker; an impoſtor.

To CHE'CK, V. A. [from *echecs*. Fr.] to ſtop a thing in motion, to chide, or reprove a perſon in ſuch a manner as to make him decline the proſecution of a deſign. To compare the flouriſhing part of a draught or bill, with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut. To examine an account of another, by a private one kept by a perſon's ſelf. To ſtop ſhort by ſurprize; to interfere, to claſh, to have a great reſtraint. "If love *check* once *with* buſineſs." *Bacon.* "It *checks* too ſtrong *upon* me." *Dryd.*

CHE'CK, S. [*ſchach*, Teut.] a reſtraint, diſappointment, repulſe, reproof, a ſlight. A revolt. "Would not my wife ſubjects *take check?*" *Shak.* A piece of paper with one end of it adorned with flouriſhes, which when cut out of a book, are generally divided to prevent forgery. A counter cypher of a bank bill. An account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office. A perſon who examines any account. Clerk of the check, has the management of the accounts relating to the pay of the yeomen of the guard, &c. A kind of linen with blue ſtripes croſſing each other.

To CHE'CKER, or CHEQUER, V. A. [from *echecs*, Fr. *cheſs*] to vary with different colours. To variegate, to diverſify.

CHE'CKER, CHECKER-WORK, S. any thing painted in ſquares, with different colours. Work whoſe colours change alternately, like thoſe of the ſquares in a cheſs board.

CHEE'K, S. [*ceac*, *cheec*, *ceoca*, Sax.] the fleſhy parts of each ſide of the face below the eye. Uſed by machanics to expreſs ſuch parts of their works or tools as conſiſt of two parts, parallel to and reſembling each other. Cheek-tooth is the hinder tooth, or that which is ſituated behind the tuſk or dog's tooth; the grinders. "The *cheek-teeth* of a great lion." *Joel* i. 6.

CHE'ER, S. [*chere*, Fr. an entertainment] proviſions for an entertainment; gaiety, fullneſs of ſpirits, which rejoices the mind and in a manner glitters on the face. Good *cheer* courage or fortitude of mind to ſubdue troubles without being dejected. "And they were all of *good cheer*." *Acts* xxvii. 36.

To CHE'ER, V. A. to animate, or incite. To raiſe the drooping hopes of one in a fit of dejection. To make joyful, to gladden. "Hark! a glad voice the lonely deſert *cheers*." *Pope.* To grow gay, or lively.

CHE'ERER, S. that which communicates joy.

CHE'ERFUL, Adj. abounding in gaiety, life, and ſpirits.

CHE'ERFULNESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind undamped by dejection. Alacrity, vigour.

CHEE'RLESS, Adj. an abſence of joy or gaity; ſad, dejected, comfortleſs.

CHEE'RLY, Adv. in a gay, chearful manner.

CREE'RY, Adj. gay, joyful, chearful.

CHE'ESE, S. [*cyſe*, Sax. *caws*, Brit. *caſ* Lat.] a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet. When new it loads the ſtomach on account of its moiſture and viſcidity, but when of a tolerable age, will contribute to digeſt other food by the ſalts, with which it abounds. The art of making this neceſſary food, was, according to Pliny, introduced into this iſland by the Romans. The beſt reputed is that of Glouceſterſhire and Cheſhire, tho' it muſt be noted that Cheddar cheeſe, is by judges reckoned equal to Parmeſan, and the ſize of the cheeſes made there is generally ſo great that a man can but juſt hand one of them to table. I myſelf have known one ſo large, that a young lady, of twelve years old, could ſit within the hull of it, which had been ſcooped out, and had been intended as a preſent to lord Weymouth.

CHE'ESE-CAKE, S. in paſtry, is made of ſoft curds, butter, and ſugar.

CHE'ESE MONGER, S. one who deals in *cheeſe*; in London, the ſelling of *butter* is likewiſe united to it as a branch of the ſame trade.

CHE'ESY, Adj. having the nature, qualities, form or taſte of *cheeſe*.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Eſſex, with a good market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and November 12, two days each for cattle. It is ſeated on the road to Colcheſter between two rivers, over which there are bridges. It is a handſome, large, and well-frequented town, and takes its name from the river Chelmer. It is governed by a chief conſtable, has only one church, which is a very ancient and large Gothic ſtructure, and three meeting-houſes of the diſſenters. The town conſiſts of about 500 houſes which are, in general, pretty good; but the ſtreets are paved only at the doors: however the town lying on a ſmall deſcent is alw

n. There is here an excellent conduit, ich contains ſeveral inſcriptions, almoſt n out by time; and it has ſuch a ſupply water, that it runs a hogſhead and an f, and four gallons in a minute. Here the mbers for the county are choſen, and the es commonly held, as well as the four nterly ſeſſions. It is 43 miles S. of St. mund's-Bury, 27 S. E. by S. of Saffron-lden, 23 N. E. of Graveſend, and 28 E. E. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 40.

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER, S. See CHECKER.

To CHE'RISH, V. A. [*cherir*, Fr.] to riſh a thing from an infant and infirm e, to one of ſtrength and maturity; to ; to encourage; to protect.

CHERI'SHER, S. one who protects and ourages.

CHE'RRY, S. [*ceriſe*, Fr. *ciberegia*, Ital.] Gardening a fruit tree, with ſhining leaves fruit grows on long pedicles, is roundiſh, heart-ſhaped. It is ſuppoſed to have been brought into Europe by Lucullus from ſus, a city of Pontus, in the year 680 of me, and about 120 years afterwards, *i. e.* D. 55, was introduced into this iſland. Pharmacy, there is a ſimple water drawn n the ſtones of this fruit, which is re-ed aſtringent.

CHER'RY, Adj. reſembling a cherry with rd to colour, red.

CHERUB, S. [כרב, Heb.] a celeſtial ſpi- in the order of angels placed next to the phim.

CHERU'BIC, S. angelic, reſembling a che-

CHE'RUBIN, Adj. heavenly, angelical. her *cherubin* look." *Shak.*

CHE'RVIL, S. [*cærophyllum*, Lat. from ρ, Gr.] in Botany, an umbelliferous t, its principal umbel compoſed of ſeve-mall ones called rays, but having itſelf involucum.

To CHE'RUP, V. N. [from *cheer up*] to e anoiſe by drawing in the air through the after they are drawn into a kind of cir- to ſet a ſong bird a ſinging.

CHESHIRE, an Engliſh county-palatine, miles in length, 33 in breadth, and is nded on the E. by Staffordſhire and Der-hire, on the W. by Flintſhire and Den-hire, on the N. by Lancaſhire, and on S. by Shropſhire. It contains 24054 ſes 164324 inhabitants, 13 market-towns, 86 pariſhes. It ſends 4 members to par-ent, and the chief place is Cheſter. The cipal rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and Tame; but there are ſeveral ſmall ms. The air and ſoil are very good, the land is fitter for paſture than corn, which reaſon they feed a great number of e; and from it we have very good cheeſe, known over all the kingdom. Beſides ch there are very good ſalt-works, which yield fine white ſalt; there are alſo mines of coal, and many meers and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital town or city of Cheſhire, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on the laſt Thurſday in February, for cattle; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, Iriſh linen, cloves, hard-ware, hops, drapery, and Manchester goods. It is a place of great antiquity and is of a quadrangular, form; the walls are near 2 miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a ſtrong caſtle, in which is the ſhire-hall, where all the cauſes belonging to the county-palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handſome water-houſe, and the principal ſtreets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradeſmens ſhops. It contains 10 pariſh churches beſides the cathedral. It has almoſt a conſtant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking ſhipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, two ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, ſends two members to parliament, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is a place of very conſiderable trade, and is 147 miles N. of Briſtol, 40 N. W. of Shrewſbury, 39 W. S. W. of Mancheſter, 11 N. E. of Wrexham, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the Prince of Wales. Lon. 14. 35. lat 53. 12.

CHE'SS, S. [*echece*, Fr. *ſchack*, Belg.] a game played with little round pieces of wood on a board divided into 64 ſquares. The antiquity of this game is ſo great, that it is not poſſible to trace its invention. Among the Chineſe, it makes a conſiderable part of the education of their daughters, and ſeems to be as neceſſary a qualification as dancing among Europeans.

CHE'ST, S. [*cyſte*, *ceſta*, Sax.] a wooden box, greater than a trunk. The cavity of a human body from the neck to the belly, called the breaſt or ſtomach.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and ſeven fairs, viz. on Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 4, and July 4, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware; on Sept. 25, for cheeſe, onions, and pedlars ware; and on Nov. 25, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlars ware. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, between two ſmall rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handſome church, a free ſchool, and ſeveral alms-houſes. The ſeſſions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is conſiderable for corn, lead, and country-commodities. The houſes are, for the moſt part, built of rough ſtone, and covered with ſlate. It is 19 miles N. of Derby, 11 S. of Sheffield, and 127 N. W. of London.

CHE'SNUT, CHESNUT-TREE, S. [*ciſten-beam*, *cyſt-beam*, Sax. *chaſtaigne*, Fr.] in Botany, has male and female flowers on

the ſame tree. It is ranged by Linnæus, in the 8th ſection of his 21ſt claſs. It ſhould be propagated both on account of its beauty, ſhade, and timber, which is reckoned equal in value to the beſt oak, and in ſome caſes ſuperior to it; particularly in veſſels for all kinds of liquor, which it gives the leaſt taſte to of any wood whatever, and when well ſeaſoned will never ſhrink or increaſe in its bulk. It is very valuable for conveying water under ground, as it endures longer than elm or any other wood; on this account it is uſed for mill timber and water-works. Moſt of the old houſes in London were built with this timber; it makes the beſt ſtakes and poles for paliſadoes or pediments, for wine props and hops; is proper for columns, tables, cheſts, chairs, bedſteads, and is much coveted both by the carpenter and joiner. Figuratively, applied to colour. Uſed adjectively, it ſignifies a brown, or that which is like the colour of the ſhell of a *cheſnut*.

CHE'VALIER, S. a knight. In Heraldry, a horſeman in compleat armour.

CHE'VAL DE FRISE, S. [pronounced *ſhevâul de freeze*, Fr.] in Fortification, a piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes pointed with iron.

CHE'VERIL, S. [*chevreuil*, Fr.] a kid. Figuratively, kid leather. Adjectively, ſtretching like kid leather. "Your ſoft *cheveril* conſcience." *Shak.*

CHEV'RON, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, one of the honorary ordinaries, repreſenting two rafters of a houſe joined together, ſo as to form an angle.

To CHE'W, [generally pronounced *chaw*, *eowan*, Sax.] to bite into ſmall pieces between the teeth; to meditate or ruminate. "*Chewing* revenge." *Prior.*

CHICA'NE, S. [Fr.] the uſe of ſophiſms, diſtinctions, and ſubtleties, to prolong diſputes and obſcure the truth; artifice.

To CHICANE, V. A. [*chicaner*, Fr.] to prolong an affair or conteſt by artifice.

CHICA'NER, S. [*chicaneur*, Fr.] one who uſes quirks or ſubtleties.

CHICA'NERY, S. [*chicanerie*, Fr.] an artful prolonging any diſpute by any artifice that can obſcure the truth.

CHICHESTER, a town or city of Suſſex, and capital of the county, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on April 23, Whit-Monday, and Auguſt 5, for horſes and horned cattle; on October 10, for horned cattle, and on October 20, for horſes and horned cattle. It is ſeated in a plain on the banks of the river Levant, which ſurrounds the S. and W. parts, and at a ſmall diſtance falls into the ſea. It is a biſhop's ſee, and has a cathedral, with ſeven ſmall churches built with flint-ſtone. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy recorder, 14 aldermen, bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portre The buildings are very regular, and, the being walled round, you may ſtand in market-place, which is the centre, and the four gates, which are all that belon the city. It has ſome trade, but would more if the harbour was not choaked It is 33 miles S. W. of Guilford, 29 S of Wincheſter, and 63 S. W. of Lon Lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 50.

CHI'CK, or CHICKEN, S. [*cicen*, *kiecken*, Belg.] the young of a hen. tender proviſion made for theſe animal the egg, before they are hatched, by white, and juſt as they are going to h their confinement, by a part of the yo being incloſed in their belly, which f them for nouriſhment till they are gr ſtrong enough to pick meat, claims our c der, and gives us ſuch an inſtance of p nal care of the Deity, as muſt throw a light on the tender title we addreſs him when we call him, "*Our Father which in heaven.* *Chick* is uſed figuratively, word of tenderneſs, implying that the ſon may, on account of his inability, c our aſſiſtance. Sometimes it is uſed f perſon void of experience. "Stella is *chicken.*" *Swift.*

CHICKEN-HEARTED, Adj. timor cowardly; fearful.

CHICKEN-POX, S. a ſpecies of ſmall-pox, but the puſtules are not ſo la appear to the number of five or ſix twenty at moſt, on the face, very few the body; the patient is very little in poſed either before, at, or after their pearance, and, if a grown perſon, ſe confined within doors by them.

CHI'CKLING, S. a young chicken.

CHI'CK-WEED, S. [*ciccen mete*, S in Botany, a kind of weed much uſe bird-breeders, and of ſervice in hard f lings of the breaſt, occaſioned by milk.

To CHI'DE, V. A. [Preter, *chid*, P Paſſ. *chid* or *chidden*, *ciden*, Sax.] to repr Uſed with *for*. "*Chide* him *for* fau *Shak.* To drive away by rebukes or repr "*Chid* me from the battle." *Shak.* blame. "Fountains, o'er the pebb *chid* your ſtay." *Dryd.* To quarrel o angry. "He does *chide* with you." S

CHI'DER, S. one who is addicted t proof.

CHI'EF, Adj. [pronounced *cheef*, *chef*, Fr.] the major part or greateſt n ber. Main, applied to any end, or de Extraordinary, applied by way of diſtinc or compariſon. "Our *chiefeſt* courti *Shak.*

CHI'EF, S. a commander. *In chief* Law, without any ſuperiors. In Herald the upper part of an eſcutcheon from ſi ſide.

CHIEF

CHIE'FLY, Adv. generally, principally, commonly.

CHIE'FTAIN, S. one who commands an army; the chief or head of a clan.

CHI'LBLAIN, S. [from *chill*, of *cele*, Sax. and *blain*, of *bleyne*, Belg.] ſmall tumours on the fingers, toes, and heels, and when breaking out on the heels called kibes; ariſing from a contraction of the veſſels wherein the blood circulates, by cold, which continuing, are, by the acceſſion of freſh blood, greatly diſtended, and at length burſt. Sharp recommends warm Hungary water, or ſpirits of wine camphorated, as a certain remedy, if applied before they break.

CHI'LD, S. [Plural, *children*, agreeable to the *Dutch-Cild*, Sax.] in its primary ſignification, an infant; the offſpring of a perſon; the deſcendant of a man of any age. "The *children* of Ephraim." 2 *Cor.* xxv. 7. Figuratively, one who knows only the firſt rudiments of any doctrine. In the Old Teſtament, thoſe who are worſhippers of any being, and own his paternal power. "The *children* of Belial." 2 *Chron.* xiii. 7. In the New Teſtament, believers, or thoſe who by adoption may call God their father, and tranſcribe his perfections into their lives. "*Children* of God." 1 *John* iii. 10. The produce or effect. "*Child* of integrity." *Shak.* Joined to *with*, it implies one that is pregnant or breeding. "Let wives *with child*." *Shak.*

To CHI'LD, V. N. to bring children. Figuratively, to be prolific or fruitful. "The *childing* autumn." *Shak.*

CHILD-BEARING, Participial Noun, pregnancy, breeding.

CHI'LD-BED, S. a lying-in.

CHI'LD-BIRTH, S. labour; travail; delivery.

CHI'LD-HOOD, S. [*cild-had*, Sax.] the interval between infancy and youth; adoleſcence.

CHI'LDISH, Adj. reſembling a child, only becoming a child. "I put away *childiſh* things". 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11.

CHI'LDISHLY, Adv. in a trifling childiſh, indiſcreet manner.

CHI'LDISHNESS, S. want of diſcretion, knowledge, or experience; in a good ſenſe, artleſs ſimplicity, innocency.

CHI'LDLESS, Adj. having no children.

CHI'LDLIKE, Adj. that which is expected from a child.

CHILIFA'CTIVE, Adj. producing or forming chyle.

CHILIFACTORY, Adj. that which produces chyle.

CHILIFA'CTION, S. the act of turning or converting any food or ſubſtance into chyle.

CHILL, Adj. [*kilgh*, Belg.] that which ſtops circulation by its coldneſs. Figuratively, ſhivering; depreſſed, dejected or diſcouraged.

CHILL', S. a ſenſation of cold; coldneſs or chillneſs.

To CHI'LL, V. A. to reduce to a ſtate of coldneſs. Figuratively, to ſtop or repreſs; to diſcourage, deject, blaſt, or deſtroy by cold.

CHI'LLINESS, S. cold; a ſenſation of ſhivering.

CHI'LLY, Adj that which proceeds from or produces the ſenſation of cold. "A *chilly* ſweet." *Fairfax.*

CHI'LNESS, S. the quality of producing the ſenſation of cold or ſhivering.

CHIME, S. in Ringing, the ſounding all the bells of a ſteeple, with all the variations in their order, that can produce muſic or an agreeable harmony. Figuratively, harmony of tempers, proportion, or other relations.

To CHI'ME, V. N. to be muſical; to anſwer each other; to wreſt a thing to a particular purpoſe, or to put ſuch a conſtruction on a ſentiment, as to make it agree with our own. "Any ſect—will make all *chime* that way." To acquieſce *in*; to agree with. Applied to Poetry, to make the concluding ſyllables of two verſes end with the ſame ſound. Actively, to make an agreeable ſound or harmony.

CHIME'RA, S. [*chimæra*] a poetical fiction of a monſter of the parts of different animals. Figuratively, a groundleſs imagination.

CHIME'RICAL, Adj. imaginary, fantaſtic, not real.

CHIME'RICALLY, Adj. in a wild, fantaſtic, vain manner, exiſting only in the imagination.

CHI'MNEY, S. [*cheminée*, Fr.] the paſſage through which the ſmoak aſcends in a houſe; the hearth or fire-place. As a remedy for ſmoaky chimneys, it is adviſed to make the funnel narrower at bottom than at top, becauſe the fire and internal air will then impell it with greater force and more eaſe; and, as it will be ſpread into a larger ſpace when mounting, its gravity will be leſs, and its tendency to return into the room very little. *Chimney-corner*, is the fire-ſide, or, in country places, a ſeat at each end of the fire-grate; uſed, in familiar language, as a place for idle and ſlothful perſons. *Chimney-piece* is a compoſition of certain mouldings over the mantle-tree.

CHI'N, S. [*cinne*, Sax.] that part of the face below the under-lip.

CHINA, the empire of, in Aſia, is bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the N. by a great wall, above 1000 miles in length, which ſeparates it from Tartary; on the W. by high mountains and deſarts, and on the S. by the ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Laos. It is included between 112 and 152 degrees of Longitude, and between 21 and 55 of Latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Ruſſia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tartary, though it is now in the

the Chineſe dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contains 155 towns of the firſt rank, 1312 of the ſecond, beſides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are ſeveral large rivers, and where theſe are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain champaign country, and they ſcarce let an inch of ground remain unoccupied; for the hills are cut into ſeveral ſtages, or ſtories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quick-ſilver, gold, and ſilver. There are corn and pulſe of all ſorts, eſpecially rice; and there are a great number of ſimples, and ſeveral trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces peaſe, very little different from thoſe of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varniſh; and a third bears white berries, of the ſize of a hazel nut, whoſe pulp is nothing but a ſort of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white ſhining wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The Bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uſes, ſuch as pipes to convey water in, boxes, baſkets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a ſort of paſt. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all ſorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chineſe is a ſort of tawney, and they have large foreheads, ſmall eyes, ſhort noſes, large ears, long beards, and black hair, and thoſe are thought to be moſt handſome who are moſt bulky. The women affect a great deal of modeſty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as poſſible, when they go abroad; and yet their houſes are but mean and low, conſiſting only of a ground-floor. They are addicted to all ſorts of learning, particularly to arts and ſciences; and they were the firſt inventors of printing, gun-powder, and the mariners compaſs, they all having been known here for a conſiderable number of years before the knowledge of them in any other part of the globe. The government of this empire is abſolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his ſucceſſor; but the chief mandarin has permiſſion to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his ſubjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are ſo ceremonious as here; and yet, notwithſtanding their ſeeming ſincerity, they cheat as much in their dealings as in the moſt uncivilized countries. It is certain that their empire is a very ancient, and they themſelves pretend it has exiſted many thouſand years before our æra of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 without interruption, though they have had twenty two different families on the throne. The laſt family now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganiſm, and the ſect of Fo is the principal.

CHI'N-COUGH, S. [from *kichoeſt*, or *kich-hoeſt*, Belg.] a violent dry cough, affecting children.

CHI'NE, S. [*cein*, Arm.] the part of the back, containing the ſpine or back bone. In Butchery, the back bones of a beaſt cut out ſo, as to contain ſome fleſh, which is in great eſteem with epicures.

To CHI'NE, V. A. to ſplit along the back bone.

CHI'NK, S. [*cine*, Sax.] a narrow opening lengthwiſe.

To CHI'NK, V. A. to make pieces of any metal ſound by ſhaking them together. To break in clifts, or gape.

CHI'NKY, Adj. full of narrow holes, or clifts.

CHI'NTS, S. a fine cloth made of cotton in the Eaſt Indies.

To CHI'P, V. A. [from *couper*, or *chapler*, Fr.] to cut wood, &c. into ſmall pieces.

CHI'P, S. [*cyp*, Sax.] a ſmall piece of wood, &c. ſeparated from a larger, by a cutting tool.

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. S. one who delineates or deſcribes the lines of a perſon's hands, and thence pretends to foretell his fortune. "Let the *chirographiſt* behold his palms." *Martin Scrib.* Johnſon imagines this to be an improper expreſſion, and uſed inſtead of *chiromancer*, but the etymology and definition aſſigned above, ſeem to vindicate its propriety.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, S. [from χειρ, Gr. and γραφω] a perſon's hand-writing. Palmiſtry.

CHIRO'MANCER, S. [from χειρ, Gr. and μαντις] one who foretells future events by obſerving the lines of a perſon's hand.

CHIRO'MANCY, S. the art of foretelling by inſpecting the lines of his hand. Palmiſtry.

To CHI'RP, V. N. to make a noiſe like birds, which call to one another. To make gay, or chearful. "He takes his *chirping* pint." *Pope.*

CHIR'PER, S. a bird that chirps. A perſon that is chearful, or merry.

CHIRU'RGEON, S. [corruptly pronounced ſurgeon, from χειρ, Gr. a hand, and

…, Gr. a work] one who cures ſuch diſ…ders, as require the operations of the …nd.

CHIRU'RGERY, S. See CHIRUR…GEON. The art of curing wounds and …rious diſeaſes, by external applications. …the infancy of phyſic, this was the only …anch that was practiſed; and after internal …edicines were invented, we find them joined …the ſame perſon, and even the great Hip…crates, exerciſing both the office of phyſi…n and a ſurgeon.

CHIRU'RGIC, CHIRU'RGICAL, Adj. …longing to external or manual operation, …applications in healing.

CHI'SEL, S. [*ciſeau*, Fr. *ciſello*, Ital.] a …ol made of iron, uſed in carpentry, join…g, maſonry, ſculpture, &c.

To CHI'SEL, V. A. to cut or work with …chiſel.

CHI'T, S. [from *cito*, Ital.] a little …ild; a meer baby; a word expreſſive of …ntempt. A ſhoot, which ſprouts from the …d of barley or other grain. "Barley—…ll ſhew the *chit* or *ſprit*." *Mortim.*

To CHI'T, V. N. to ſprout; to ſhoot at …e end, applied to grain. "I have known …rley *chit* in ſeven days." *Mortim.*

CHIT-CHAT, S. idle and unimproving …courſe. "A member of the *chit-chat* …ub." *Spect.* No. 560. Seldom uſed unleſs …converſation.

CHI'TTERLINGS, S. [from *ſchyterling*, …lg.] the guts or bowels. Likewiſe the …rder ſewed on the boſom of a man's ſhirt; …this ſenſe it is uſed in the ſingular number.

CHI'VALRY, S. [*chevalerie*, Fr. knight…ood] knighthood, or military dignitary. …Degrees and orders of *chivalry*." *Bacon.* …his ſenſe is obſolete. The qualification of …knight. The profeſſion, or rules to be ob…ved by a knight. An adventure, or ex…ploit. In Law, a tenure of land by knights …ervice, whereby the tenant is bound to …erform ſome noble or military act to the …ord.

CHI'VES, S. [*cive*, *ceve*, Fr.] in Botany, …e ſtamina which ſupport the ſummits in …e center of flowers.

CHLORO'SIS, S. [χλωρος, Gr.] in Me…dicine, a diſorder incident to maids, wives, …widows, vulgarly called the green ſick…neſs, attended with a whitiſh, pale, or ſome…what greeniſh colour; a full habit of body; …weakneſs of the legs, a difficulty of breath…ing; a ſwelling of the feet, an inactivity of …mind, an oppreſſion during ſleep, a ſwelling …of the eye-lids, and a ſlow and ſoft pulſe.

CHO'COLATE, S. [Spaniſh] ſometimes …uſed for the nut of cacao-tree, which in bo…tany, has an empalement of five ſpear-…ſhaped leaves. Chocolate, when applied to …ſignify the cake from whence the liquor is …made, is a compoſition of the nut, ſugar, …and vanilla. Its nutritive quality, when diluted with water is great, and if uſed moderately, will not overload the ſtomach. The leſs aromatics are mixed with it the better, becauſe they both render it hot and and leſſen its nutritious quality.

CHOICE, S. [*choix*, Fr.] the preferring of a thing on reaſonable motives. The thing choſen. That which merits a preference. A variety of things offered, to ſelect from thence thoſe which are beſt. *To make choice of*, is to prefer or ſelect one or more things.

CHOI'CE, Adj. [comparative *choicer*, ſuperlative *choiceſt*, *choiſi*, Fr.] that which ought to be preferred. In the ſuperlative, the beſt. "My *choiceſt* hours of life are loſt." Careful, frugal, "*choice of* his time." *Taylor.*

CHOI'CE-LESS, Adj. without a choice; not free. Under neceſſity.

CHOI'CENESS, S. that quality which gives a preference. Value, ſuperior excellence.

CHOIR, S. [pronounced *quire*, *chorus*, Lat.] a band of ſingers. "The *choir* of angels." *Waller.* That part of a church where the choriſters ſit.

To CHO'KE, V. A. [*aceocan*, Sax.] to ſtop up the paſſage of the throat ſo as to prevent breathing. To kill, by ſtopping the breath. To intercept the motion of any thing: to ſmother. To hinder from growing; applied to vegetables, uſed with the particle *with*, "*Choked with* cares." *Luke* viii. 14.

CHO'KE-PEAR, S. in Gardening, a rough, harſh, unpalatable *pear*. Figuratively, a reproof, or check by which a perſon is put to ſilence. "Giving *choke-pears*." *Clariſſa.* A low expreſſion.

CHO'KY, Adj. not eaſily ſwallowed, but apt to ſtick in the paſſage.

CHO'LER, S. [*cholera*, Lat. *colere*, Fr.] in Anatomy, the bile; uſed figuratively, for anger.

CHO'LERIC, or CHO'LERICK, Adj. angry, paſſionate.

To CHO'OSE, V. A. [preter *I choſe*, *I have choſen*, or *choſe*, from *ceoſan*, Sax. *choiſer*, Fr.] to prefer, to give the preference to; to will; to ſelect, or pick out of a number.

CHO'OSER, S one who chooſes or has the power of chooſing. An elector.

To CHO'P, V. A. [preter *chopt*, or *I have chopt*, *kappen*, Belg.] to cut with a cleaver, &c. by a ſudden ſtroke. To eat quickly. Neuterly, to change. "The wind *chops about*." To *chop upon*, to meet with a thing ſuddenly, to appear as if cut. "*Clopt* hands."

To CHO'P, V. A. [*koopen*, Belg.] to exchange one thing for another. To be fickle in one's choice; to bandy; to perplex with nice diſtinction. "Leave off your *chopping* of Logic." *L'Eſtr.*

CHO'P, S. a piece cut off by a quick ſudden blow. A piece of meet cut from off a joint

a joint. A chink, cleft or hole. *Chop-house*, a kind of a cook's shop, where meat is ready dressed, so called from their dealing, at first, mostly in mutton *chops*, in some places resorted to by people of no small fortune, and remarkable both for the elegance of the cookery, and the costliness of the provisions.

CHO'PPING, Adj. [from *chioppine*] large, applied to infants. "*A chopping* boy." *Chopping-block*, a thick *block* of wood used by butchers.

CHO'PPY, Adj. [from *chop*] full of holes, or clefts; appearing as if cut, or *chopt*.

CHO'PS, S. [a corruption of CHAPS] the mouth of a beast. Used also in contempt, for the mouth of a human creature. The mouth of any thing. As "the *chops* of the channel."

CHO'RAL, [from *chorus*, Lat.] belonging or relating to choir.

CHO'RD, S. [pronounced hard, as if the *b* was dropped; when it implies a string or rope, it is spelt *cord*, but in its primitive sense the *b* is retained] the string of a musical instrument, by the vibration of which all sounds are excited. In Geometry, a right line, terminating at each of its extremities in the circumference of a circle. In Anatomy, a small nerve extended over the drum of the ear.

CHO'RION, S. [Gr. from χωρειν] in Anatomy, a thick, strong, whitish membrane, which wraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER, S. [generally pronounced *quirister*] one who sings in a choir, one who sings in a chorus, beautifully applied to birds. "The ærial *choristers*." *Ray*.

CHORO'GRAPHER, S. [from χωρη, Gr. a region, and γραφω, Gr. to describe] a person that describes particular kingdoms, regions, or countries.

CHORO'GRAPHY, S. the art of describing countries.

CHO'RUS, S. [Lat.] several singers joining in the same tune. That part of a song in which a whole company join. In antient drama, one or more persons present on the stage during a dramatic performance, serving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident.

CHOO'SE, the preter. of CHOSE.

CHO'SEN, the Participle passive of CHOOSE.

To CHOU'SE, V. A. to deprive a person of any thing by false pretences; used with *of*.

CHOU'SE, S. a fit object for fraud; a bubble, a trick.

CHRIST, [*christus*, Lat. of χριστος, Gr. anointed] one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus, signifying the same as *Messiah*, and importing the validity of his claim to the high character he assumed.

To CHRIS'TEN, V. A. [*cristnian*, Sax.] to initiate into the church by the Sacrament of baptism. Figuratively, to give a name. "*Christen* the ship."

CHRI'STENDOM, S. [*cristendome*, Sax.] those parts wherein christianity is known and professed.

CHRI'STENING, S. [from *cristene*, Sax.] the ceremony of baptism, whereby persons are entered and received as members of Christ.

CHRI'STIAN, S. [*christianus*, Lat. χριστιανος, Gr.] a person who professes the principles of his religion.

CHRI'STIAN, Adj. [*christianus*, Lat.] professing or exercising the Christian religion. The *most Christian* king is a title assumed by the king of France.

CHRI'STIAN-NAME, S. [from *cristnaman*, Sax.] that which is given a person at his baptism. The quakers who do not baptize, have generally a meeting, in which the name is given to the infant, and inserted in a certificate.

CHRI'STIANISM, S. [*christianismus*, Lat.] the peculiar doctrines of the Christian religion; those nations who profess themselves Christians.

CHRISTIA'NITY, S. [*chrêtienté*, Fr.] the doctrines professed by Christians.

To CHRISTIANI'ZE, V. A. [from *crist-nian*, Sax.] to convert a person to the doctrines of Christianity.

CHRIST'MAS, S. [from *christ* and *mæsse* of *mæsse*, or *mæsse*, Sax. a public service, a ceremony, the Lord's supper, an offering used in a sermon on Easter-day 996, and in divers Saxon epistles, before the doctrine of Transubstantiation was ever heard of] the day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated. *Christmas-box*, a box in which money collected by servants, at Christmas, is kept; also the collections made at Christmas.

CHRI'STMAS-FLOWER, see HELLEBORE.

CHROMA'TIC, Adj. [from *chroma*] in Painting, that parts which consist in colouring. In ancient Music, the second of the three kinds, consisting of semi-tones varying and embellishing the *diatonic*.

CHRO'NIC, CHRONICAL, S. [from χρονος, Gr.] that which endures a long time. In Medicine, applied to those diseases which do not come to a crisis; they are owing to some natural defect in the constitution, or irregular manner of living: Dr. Cheyne imputes them mostly to repletion.

CHRO'NICLE, S. [*chronique*, Fr.] a regular and chronological account of transactions; a history.

To CHRO'NICLE, V. A. to insert in a history; to record; to be rendered famous. "I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty." *Cong.*

CHRO'NICLER, S. an historian; one who transmits any fact to posterity, or preserves the memory of any transaction.

HRO'NOGRAM, S. [from χρονος and μμα, Gr.] an inſcription whoſe numeral ers compoſe ſome particular date: thus the al letters in SæCLorVM in ſæcVla, make he ſum 1660.

HRONOGRAM'MAST, S. one who poſes chronograms.

HRONO'LOGER, S. [from χρονος, and , Gr.] one who ſtudies the ſettling or ing the dates of former tranſactions.

HRONOLO'GICAL, Adj. relating to logy, the ſeries of time, in which any ſactions happened.

HRONOLO'GICALLY, Adv. conſiſtwith the rules of *chronology*, or the rear ſeries of time.

HRONO'LOGIST, S. [See CHROLOGER] one who from particular data es out and fixes the periods in which any arkable tranſaction has happened.

HRONOLOGY, S. [See CHRONOGER] the art of tracing the times whereny remarkable tranſaction is performed, nemorable events happened.

HRONO'METER, S. [from χρονος, time, and μετρον, Gr.' meaſure] an inment to meaſure time.

HRYSALIS, S. [of χρυσος, Gr. gold n the general colour of its pellicle] in Nal Hiſtory, a caterpillar, in its ſecond ſtate erein it continues without eating, or any ion except in its tail, till it burſts its pel, and changes into a moth or butter-fly; curious anatomical obſervations which e been made by Swammerdam, on this ment ſtate of inſects, are well worth the ſal of the curious.

HRYSOLITE, [from χρυσος, Gr. and , Gr.] anciently a general term, given for precious ſtones, that had a caſt of gold or ow in their compoſition. At preſent recious ſtone of a greeniſh colour, with a of yellow.

HU'B, S. [from *cop*, Sax.] in Natural tory, a non ſpinous fiſh, or that which no prickly fins, and only one on its k; it is full of ſmall bones, and is in ne from Midmay to Candlemas, but beſt winter.

To CHU'CK, V. N. [perhaps from the nd, or a corruption of *chick*. *Chaucheter*, to whiſper] to make a noiſe like a hen ing her chickens.

To CHU'CK, V. A. [*choc*, Fr.] to give ntle ſtroke under the chin, ſo as to make teeth touch each other, to endeavour to money into a hole.

HU'CK, S. the noiſe of a hen. An exſſion of kindneſs or endearment, corruptfrom *chick*. An endeavour to toſs money a hole in the ground. *Chuck-farthing*, ay wherein money is *chucked* or toſſed inhole.

To CHUC'KLE, V. A. [*ſchaecken*, Belg.] tall like a hen, to fondle, to grind.

CHU'FF, S. [*cyf*, *cyfe*, Sax.] a coarſe, blunt, ſurly clown.

CHU'FFLY, Adv. in a ſurly moroſe manner. "John anſwered *chuffly*." *Clariſſa*. Not uſed in any author of eſteemed learning.

CHU'FFINESS, S. ſurlineſs, moroſeneſs.

CHU'FFY, Adj. void of condeſcention, good-nature, and politeneſs. Surly; moroſe.

CHU'MP, S. a large thick heavy piece of wood.

CHU'RCH, S. [*cyric*, *circe*, Sax.] the collective body of Chriſtians. "The holy *catholic church*." A body of Chriſtians, united by the ſame doctrines and making uſe of the mode of worſhip. Any number of perſons profeſſing Chriſtianity, even in a private houſe. Figuratively, the religion of England as by law eſtabliſhed, oppoſed to the modes of worſhip adhered to by diſſenters. A place of worſhip. In Architecture, a large oblong building, conſiſting of a ſteeple, belfry, nave, choir, iſles, pulpit, &c.

To CHURCH, V. A. to read the ſervice, of returning thanks to God for a happy diſlivery, with the perſon who is recovered from child-bed.

CHURCH-MAN, S one who profeſſes the religion by law eſtabliſhed. A miniſter, or clergyman.

CHURCH-WARDEN, S. [*cyricean-Ealdor*, Sax.] an officer elected yearly, in Eaſterweek, by the miniſter and pariſhioners of every pariſh, to look after the church, churchyard, &c. and likewiſe to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioner in ſuch particulars, as appertain to the cenſure or juriſdiction of the eccleſiaſtical courts, &c. they are ſworn into their office by the archdeacon, and, as if a kind of corporation, can ſue or be ſued for the church-goods.

CHURCH-YARD, S. the ground belonging or adjoining to a church wherein the dead are interred.

CHU'RL, S. [*carl*, Brit.] a clown a moroſe ill-bred perſon. A niggardly, penurious, or miſerly man.

CHU'RLISH, Adj. rude, ignorant, ill-bred, ſurly, uncivil, ſelfiſh, avaritious. Figuratively, applied to things, harſh, not to be bent, ſtiff. "The metal will be hard, and *churliſh*." *Bacon*.

CHURLISHLY, Adv. rudely, uncivilly, unkindly. "The olive did *churliſhly* put over the ſon." *L'Eſtrange*.

CHU'RLISHNESS, S. the rude obſtinate and ſurly behaviour of a clown.

CHURME, S. [*cyrme*, Sax.] a confuſed ſound, murmur, or noiſe. "With the *churme* of a thouſand taunts." *Bacon*.

To CHU'RN, V. A. [*cerene*, Sax.] a veſſel uſed to make cream into butter.

To CHU'RN, V. A. [*kernen*, Belg.] to turn a thing often in the mouth, "*churn'd* in his teeth." To make butter, by a continual motion.

To CHU'SE, V. A. see CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, Adj. consisting of or resembling chyle.

CHY'LE, S. [χυλος] in the animal œconomy, a milky liquor, extracted from dissolved aliments of every kind, and conveyed to the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTION, S. [from *chylus*, Lat. and *factum*] the converting the juice of aliments into *chyle*.

CHILYFA'CTIVE, Adj. endued with the quality of making chyle.

CHYLO'US, Adj. consisting, or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or CHYMICAL, Adj. [*chymicus*, Lat.] made by or relating to chymistry. Perhaps more properly spelt *chemic* or *chemical*.

CHY'MICALLY, Adv. in a *chymical* manner.

CHY'MIST, S. [pronounced *kimmist*, see CHYMISTRY] a professor of chymistry.

CHY'MISTRY, S. [from χυμος, Gr. or χεω, Gr.] an art by which sensible bodies are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, and new bodies are composed by the mixture of different ingredients.

CIBA'RIOUS, Adj. [*cibarius*, Lat.] proper for, or partaking of the qualities of food; edible.

CI'CATRICE, CI'CATRIX, S. [Lat.] a little seam, remaining on the skin, after the healing of a wound. Figuratively, a mark or impression. "The *cicatrix* and capable impression." *Shak.*

CICATRIZA'TION, S in Surgery, the act of healing a wound. The state of being skinned over.

To CICATRI'ZE, V. A. to heal and skin a wound over.

To CI'CURATE, V. A. [*cicur*, Lat.] to tame. Figuratively, to render or make mild or harmless. "So *circurated*, and subdued." *Brown.*

CI'DER, S. [*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital.] a brisk, cool liquor prepared from the juice of apples made vinous by fermentation. Used with moderation it is good and wholesome, preferable to wine, because its spirits are less vehement, and detained by a viscous phlegm, which likewise contributes to render it cooling. That those who drink this liquor look more healthy, and are both more vigorous and sprightly, than those who drink wine, seems evident from the observation of Lord Bacon. "Of eight old people, says he, some were near, and others above 100; who during their whole lives, drank nothing but *Cider*, and were so vigorous, that they danced and jumped about like young men."

CI'DERKIN, S. the liquor made of the gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out, by the addition of boiled water.

CIELING, see CEILING.

CILIA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the pallid does of stiff hairs wherewith the eyes guarded; their use is to keep out flies moats, to break the impetuosity of the of light, and at the same time to leave enough for the discernment of objects. grow but to a certain length, need no ing like the other hairs, and are sensible. points are bent with great art; those in the per eyelids turning upwards, and those in lower towards the earth, that nothing might obstruct our sight. And from hence we learn how critical the great author of nature hath been, in forming even the least most minute conveniencies, that belong animal bodies.

CI'LIARY, Adj. [*cilium*, Lat.] in Anatomy, belonging or relating to the eyelids.

CILI'CEOUS, Adj. [*cilicium*, Lat.] of hair. "A *cilicious* or sackcloth habit." *Brown.*

CI'METER, S. [*cimetarra*, Span.] a sword, used by the Turks, short, heavy flat, and with but one edge.

CIN'CTURE, S. [from *cinctura*, Lat.] girdle, or clothing worn round the body An inclosure. In Architecture, a ring, or orlo, at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.

CI'NDER, S. [*cindre*, Fr. *finder*, Sax. coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, and reduced to a porous cake.

CI'NGLE, S. [*cingulum*, Lat.] a girt belt for a horse.

CI'NNABAR, S. [κινναβαρ, Lat.] a mineral substance; the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, consisting partly of a sulphureous, and partly of a mercurial nature and divided into native and factitious: native is that which is just described; factitious is made of flours of sulphur quicksilver, first incorporate by fire and afterwards sublimated.

CI'NNAMON, S. [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] bark of an aromatic growing in the island Celon. It is an astringent in the primæ or first passages, and in the remote seats action, an aperient and alexipharmic. strengthens the viscera, assists concoction expells wind, and is a very present cardiac.

CIN'QUE-FOIL, S. [*cinque*, Fr. *five*, Fr.] a kind of five-leaved clover.

CI'NQUE-PORTS, S. [Fr. the five ports or havens] the following havins, viz. Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Romney, and Hithe; formerly applied only to five, which laying opposite to France, were thought by our monarchs to deserve more than ordinary care to prevent an invasion. On this account Cambden says, that William the Conqueror, appointed a warden, and king John granted them certain privileges on condition of their supplying him with a fleet to invade France; they are all free

…s, and the conſtable of Dover-caſtle, is …warden of all theſe cinque-ports.

…INQUE-SPOTTED, Adj. having five …. "A mole *cinque-ſpotted*." *Shakeſp.*

…PON, S. [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, Fr.] in Botany, …ung twig, or ſprout of a tree.

…YPHER, S. [*chifre*, *cifra*, Ital.] an arithmetical character marked thus (0), though …o value itſelf, in integers it encreaſes the …e of figures when ſet on the right-hand. …aſſemblage of letters, conſiſting of the …als of a perſon's name, interwoven to…er. *A meer cypher*, a perſon of no im…ance intereſt, or importance.

To CI'PHER, V. N. to calculate or per…m the operation of arithmetic.

CIR'CLE, S. [*circulus*, Lat. *circle*, Fr.] …uratively, a curve line, which being con…ed, ends in the point from whence it be…, having all its parts equidiſtant from a …t in the middle called the center. The …umference of any round body. An aſ…bly of people forming a kind of ring. …company. A ſeries of things following …another alternately. "The *circling* …s." *Circles* of the empire, are ten in …mber, which have a right to be preſent at …diets.

To CIRCLE, V. A. to move round a …g. To ſurround, or encompaſs; to …ine. Actively, to move in a *circle*.

CI'RCLED, Part. that is in the form of a …*ircle*.

CI'RCLET, S. a *circle*; an orb.

CI'RCLING, Adj. ſurrounding like a …*le*.

CI'RCUIT, S. [*circuit*, Fr.] the moving …nd. A ſpace incloſed with a circle. The …umference of any thing. The journies …en by the judges to hold aſſizes or admi…ter juſtice in thoſe places that are diſtant …m London.

CIRCUI'TION, S. [*circuitio*, Lat.] the …ng round about. Circumlocution.

CI'RCULAR, Adj. [*circulaire*, Fr.] round, …embling a *circle*. Figuratively, ſucceſſion. …lgar, mean, common. "Had Virgil been …*ircular* poet." *Dennis*. *Circular-letter*, a …*er* addreſſed to ſeveral perſons, who have …e ſame intereſt or concern in ſome com…on affair.

CI'RCULARLY, Adv. in the form or …tion of a circle.

To CI'RCULATE, V. N. [from *circulus*, ….] to move in a circle. To be in uſe, ſo …to be conſtantly changing its owner, op…ſed to be hoarded, applied to money. …tively, to put about, or hand from one to …other, uſed of a cup or glaſs in drinking. "Let the glaſs circulate."

CIRCULA'TION, S. motion in a circle. …ſeries in which things preſerve the ſame …der, and return the ſame ſtate. The cir…lation of the blood, was diſcovered in …gland in 1628, by Harvey our countryman, and may be evinced from all the blood's being evacuated on wounding one of the greater arteries. The circulation of the nervous juice is concluded from the ſame principles as that of the blood.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY, S. [*circum*, Lat. and *ambio*, Lat.] the act of encompaſſing, ſurrounding, or incloſing.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, Part. [*circumambiens*, Lat.] encircling; incloſing; ſurrounding, encompaſſing.

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE, V. A. [from *circum*, Lat. and *ambulo*, Lat.] to walk round about.

To CIRCUMCI'SE, V. A. [from *circum*, Lat. and *ſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off the foreſkin. Figuratively, to reduce the mind to ſuch a ſtate as was typified by circumciſion, to renounce every pleaſure and incentive inconſiſtent with true religion, and to act as a perſon admitted into the kingdom of God.

CIRCUMCI'SION, S. [from *circumciſe*] the act of cutting off the foreſkin. Figuratively, Judaiſm, or a Jew. "Cometh this bleſſedneſs on the *circumciſion* only." *Rom.* iv. 9. One who is of the ſpiritual ſeed of Abraham, and poſſeſſes thoſe qualifications ſignified by *circumciſion*. "*Circumciſion* is that of the heart in the ſpirit." *Rom.* ii. 29. "*Circumciſion* is the keeping of the Commandments." 1 *Cor.* vii. 19.

To CIRCUMDU'CT, V. A. *circumductum*, Lat.] in Law, to ſuperſede, nullify, or render of no effect.

CIRCU'MFERENCE, S. [*circumferentia*, Lat.] the line ſurrounding any thing. The ſpace incloſed in a circle. Any thing of a round form. "The broad *circumference* hung on his ſhoulders like a moon." *Par. Loſt.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, S. [from *circumfero*, Lat.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurveyors in taking angles.

CIR'CUMFLEX, S. [*circumflexus*, Lat.] an accent, marked thus (^) uſed to regulate the pronunciation.

CIRCU'MFLUENT, Part. incloſing any thing with water.

To CIRCUMFU'SE, V. A. [*circumfuſus*, Lat.] to pour round; diffuſe, or ſpread.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE, V. A. [from *circum*, and *gyrus*, Lat.] to roll round. "Veſſels, curled, *circumgyrated* and complicated together." *Ray*.

CIRCUMJA'CENT, Part. [*circumjacens*, Lat.] bordering on every ſide, contiguous.

CIRCUMINCE'SION, S. [from *circum*, Lat. and *inceſſum*,] in theology, a term uſed by the ſchoolmen, to expreſs the conſubſtantiality of the three divine perſons in the trinity. Damaſcenus has made uſe of it in his explication of the text. "I am in my father, and my father in me." *John* xiv. 11.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, S. [from *circum*,

Lat. and *locutum*] a periphrasis; a round-about, or indirect way of expressing a person's sentiments in order to guard against disgust.

CIRCUMMU'RED, Adj. [from *circum*, Lat. and *murus*, Lat. a wall] encompassed, or surrounded with a wall. "*Circummured* with bricks." *Shak.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, Adj. [*circumnavigo*, Lat. to sail round] that which may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, S. [*circumnavigatum*, Lat.] the act of sailing round. "The *circumnavigation* of Africa." *Arbuth.*

CIRCUMPO'LAR, Adj. [from *circum*, Lat. and *polaris*] in Astronomy, those stars near the north pole, which move round it without setting.

CIRCUMROTA'TION, S. [from *circum*, and *roto*, Lat.] the act of whirling a thing round; the state of a thing whirled round.

To CICUMSCRIBE, V. A. [*circumscribo*] to inclose in certain limits; to bound, limit, or restrain.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION, S. [*circumscriptio*, Lat.] limitation, restraint, boundary.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TIVE, Adj. determining the shape or figure of a thing.

CIRCUMSPE'CT, Adj. [*circumspectum*, supine, of *circumspicio*, Lat.] cautious with respect to conduct; wary.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, S. in its primary sense, the act of looking round about one. "With sly *circumspection*." *Par. Lost.* Figuratively, a cautious, circumspect, or wary conduct.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, Adj. [*circumspectum*] in its primary sense, looking round about; wary.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY, Adv. in a cautious, wary, discreet, and prudent manner.

CIRCUMSTANCE, S. [Lat.] a particular incident; an event. In the plural, the state or condition of a person, *bad circumstances*, signifying poverty, and *good circumstances*, riches.

To CI'RCUMSTANCE, V. N. to be attended with peculiar incidents.

CI'RCUMSTANT, Part. [*circumstans*, Lat.] standing round, or surrounding.

CIRCUMSAN'TIAL, Adj. [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.] accidental; minute; containing every particular.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE, V. A. [*circumvallatum*] to surround with fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, S. [*circumvallatum*, Lat.] the art of entrenching or fortifying. In Fortification, a line or trench with a parapet, thrown up by besiegers, encompassing their camp to defend it.

To CIRCUMVE'NT, V. A. [*circumventum*] to over-reach; to deceive, or impose upon.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, S. [*circumventio*, Lat.] the imposing upon, or over-reaching a person.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, [*circumvolutum*, Lat.] the act of rolling a thing round; a thing rolled round.

CI'RCUS, CI'RQUE, S. [*circus*, Lat.] Antiquity, a large building, furnished with rows of seats rising above each other, used for the exhibiting shews to the people.

CIRENCESTER, a town of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, horses, wool, oil, and leather. The market on Mondays is chiefly for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and provisions. It is seated on the river Churn, over which is a bridge. It was a place of great note in the time of the Romans, being then a mile in circumference, and the ruins of the walls are yet to be seen. A great many Roman antiquities have been found here; and here Roman roads met and crossed each other. It had also a castle and an abbey, long since demolished. It is now a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 90 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, 18 S. E. of Gloucester, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 15. 25. lat. 51. 42.

CISSO'ID, S. an algebraical curve of the second order, invented by Diocles, an ancient Greek geometrician, in order to find two mean proportionals between two given right lines.

CIS'T, S. [*cista*, Lat. *ciste*, Sax.] a case or covering; the coat of a tumour.

CIS'TED, Adj. [from *cist*] inclosed in a bag, case, or membrane.

CIS'TERN, S. [*cisterna*, Lat.] a leaden receptacle for water or rain, for family use; a large reservoir or repository of water.

CIT, S. [a contraction of citizen] one who resides in the city; generally used as a word of contempt.

CIT'ADEL, S. [*citadelle*, Fr. *citadella*, a diminutive of *citta*, a city] a fort, or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, built sometimes in the most eminent part of a city, and sometimes near it, in order to defend it against enemies.

CI'TAL, S. a reproof, or impeachment; a summons to appear in a court; a quotation.

CITA'TION, S. [from *citatum*, supine of *cito*, Lat.] in Law, a summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge; the act of quoting an author's name, as espousing the sentiments a person would establish; the passage quoted from an author; a mention, detail, or enumeration. "A *citation* of such as will produce it in any other" *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY, Adj. having the power or nature of a summons.

To CI'TE, V. A. [*cito*, Lat.] to summon a person to appear in a court of justice; to enjoin, or call authoritatively on a per-

o quote. "That paſſage which I *cited* be-ore." *Bac.*

CI'TER, S. one who ſummons another; ne who quotes from an author.

CI'TESS, S. a female, or woman, who ives in a city. Uſed only by Dryden. "Cits nd *citeſſes*." *Dryd.*

CI'TIZEN, S. [*citoyen*, Fr.] in its primary enſe, an inhabitant or dweller at any place; perſon who is free of a city; one who car-ies on trade in a city. "When he ſpeaks ot like a *citizen*, you find him a ſoldier." *lak.* Uſed by Shakeſpear, as an adjective, o expreſs the milder virtues of peace, and that imerouſneſs a perſon is ſubject to, who has ever been converſant in camps. "Not ſo *itizen* a wanton as to ſeem to die e'er ſick." *ymbel.*

CI'TRINE, Adj. [*citrinus*, Lat.] lemon-coloured; of a dark yellow. "The butterfly has its wings painted *citrine* and black."

CI'TRINE, S. [*citrinus*, Lat. *citrine*, Fr. nd Ital.] a ſpecies of chriſtal of a beautiful ellow.

CI'TRON, S. [*citrus*, Lat.] a fruit, which omes from a hot country, and is in ſmell, aſte, and ſhape, ſomewhat like a lemon, from which however it is diſtinguiſhed by its dimen-ſion, the fineneſs of its pulp, the briſkneſs of its ſmell, and deepneſs of its colour.

CI'TY, S. [*cité*, Fr. *citta*, Ital.] a large town incloſed with a wall. Alſo in Law, a town corporate, that hath a biſhop and a ca-thedral church; the inhabitants of a city; the heart or middle of a place, oppoſed to the extremities. "The *city* and borough."

CI'TTY, Adj. living in a city; reſembling a citizen.

CI'VET, S. [*civet*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arab.] in Natural Hiſtory, a little animal, a native of Peru and Guinea, not unlike our cat, except-ing that its ſnout is more pointed; its claws are leſs dangerous, and its cry is different. Ray thinks it rather of the fox or wolf kind. Under its tail is a bag, wherein the perfume of *civet* is formed, which is originally like greaſe, or a kind of gum.

CI'VIC, Adj [*civicus*, Lat.] relating to civil matters, oppoſed to military.

CI'VIL, Adj [*civilis*, Lat.] belonging to a city, or its government; poliſhed, well re-gulated, oppoſed to rude and barbarous. *Ci-vil war*, is that which people of the ſame na-tion wage with one another. *Civil death*, that which is inflicted by the laws, *Civil power*, or *civil magiſtrate*, that which is exerciſed on the principles of government, oppoſed to mi-litary. Figuratively, poliſhed, civilized, hu-mane, well-bred, and complaiſant; gentle; oppoſed to wild, rude, and barbarous; beau-tifully applied to inanimate things. *Civil law*, implies the Roman law contained in the inſtitutes, digeſts, and code.

CI'VILIAN, S. [*civilis*, Lat.] one who profeſſes the civil law.

CIVI'LITY, S. the ſtate of politeneſs, op-poſed to uncultivated barbarity; a polite ad-dreſs; a kindneſs beſtowed with politeneſs.

To CIVILI'ZE, V. A. to inſtruct in ſuch ſciences as tend to reclaim man from ſavage-neſs.

CI'VILLY, Adv. in a kind, good-natured and genteel manner, oppoſed to rudeneſs or brutality; in a genteel but not gaudy man-ner. "The chambers were furniſhed *civilly*." *Bacon.* This ſenſe is now obſolete.

CL'ACK, S. [*clece*, Brit. *clac*, Fr.] any thing which makes a continued noiſe, like that of a mill. Figuratively, inceſſant tattle; the tongue. "He knows not when my *clack* will lie." *Prior.* From *klatſche*, Belg.

To CL'ACK, V. N. [*cleccian*, Brit.] to let the tongue run apace, to talk much.

CLA'D, Part. Preter. from *clothe*.

To CLAI'M, V. A. [*clamer*, Fr.] to de-mand as a right, oppoſed to aſking as a favour.

CLA'IM, S. a demand, or right of de-manding a thing, as a due. In Law, a title to, or demand of any thing in the poſſeſſion of another. This word is generally joined with the verb *lay*.

CLA'IMABLE, Adj. that which may be demanded or claimed.

CLA'IMANT, S. he that demands a thing as his property.

CLAI'MER, S. one who claims or de-mand a thing as his property.

To CLA'MBER, V. N. [*klemmen*, Belg.] to aſcend, or go up a ſteep place with difficul-ty, ſo as to be forced to uſe both the knees and hands.

To CLA'M, to clog with any glewiſh mat-ter.

CLA'MMINESS, S. vicidity, ropineſs, thickneſs.

CLA'MMY, Adj. viſcous, ropy, gluti-nous.

CLA'MOROUS, Adj. ſpeaking loud; tur-bulent; vociferous.

CLA'MOUR, S. [*clamor*, Lat.] a noiſe, or outcry; applied with no ſmall elegance to in-animate things, "The loud Arno's boiſt'-rous *clamours*." *Addiſ.*

To CLA'MOUR, V. N. to make a turbu-lent noiſe.

CLA'MP, S. [*klamme*, Belg.] a piece of wood added to another to ſtrengthen it; a little piece of wood like a wheel, uſed in a a mortice inſtead of a pully.

To CLA'MP, V. A. to fit a board with the grain to another piece acroſs the grain; to prevent warping.

CLA'N, S. [*klaan*, Scot.] a family, race, or tribe; uſed as a word of contempt.

CLA'NCULAR, Adj. [*clancularius*, Lat.] underhand, private, ſecret, clandeſtine.

CLANDES'TINE, Adj. [*clandeſtinus*, Lat.] underhand; ſecret; private.

CLA'NDESTINELY, Adv. in a ſecret

or

or private manner; always uſed in a bad ſenſe.

To CLA'NG, V. A. [*clango*, Lat.] to make a loud ſhrill noiſe reſembling that of a trumpet; or like ſwords beat together. Actively, to claſh or ſtrike together, ſo as to cauſe a noiſe.

CLA'NGOUR, S. [*clangor*, Lat.] a loud ſhrill ſound.

CLA'NGOUS, Adj. making a loud ſhrill noiſe.

CLA'NK, S. [from *clank*, perhaps a corruption from *clang*] a loud, ſhrill, or harſh noiſe.

To CLAP', V. A. [*clappan*, Sax.] to ſtrike together ſuddenly, ſo as to make a noiſe; to do any thing in a quick and unexpected manner; to applaud, commend, or praiſe a perſon by ſtriking the hands together; to infect with the venereal diſeaſe. Uſed with *up*, to do, perform, or finiſh any thing ſuddenly, or without much precaution. "A peace may be *clapped up* with that ſuddenneſs." *Howell.* Neuterly, to ſhut with a quick or ſudden motion, "*clap to* the door." To ſtrik the hands together by way of applauſe.

CLA'P, S. [*clap*, Brit. *klapff*. Teut.] a loud noiſe, made by the ſtriking two things together, or by exploſion applied to thunder; applauſe, or approbation, teſtified by ſtriking the hands together; the firſt ſtate of the venereal diſeaſe.

CLA'PPER, S. one who applauds by ſtriking his hands together; the tongue which hangs in the inſide of a bell; a piece of wood in a mill for ſhaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a talkative perſon.

CLARENCE'UX, or CLARENCIEUX, S. the ſecond king of arms, ſo called from the duke of Clarence, ſon of Edward III. who firſt bore this office.

CLARE-OBSCURE, [*chiaro-ſcuro*, Ital.] the lights and ſhades in a picture; the art of diſtributing the lights and ſhades to the beſt advantage; a deſign conſiſting only of two colours.

CLA'RET, S. [*vin clairet*, Fr.] French wine of a clear, pale, red colour.

CLARIFICA'TION, the clearing from impurities; the fining liquors.

To CLA'RIFY, V. A. [*clarifier*, Fr.] to fine or make any liquor clear. Figuratively, to free the underſtanding or mind from any impurities which might obſtruct its view of things.

CLA'RION, S. [*clarion*, Fr.] a trumpet with a ſhriller ſound than the common ſort. In Heraldry, a bearing thought by Gwillim to be one of the ancient trumpets, but by others to be the rudder of a ſhip, or a reſt for a lance.

CLA'RITY, S. [*clarté*, Fr.] brightneſs, ſplendour, refulgence.

To CLA'SH, V. N. [*kletzen*, Belg.] to make a noiſe, applied to two things ſtruck together. Figuratively, to act with oppoſite views, uſed with the particle *with*; to contradict, oppoſe or diſagree. "*Claſhing* metaphors are put together." *Spect.* No. 595. Actively, to make a noiſe by ſtriking two things together.

CLA'SH, S. a noiſe made by colliſion; oppoſition of ſentimenes or intereſts.

CLA'SP. S. [*gheſpe* or *cheſpe*, Belg.] a thin piece of metal curved at the extremities, uſed to faſten together the two covers of a book, the two fore parts of a garment, &c. An embrace.

CLA'SPER, S. in Botany, tendrils, ligaments, or threads, whereby ſhrubs and other plants lay hold on trees. Given by the wiſe Author of nature to ſuch plants whoſe branches being long, fragile, and ſlender, would fall by their own weight, or that of their fruit; in ſome plants they ſerve not only to ſupport, but likewiſe ſupply, as in the true roots of ivy, wherein they aſſiſt the root in conveying ſap to the branches; in the cucumber they ſerve for ſtabiliment, propagation, and ſhade.

CLA'SP-KNIFE, S. a knife which folds into the handle.

CLA'SS, S. [*claſſis*, Lat.] a collection of things ranged in order; a rank or order; in ſchools, a number of boys ſeated according to their attainments.

CLA'SSIC, CLA'SSICAL, Adj. [*claſſicus*, Lat.] in ancient literature, the authors of the Auguſtan age, who were of received merit and acknowledged abilities.

CLA'SSIC, S. an author of the firſt rank and eſteemed a ſtandard for ſtyle, &c.

To CLA'TTER, V. N. [*clatrung*, *clatrian*, Sax.] to make a noiſe by being ſtruck often together; alſo to make a noiſe by talking aloud, faſt, and little to the purpoſe. Actively, to ſtrike any thing ſo, as to make it ſound and rattle; to diſpute, or wrangle.

CLA'TTER, S. a rattling noiſe; a tumultuous noiſe.

CLAVA'TED, Part. [*clavatus*, Lat.] knobbed; or having plenty of knobs.

CLA'VE, the præter of CLEAVE.

CLA'VICLE, S. [*clavicula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the collar bone, of which there are two ſituated between the ſcapula and ſternum.

CLAU'SE, S. [*clauſula*, Lat.] a ſentence, a ſingle article.

CLAU'STRAL, Adj. [from *clauſtre*, Belg.] belonging to a cloiſter. "*Clauſtral* priors." *Ayliffe.*

CLA'W, S. [*clawan*, Sax.] the foot of a bird or beaſt, armed with a ſharp horny ſubſtance. Figuratively, the hand, eſpecially of a rapacious perſon; a term of reproach.

To CLA'W, V. A. [*clawan*, Sax.] to ſcratch with the nails.

CLA'WED, Adj. having *claws*, ſcratched or ſcratced with a *claw*.

CLA'Y, S. [*clai*, Brit. *kley*, Belg.] weigh

and ductile earth, ſmooth to the touch, eaſily diſſolving in water.

To CLA'Y, V. A. to cover with *clay*; to ure with *clay*.

LA'Y-COLD, Adj. [a compound word] old as *clay*, lifeleſs. "His *clay-cold* corpſe."

e.

LA'YEY, Adj. conſiſting of *clay*.

LA'YISH, Adj. of the nature of *clay*; reſembling *clay*.

LE'AN, Adj. [pronounced *cleen*, *clæne*,] free from dirt, pure. Free from wickedneſs, or impurity. Elegant, neat; oppoſed to unweildly or encumbered. In a nature ſenſe, free from any diſeaſe which endered a perſon unfit for public attendance places of worſhip, or the ſociety of others, ied to perſons; not fit to be eaten, or ed in ſacrifice, applied to beaſts. Entirely, perfectly, quite, fully, or compleatly. omeſtic broils *clean* overblown." *Shak.*

To CLE'AN, V. A. to free from dirt, filth, oil.

LE'ANLY, Adj. free from dirt or filth. uratively, that which cleanſes or clears a g from filth. Free from moral impurity, innocent, chaſte.

LE'ANLY, Adv. in a clean, neat, decent manner.

LE'ANNESS, S. [pronounced *cleenneſs*] neſs, freed from dirt or filth, applied things or clothes. Elegance, exactneſs, freedom from foreign mixture, or unneſs, applied to language. Freedom guilt, or any immoral impurity, applied to actions.

To CLE'ANSE, V. A. [pronounced *clenſe*, *ſian*, Sax.] to free from dirt or filth. To from bad humours by medicine.

LE'ANSER, S. in Medicine, that which oves any noxious humours from the y; a detergent.

LE'AR, Adj. [pronounced *cleer*, from] tranſparent; that which may be ſeen ough; free from filth, applied to ſtreams. from clouds, miſts or rain, applied to weather. Without adulteration. Poſi, plain, or free from any doubtful expreſs. A *clear account* is manifeſt, evit, or that which cannot be diſputed. Fiatively, void of guilt. Free from any ne bias, applied to the judgment. Free m deductions, applied to gain. Applied erſons, judicious, or poſſeſſed of all the ts, which can ſecure from error; uſed familiar converſation. Uſed adverbially, entirely, totally, or quite. "Bit it *clear* L'Eſtrange.

To CLE'AR, V. A. to remove any filth obſtruction. Figuratively, to free from ſcurity, perplexity, or difficulty. To remove any charge of guilt. To cleanſe. clarify or cleanſe from filth. To gain, hout any deduction. To brighten, to remove any thing which intercepts the light. *To clear a ſhip*, is to obtain permiſſion for ſailing or ſelling the cargo, by paying the cuſtoms.

CLE'ARANCE, S. a certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtom-houſe.

CLEA'RER, S. that which removes any filth or obſtruction.

CLEA'RLY, Adj. free from darkneſs, obſurity, or ambiguity. Plainly, oppoſed *to confuſedly*. Without any undue influence, "Deal *clearly* and impartially with yourſelves." *Tillotſ.* Without deduction or diminution applied to gains. Without evaſion, plainly.

CLEA'RNESS, S. tranſparency; freedom from dregs, or filth. Diſtinctneſs, plainneſs, freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.

CLEA'R-SIGHTED, Adj. [a compound word] judicious; penetrating; ſeeing into the conſequences of things.

To CLEA'R-STARCH, V. A. to ſtarch linen in ſuch a manner, that it may appear tranſparent and clear.

To CLE'AVE, V. A. [Preter I *clave* Part. *cloven*; *cleovan*, Sax.] uſed with the particle *to*, to ſtick, to adhere to, applied to things. Figuratively, to unite one's ſelf to a perſon; to attend, or accompany. "His grace doth *cleave* to the one." *Hooker.*

To CLE'AVE, V. A. [Preter. I *clave*, *clove*, or *cleft*, Particip. *cloven*, or *cleft*, from *cleſan* Sax.] to divide a thing with a chopper, axe, &c. To divide, or ſeparate. Neuterly, to part aſunder. To ſuffer diviſion, or ſeparate.

CLEA'VER, S. a large flat inſtrument of metal with a handle, uſed by butchers to ſeparate the joints of meat. One who chops or cleaves any thing.

CLE'F, [from *clêf*. Fr.] in Muſic, a mark at the beginnning of the lines of a piece of muſic, which determines the name of each line, according to the ſcale.

CLE'FT, Participle Paſſive, from *cleave*.

CLE'FT, S. [*kluffi*, Teut.] a ſpace made by the ſeparation or diviſion of the parts of any thing. A crack.

CLE'MENCY, S. [*clamentia*, Lat. *clemence*, Fr.] willingneſs to forgive, unwillingneſs to puniſh, and tenderneſs in the inflicting puniſhment.

CLE'MENT, Adj. [*clemens*, Lat.] tender and humane in executing or limiting puniſhment.

CLE'RGY, S. [*clerus*, Lat. κληρος, Gr.] a body of men officiating in the public ſervice of the church.

CLER'GYMAN, S. [from *clergy* and *man*] a perſon dedicated by ordination to the ſervice of the church. One in holy orders.

CLE'RICAL, Adj. [*clericus*, Lat.] belonging or relating to the clergy.

CLE'RK,

CLE'RK, S. [*clerc*, Fr. *cleric*, Sax.] in Law, a title given to the clergy. A writer in a public office In Commerce, a perſon employed in a merchant's compting-houſe to tranſact the buſineſs that is performed by the pen. As this is an honaurable employ, ſo likewiſe the qualifications required to diſcharge it properly are ſuch as demand application, and deſerves eſteem. In the church ſervice a layman, who pronounces the reſponſes with an audible voice; gives out the ſinging pſalms, &c.

CLE'RKSHIP, S. the office or employment of a clerk.

CLE'VER, Adj. [its etymology is uncertain] dextrous, quick, ſkillful, well-pleaſing, convenient, well. "'Twou'd ſound more *clever*." *Pope*. Well-made, handſome; any thing which a perſon likes, in low and familiar diſcourſe; but ſhould never make its way into books.

CLEV'ERLY, Adv. in an ingenious, ſkillful and proper manner.

CLEVER'NESS, S. a proper, ſkilful, ingenious, and dextrous performance.

CLE'W, S. [*clywe*, Sax.] a bale of thread. Any guide or direction, by means of which a perſon may be led to ſurmount any difficulty.

To CLIC'K, V. A. [*clicken*, Belg.] to make a ſharp, and ſucceſſive noiſe, like the beats of a watch.

CLI'ENT, S. [*cliens*, Lat.] in Law, one who employs a lawyer for advice, or to ſue or defend.

CLI'ENTSHIP, S. the office or ſtate of a client.

CLI'FF, S. [*clif*, Sax.] a ſteep or craggy rock. In Muſic, improperly uſed for Clef.

CLIMA'CTER, S. [Or. κλιμακτηρ] a certain period of life ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome great danger.

CLIMA'CTERIC, CLIMACTERICAL, Adj. [from κλιμαξ,] containing a number of years. The climacteric year is a critical year in a perſon's life, wherein he is ſuppoſed to ſtand in great danger of death.

CLI'MATE, S. [κλιμα, Gr. an inclination] in Geography, a ſpace on the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles. In a common or popular ſenſe, any country differing from another, in reſpect of its ſeaſons, the quality of the ſoil, or the manners of its inhabitants.

To CLI'MATE, V. N. to inhabit. "Whilſt you do *climate* here." *Shak*. Perhaps it has no other authority.

CLI'MAX, S. [κλιμαξ, Gr. a ladder] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the ſenſe of a period increaſes every ſentence, till it concludes.

To CLI'MB, V. A. [Preter, and Participle Paſſive, *climbed*, from *climan*, Sax.] to aſcend, including the idea of difficulty. To aſcend, by their ſpecific levity, &c. applied to pours. Actively, to mount, or aſcend.

CLIM'BER, S. one who aſcends, any or ſteep place.

CLI'ME, S. [from κλιμα Gr.] the ſ as Climate, generally uſed in poetry in of Climate.

To CLI'NCH, V. A. [Preter *clinched*, Participle Paſſive; from *clyniga*, Sax.] ſhut the hand that fingers and thumb reach over each other. To bend or turn point of a nail, when driven through thing. To confirm, ſettle, or eſtabliſh, plied to argument.

CLI'NCH, S. a pun. In Navigation, part of a cable which is faſtened to the of an anchor.

CLI'NCHER, S. a cramp or hold- made of iron bent, uſed to faſten planks.

To CLI'NG, V. A. [Preter, I clung, have clung, Part. clung, *klynger*, Dan.] ſtick cloſe to or hang upon.

CLI'NGY, Adv. apt to ſtick, cling, adhere to.

CLI'NIC, or CLINICAL, Adj. [from κλινω, Gr. to lie down in a bed] thoſe who keep their beds on account of any diſeaſe. In Church Hiſtorians, applied to a perſ converted on his death-bed.

To CLI'NK, V. A. to ſtrike metals toge ther ſo as to make them ſound. Neuterly, make a noiſe like the ſound made by two pieces of metal ſtruck together.

CLI'NK, S. a noiſe made by ſtriking two pieces of metal together.

CLI'NQUANT, S. [Fr.] embroidery, gaudy dreſs; or tinſel finery.

To CLI'P, V. A. [*clippan*, Sax.] to em fold in the arms; to hug. To cut with ſheers, or ſciſſors; to diminiſh, applied to coin. To cut ſhort, not to pronounce fully applied to language. "To clip the king's Engliſh." Confined or ſurrounded, uſed with the particle *with*. "*Clipt* in *with* the ſea." *Shak*.

CLI'PPER, S. one that debaſes the coin by filing, or otherwiſe diminiſhing its ſize.

CLI'PPING, S. [See CLIP] that which is cut off from a thing.

CLO'AK, S. [pronounced *cloke*] a loo outer garment without ſleeves. Alſo, a pre text or pretence.

To CLO'AK, V. A. to cover with a cl To conceal any deſign by ſome ſpecious pre text.

CLO'AK-BAG, S. a kind of portmanteau

CLO'CK, S. [*cocle*, Brit. from *cloch*, Brit. a machine, going by a pendulum, ſerving to meaſure time, and ſhew the hour by ſtriking on a bell. Hugens was the firſt perſon who brought the ingenious art of *clock*-making to any perfection, and the firſt pendulum clock made in England, was in the year 1622, by Fromantil, a Dutchman. *What's o'clock*, a phraſe, ſignifying what hour is it? *It's o'clock*.

ck, implies, it is the ſixth hour. Applied ſtockings, *clock* ſignifies the work with ch the ankles were adorned, and as this a means of making the female leg ap- taperer than it otherwiſe does, it is derful this embelliſhment ſhould now be aſide.

LO'D, [*clud*, Sax.] a lump of earth or ; a turf; the ground; a duſt, ignorant, id perſon.

o CLO'D, V. N. to unite into a maſs; urdle; alſo to pelt with clods.

LOD'DY, Adj. conſiſting of little heaps lods of earth.

o CLO'G, V. A. to overload; to bur- ; to embarraſs. Neuterly, to gather a maſs, uſed inſtead of *clot*. To be d with any thing that may ſtop its ope- n.

LO'G, S. any weight or thing which edes or hinders; a reſtraint; an incum- ce, obſtruction, or impediment. A com- ion of leather, worn by women over ſhoes, to keep themſelves clean or n. A ſhoe. "In France—the middle make uſe of wooden *clogs*."

LO'GGINESS, S. the being hindered n motion; obſtruction; impediment.

LO'GGY, Adj. that which ſtops up the ges or hinders motion.

LOI'STER, S. [*clâs*, Brit. *clauſter*, Sax. *e*, Fr.] a monaſtry for the religious of r ſex. In a more limited ſenſe, the cipal part of a regular monaſtry, conſiſt- of a ſquare, built on each of its ſides.

o CLOI'STER, V. A. to ſhut up or ine in a monaſtry.

LOI'STERAL, Adj. ſolitary; retired; ſe; like a cloiſter.

LOI'STERED, Part. ſolitary; inhabit- a cloiſter or a monaſtry or religious houſe. rchitecture, built round, or ſurrounded a piazza or periſtile.

LOI'STRESS, S. a nun, or female in- ing a religious houſe.

LO'KE, S. See CLOAK.

o CLO'SE, V. A. [*cloſa*, Arm. *clyſan*,] to ſhut any thing; to conclude or fi- To confine, uſed with *in*. To join thing broken. *To cloſe up*, is to heal. terly, to join two parts together, after g ſeparated, uſed with *upon*. "The *cloſed upon* them." Figuratively, ap- to meaſure, to agree to. *To cloſe in* , to join with a party. In Wreſtling, n up to a perſon and ſeize faſt hold on

LO'SE, S. any thing ſhut; a ſmall in- d field. Applied to time, the end of period. "The *cloſe* of night." *Dryd.* Wreſtling, a grapple or violent hug. A luſion.

LO'SE, Adj. ſo as nothing can come in ut. Stagnating, ſultry, applied to the Having but few pores, applied to me- tals. "That very *cloſe* metal." *Locke*. Denſe; conciſe; ſhort. Applied to ſituation, contiguous or touching. Figuratively, applied to deſigns, *to keep cloſe*, is to be ſecret or without diſcovery. Home; to the point. Retired, without going abroad. "*Cloſely* confined." Narrow.

CLOSE-BODIED, Adj. that which comes tight or cloſe round the body.

CLOSE-HA'NDED, Adj. covetous; illiberal; ungenerous.

CLO'SELY, Adv. without vent or paſſage. Applied to purſuit, very near or without any great diſtance between. Literal. "I have tranſlated *cloſely*."

CLO'SENESS, S. narrowneſs; want of air; denſeneſs; compactneſs; without many pores; recluſeneſs; ſolitude; reſerve; avarice, or connection.

CLO'SER, S. a finiſher; a concluder; a terminator.

CLOS'ET, S. [from *cloſe*] a ſmall room for retirement. A ſhallow place, furniſhed with ſhelves, &c. for curioſities, &c.

To CLO'SET, V. A. [from the noun] to ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet; to take into a cloſet, for the ſake of privacy. "Lord Mansfield was *cloſetted* with the King."

CLOS'URE, S. the act of ſtopping up; confinement; concluſion; termination.

CLO'T, S. [*klot*, Belg.] a maſs formed by thickening of fluids.

To CLO'T, V. N. [*klotteren*, Belg.] to grow into ſmall maſſes; to gather into clods.

CLO'TH, S. any thing woven for garments. The linen wherewith a table is covered at meals. The canvaſs on which pictures are painted. In the plural *clothes*, any thing with which a perſon is dreſſed to cover his nakedneſs, or embelliſh his perſon; wrote *clothes*, and pronounced *clo's*. Applied by way of eminence to woollen cloth, the great ſtaple commodity, glory, and ſupport of this nation; but as there is a manifeſt decay in the goodneſs of this manufacture of late years, it were to be wiſhed that thoſe at the helm would turn their thoughts to this article, and, by giving it all the national encouragement in their power, revive its character, and render it as reputable as they have the honour of the Britiſh arms

CLO'THIER, S. one who carries on the manufactory of cloth. Camden obſerves in his Britannia, that moſt of the greateſt ſcholars and eminent perſonages of this kingdom, have been deſcended from perſons of this profeſſion.

CLO'THING, S. dreſs, garments, or that which a perſon wears to cover and defend his body from the weather.

CLOT-POLL, S. a ſtupid perſon, a blockhead.

CLO'TTY, Adj. abounding with clots or lumps.

CLOU'D, S. [*clodde*, Belg. a ſpot] condenſed vapours, ſuſpended in the atmoſphere. *Clouds* are the moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, as furniſhing water and plenty to the earth, mitigating the exceſſive heats of the torrid zone, and ſcreening it from the beams of the ſun; collecting the rays of light by the numerous refractions they ſuffer in their paſſage thro' them, thereby prolonging the ſtay of light after the ſun is deſcended below the horizon, and anticipating its coming ſome time before it has aſcended above it; without their medium, the heavens would be one uniform ſable ſubſtance, the rays of light would be ſcattered abroad in the immenſe regions of ſpace without reaching our eyes, and the raviſhing proſpect of nature would become a large blot. Figuratively, the veins in precious ſtones. Any thing which obſcures; a ſtate of darkneſs; a crowd.

To CLO'UD, V. A. to darken; to obſcure; to be variegated or diverſified with dark veins. Neuterly, to grow cloudy, dark, or overcaſt.

CLOU'D-CAPT, Adj. covered by or touching the clouds. "The *cloud-capt* towers." *Shak.*

CLOU'DILY, Adv. in a cloudy or dark manner. Figuratively, confuſedly or obſcurely.

CLOU'DINESS, S. want of brightneſs or luſtre; foulneſs, applied to diamonds or other precious ſtones.

CLOU'DLESS, Adj. without clouds, clear, without ſpots.

CLOU'DY, Adj. dark, obſcured, or overcaſt with clouds. Figuratively, obſcure, dark, imperfect, applied to ideas or notions. Sullen, gloomy, dejected, applied to the looks. Variegated with ſpots or veins, applied to marbles, agates, &c.

CLO'VE, the Preter of *cleave*.

CLO'VE, S. [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from its reſembling the head of a nail] an aromatic fruit, growing on a tree twenty feet high, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the bay tree, and a native of the Molucca iſlands, but has been extirpated thence by the Dutch, who have tranſplanted it to Ternate, in order to monopolize it entirely. The fruit is gathered when unripe, ſomewhat reſembles a nail in figure, of a rough ſurface, duſky brown colour, and has on the top a round body of the ſize of a pepper-corn. It is uſed in foods, makes an ingredient in moſt family cordials. In Medicine, is eſteemed carminative, good in all cephalic diſorders ariſing from cold cauſes, in crudities, apoplexies, &c. and is a very good alexipharmic.

CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER, S. in Botany, the dianthus or caryophilus. It is ranged by Linnæus, in the 2d ſection of his 10th claſs.

CLO'VEN, Part. from *cleave*.

CLO'VEN-FOOTED, Adj. having foot divided into two parts.

CLO'VER, S. [from *cleefer*, Sax.] tany, a ſpecies of trefoil. *To live* is a phraſe for living luxuriouſly, cloing reckoned a delicious food for cattle.

CLO'VERED, Adj. covered with "The *clovered* vale."

CL'OUT, S. [*clut*, Sax.] a piece of generally made double, ſerving to ſants clean; a patch on a ſhoe or gar

To CLOU'T, V. A. to patch or clumſily.

CLO'WN, S. [*klunnalgur*, Iſl. clumſy] a ruſtic or country fellow whoſe manners are unpoliſhed.

CLO'WNISH, Adj. like a clown; aukward, ill-bred.

CLOW'NISHLY, Adj. in a coarſe, clowniſh manner.

CLOW'NISHNESS, S. unpoliſhed neſs; ruſtic ſimplicity; aukward like a clown.

To CLO'Y, V. A. [*enclouer*, Fr.] with too much food; to ſurfeit loathing; to nail up guns.

CLO'YLESS, Adj. that which will ſatisfy or ſurfeit.

CLU'B, S. [*clvppa*, Brit.] a heavy, thick ſtick. In Gaming, the name of the ſuits of cards, called in French from its reſembling the trefoil leaf. money every member is to pay at a ſociety. An aſſembly meeting at a houſe to paſs the evening. Concontribution.

To CLU'B, V. A. to contribute to public expence. To join and unite, lend aſſiſtance. To pay one's propor a common expence.

To CLU'CK, V. N. [*cloccian*, Brit make a noiſe reſembling that of a hen ling her chickens.

CLU'MP, S. [*klomp*, Teut.] a thick piece of wood.

CLUM'SILY, Adv. [implying in an aukward, graceleſs manner.

CLUM'SINESS, S. aukward, proc from want of breeding, parts, or exper ungainlineſs.

CLU'MSY, Adj. [from *lompſch*, aukward, unhandy, and without Heavy, thick, and coarſe, with reſp ſhape and appearance.

CLU'NG, the Preter and Partici *cling*.

CLU'NG, Part. waſted away, ſhru

CLUSTER, [*cluſter*, *clyſter*, Sax.] a growing cloſe together and on one ſtal number of inſects together. Several collected together.

To CLU'STER, V. N. to grow in To gather together in bodies, applied to Actively, to collect into bunches.

To CLU'TCH, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to gripe or graſp; to ſhut the hand ſo as to ſeize a thing.

CLU'TCH, S. a gripe, graſp, or ſeizure, the hand ſhut very cloſe. In the Plu the talons of a bird or wild beaſt. Poſſon.

CLU'TTER, S. a noiſe made about ſome ing affair; a hurry or clamour.

To CLU'TTER, V. N. to make a buſtle ut ſome trivial affair.

CLY'STER, S. [χλυστηρ, Gr.] in Medi, a decoction of various ingredients inted into the anus.

To COACER'VATE, V. A. [*coacervatum*,] to heap up or together.

COACERVA'TION, S. the act of heaptogether.

COACH, S. [*cocbe*, Fr. *kotczy*, Boh.] rriage of pleaſure and ſtate, hung upon s or ſprings, running on four wheels, diſtinguiſhed from a chariot, becauſe it wo ſeats fronting each other. This car was originally intended for the counand when firſt introduced into cities, were but two even at Paris. The firſt tier who ſet up this equipage, was John Laval de Bois Dauphin, who could not traon horſeback on account of his enormous . We find even in England, that as low ueen Elizabeth's time, the nobility of both s attended her in proceſſions on horſeback; hat this vehicle ſeemed to be reſerved for ge, when every petty tradeſman ſcorned reſerve his health by the ſalutary exerciſe alking, and choſe rather to entail debion his poſterity by aping nobility, and ling his ſuperiors in the ſum total of his nces.

COACH-BOX, S. the ſeat on which the on ſits to drive a coach.

COA'CH-HIRE, S. money paid for the of a hired coach.

To COA'CT, V. to act together or in cert.

COA'CTION, S. [*coactus*, Lat.] force, pulſion, obligation.

COADJU'TANT, Part. [from *con* and *tans*, Lat.] helping or aſſiſting a perſon ny action; cooperating. Subſtantively for an accomplice; a cooperator.

COADJU'TOR, S. [from *con* and *ad*, Lat.] an aſſiſtant, aſſociate, or partner.

COADJU'VANCY, S. [from *con* and *ad*, Lat.] aſſiſtance, help, concurrence ny proceſs or operation.

COAGMENTA'TION, S. [*coagmentatio*,] a joining, uniting, or heaping ſeveparticles together. The joining ſeveral bles or words together, ſo as to form one d, or ſentence. "Cementing and *coagation* of words." *Johnſon*.

COA'GULABLE, Adj. [from *coagulo*,] that which may thicken, curdle, or crete.

To COA'GULATE, V. A. [*coagulo*, Lat.] to make a thing curdle, or turn into clots; to form concretions; to congeal.

COAGULA'TION, S. [*coagulatio*, Lat.] the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation. The ſtate of a thing congealed, or curdled.

COA'GULATIVE, Adj. having the power of cauſing coagulations; curdling.

COAGULA'TOR, S. that which cauſes condenſations, or concretions. In Medicine, thoſe ſubſtances which expel the moſt fluid parts of the humours, thereby thickening and inraſſating them; or elſe by imbibing ſome of the aqueous or fluid parts, theſe are called abſorbents.

COA'L, S. [*col*, Sax. *kol*, *kohl*.] a ſolid, dry, inflammable ſubſtance, found in large ſtrata, of a black gloſſy hue, ſoft and friable, and leaving when burnt, a great quantity of aſhes. Uſed ſometimes for charcoal.

COA'L-BLACK, S. of the colour of *coal*; quite back.

To COALE'SCE, V. N. [pronounced *coalés*, from *coaleſco*, Lat.] to unite together, applied to the union of different particles: As when the particles of vapours run together, and form globules, and by that means cauſe rain.

COALE'SCENCE, S. [*coaleſcens*, Lat.] the act of coaleſcing or uniting of ſeveral particles.

COALI'TION, S. [*coalitjum*, Lat.] the uniting of different particles, ſo as to compoſe one common maſs.

COARCTA'TION, S. [*coarctatio*, Lat.] confinement, or reſtraint to a narrow ſpace. The leſſening any ſpace. Reſtraint of liberty.

COA'RSE, Adj. [*corſ*, Sax.] not refined, applied to metals. Rough, or having large threads, applied to cloth or ſilk. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, applied to behaviour; not elegant, applied to language. Mean, vile, rough, and of no value, applied to the worth of any thing, or the manner in which it is wrought.

COA'RSELY, Adv. in a rude, rough, indecent or inelegant manner.

COA'RSENESS, S. want of purity, and refining; abounding in droſs, applied to metals. Conſiſting of large threads or wrought without any nicety, applied to manufactures. Want of elegance, or delicacy, applied to expreſſions. Want of politeneſs or breeding; clowniſhneſs, rudeneſs. A compoſition of mean and cheap materials; that which may be bought at a low price, and is worth but little, applied to proviſions.

COA'ST, S. [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Ital.] land which is waſhed by the ſea.

To COA'ST, V. N. to ſail near a *coaſt*, or within ſight of land. Actively, to ſail by a place.

COA'STER, S. one who makes a voyage from port to port, keeping within ſight of the ſhore. One who ſails near the ſhore.

CO'AT, S. [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Ital.] the outward garment of a man. The lower part of a woman's dreſs faſtened round the waſte, and covering the legs. Any covering, or tegument. The hair or fur of a beaſt. In Heraldry, the eſcutcheon, &c. on which a perſon's arms are pourtrayed.

To CO'AX, V. A. to endeavour to perſuade by flattery, to wheedle.

COA'XER, S. one who endeavours to perſuade by flattery; a wheedler.

To CO'BBLE, V. A. [*kobler*, Belg.] to mend any thing clumſily, applied generally to ſhoes. To do or make any thing in a coarſe, unhandy, awkward, or rough manner.

COBBLER, S. a mender of ſhoes. Figuratively, a very clumſy bad workman.

COBIRONS, S. irons with a knobb at the upper end, uſed in country fire-places where wood is burned.

CO'BWEB, S. the web of a ſpider. The manner of ſpinning this toil, the geometrical proportion between its threads, their minuteneſs and ſlenderneſs, and the matter of which they are formed, are particulars worthy the conſideration of a naturaliſt, and fill the curious mind with admiration. Figuratively, any ſnare or trap. Sometimes uſed for a reſtraint which may be eaſily removed.

COCHINE'AL, S. [*cochinilla*, Span. a wood-louſe, from the ſimilitude it bears to it] an inſect found upon the opuntia, originally of a white colour, but turning red by means of the food it eats, and when dried affording a beautiful purple colour uſed by dyers.

CO'CHLEARY, Adj. [from *cochlea*, Lat.] made in the form of or reſembling a ſcrew.

CO'CHLEATED, Adj. [from *cochlea*, Lat.] twiſted in form of a ſcrew; turbinated.

CO'CK, S. [*cocc*, Sax. *kock*, Belg. *coq*, Fr.] the male of the ſpecies of domeſtic fowls, remarkable for its courage, pride and gallantry. Alſo the male of any birds. An inſtrument turning round a pivot, to ſhew the point from which the wind blows. An inſtrument uſed in drawing liquors from caſks. The notch of an arrow. That part of the lock of a gun, which ſtrikes the flint. Figuratively, a courageous perſon, or one who poſſeſſes a great fund of ſpirits. In Marine Affairs, a ſmall boat, called a cock-boat. A ſmall heap of hay. The form in which the brims of a hat are placed. The ſtyle or gnomon of a dial. The needle of a ballance.

To CO'CK, V. A. to erect. "*Cocks* his ears." *Gay*. To mould the ſhape of a hat. To wear the hat with an air of ſmartneſs. To fix the cock of a gun ready for diſcharging. To place hay in ſmall heaps. To look with an air of triumph and contempt, joined to the word *noſe*. Neuterly, to ſtrut, or look big. To train cocks for fighting.

COCKA'DE, S. a ribband formed in ſhape of a roſe, worn in a man's hat.

CO'CKATRICE, S. a ſerpent ſaid to formed from a cock's egg. Figurative perſon of an inſidious, venemous diſpoſ

To CO'CKER, V. A. [*coqueliner*, Fr.] indulge too much; to fondle.

CO'CKER, S. one who keeps or n cocks for fighting.

COC'KEREL, S. [a diminutive n from *cock*] a young cock.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cum land, with a market on Mondays, and fairs, the firſt Monday in May for hornet tle, and on October 10 for horſes and ho cattle. The ſituation is low, between rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which are two ſtone bridges. It is between hills, on one of which ſtands a handſ church, and on the other a ſtately c It is a borough-town, and ſends two m bers to parliament. It is well inhabited, good trade in coarſe broad cloths, and ha veral handſome buildings. The marke the beſt for corn in the county, except rith. It is 44 miles S. E. by S. of Ke 25 S. W. by W. of Carliſle, and 287 N. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 54. 35

COC'KET, S. [of uncertain etymolog ſeal belonging to the cuſtom-houſe. A ſtrument delivered to merchants as a ce cate that they have paid the cuſtoms for goods.

CO'CKLE, S. [*coquille*, Fr.] a ſmall fi fiſh.

To CO'CKLE, V. N. to contract wrinkles by wet or rain.

CO'CKLED, Part. ſhelled; wrinkled wet.

CO'CKNEY, S. [*pais de cocaigne*, in leau, is a country of dainties; one born London, and as a word of contempt. guratively, any effeminate, luxurious, perienced perſon living in a city.

CO'CKPIT, S. a place wherein cocks nerally fight.

CO'CKSURE, Adj. confident, cert quite ſure.

CO'CKSWAIN, S. [*cogg ſwaine*, Sax.] officer who has the command of the co boat.

CO'COA, S. See CACAO, or CHOC LATE-NUT.

COD, or CODFISH, S. a ſea-fiſh, ca in great plenty on the banks of Newfou land.

COD, S. [*codde*, Sax.] in Botany, any h in which ſeeds are lodged.

To COD, V. N. to incloſe in a huſk, *cod*.

CO'DE, S. [from *codex*, Lat.] a book. book of civil laws.

CO'DICIL, S. [a diminutive of *co* Lat.] a writing made as of a ſupplement will to ſupply ſomething omitted.

To CO'DLE, V. A. [of *coctulo*, Lat.] to rboil. To ſoften by hot water.

CO'DLING, S. an early kind of apple.

COE'FFICACY, S. [from *con*, Lat. and *acia*, Lat.] the united power of ſeveral ings to produce an effect.

COEFFI'CIENCY, S. [from *con*, and *ffi*, Lat.] the joint act of ſeveral things to oduce any effect.

COEFFI'CIENT, Part. [*con* and *efficiens*, t.] that which acts jointly with another. *Co-ficients* in Algebra, numbers or uneven quan-s prefixed to letters, into which they are pposed to be multiplied. Thus, in 3 *a*, , or *cxx*, 3 is the *coefficient* of 3 *a*; *b*, of , and *c*, of *cxx*. In fluxions, applied to y generating term, it is the quantity ariſing om the diviſion of that term by the gene-ted quantity.

CO'EMPTION, S. [*coemptio*, Lat.] the t of buying up or engroſſing any commo-y. "Monopolies and *coemptions* of wares." c.

COE'QUAL, Adj. [from *con* and *equalis*, .] being in the ſame condition, and cir-mſtance as another.

COEQUAL'ITY, S. the ſtate of two ſons or things which are equal.

To COE'RCE, V. A. [*coerceo*, Lat.] to ſtrain by force, or puniſhments.

COE'RCIBLE, Adj. that which may be ſtrained.

COE'RCION, S. [from *coercco*, Lat.] a eck, or reſtraint.

COE'RCIVE, Adj. that which has the wer of reſtraining. Forcible.

COESSE'NTIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *ntia*, Lat.] having or partaking of the me eſſence.

COESSENTIA'LITY, S. the partaking the ſame eſſence with another.

COETA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *con* and *s*, age] of the ſame age with another. ed with *to*, or *unto*.

COETER'NAL, Adj. [from *con* and *æter-s*, Lat.] equally eternal with another.

COETER'NITY, S. [from *con* and *æter-as*, Lat.] having an eternity of exiſtence ual with another.

COE'VAL, Adj. [*coævus*, Lat.] born at e ſame time; of the ſame age, followed by *h*, or *to*. "*Coeval with* eternity." *Pope*. *Coeval to* mankind." *Hale*. Uſed ſubſtan-ely, for a perſon of the ſame age, or liv-g at the ſame time as another. A contem-rary.

COE'VOUS, Adj. [*cævus*, Lat.] of the me age.

To COEXI'ST, V. N. [from *con* and *ſto*, Lat.] to exiſt, at the ſame time or ace; joined to the particle *with*.

COEXI'STENCE, S. having exiſtence at e ſame time, or place with another; fol-wed by *with*.

COEXI'STENT, Adj. having exiſtence at the ſame time with another. "*Coexiſtent with* the motions." *Locke*.

To COEXTE'ND, V. A. [from *con* and *extendo*, Lat.] to extend to the ſame ſpace or duration.

COEXTE'NSION, S. the act of extending to the ſame ſpace or duration with another, followed by *with*.

CO'FFEE, S. [*cabuch*, Turk. *caffé*, Fr.] the berry of a tree, propagated in moſt of our colonies, eſpecially in Jamaica, where it is little inferior to the beſt Turkey. Its leaves reſemble the common laurel. The liquor made from the berry roaſted, was introduced into England, firſt by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey-merchant, in 1652, bringing with him one Paſquet, a Greek ſervant, to make *coffee* for him; who was the firſt perſon that ever ſet up a *coffee-houſe* in this kingdom.

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, S. a houſe where coffee is ſold, and the daily and evening papers are taken in for the accommodation of cuſtomers.

COFFEE-MAN, S. one who keeps a coffee houſe.

COF'FER, S. [*coffre*, Sax.] a cheſt to keep money in. Figuratively, treaſure. In Architecture, a ſmall ſinking, or depreſſure between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, generally filled up with a roſe. In Fortification, a hollow lodgment, acroſs a dry moat.

To COF'FER, V. A. to put into cheſts or coffers. "Might *coffer up*." *Row*.

CO'FFIN, S. [*cofin*, Fr. *cofano*, Ital. *koſe*, Iſl. a little houſe] the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed. In Paſtry, a mould of paſte for a pye. A round piece of paper with edges bent up perpendicularly, uſed by the apothecaries to drop their boluſſes in, to keep the outward paper clean. In Farriery, the whole hoof of a horſe's foot above the coronet, incuding the coffin bone.

To CO'FFIN, V. A. to place, or put in a coffin.

To CO'G, V. A. [*cóg*, Brit.] to perſuade, wheedle, or flatter. "I'll *cog* their hearts from them." *Shak*. To foiſt, uſed with *in*. "*Cogging in* the word." *Tillotſ*. To obtrude falſehoods. To *cog* a die, is to ſecure it ſo, as to direct it in its fall.

CO'G, S. the tooth of a wheel by which it acts or operates upon another wheel.

To CO'G, V. A. to place *cogs* in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, S. [*cogens*, Lat.] the power of compelling; the power of extorting or forcing aſſent, or obedience.

CO'GENT, Part. [*cogens*, Lat.] powerful, reſtleſs, forcible.

CO'GENTLY, Adj. forcibly extorting conviction and aſſent.

CO'GGER, S. a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GITABLE, Adj. *cogitabilis*, Lat.] that which may be the ſubject of thought or meditation.

To

To CO'GITATE, V. N. [*cogitatum*, Lat.] to think; to meditate.

COGITA'TION, S. [*cogitatio*, Lat.] the act of thinking. Thought, intention, design. Meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, Adj. [*cogitatus*, Lat.] given to thought, ſtudy, or reflection.

COGNA'TION, S. [*cognatio*, Lat.] relation; a partaking of the ſame nature.

COGNISE'E, S. in Law, the perſon to whom a fine in lands is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, S. in Law, one that paſſes or acknowledges a fine in lands to another.

CO'GNIZABLE, Adj. [*cogniſable*, Fr.] proper for the conſideration or inſpection ſubject to examination and notice.

CO'GNIZANCE, S. [pronounced *connuſſance*, from *conneiſance*, Fr.] the hearing of a matter judicially, uſed with the word *take*; the particular juriſdiction of a magiſtrate. A badge by which any perſon may be diſtinguiſhed.

COGNO'MINAL, Adj. [*cognomen*, Lat.] having the ſame name. "His *cognominal*, or name-ſake." *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE, S. [from *cognoſcens*, Part.] knowledge; the ſtate or act of knowing.

COGNOS'CIBLE, Adj. [*cognoſco*, Lat.] that which may be known; that which is poſſible to be known.

To COHA'BIT, V. N. to dwell with another. To live together like man and wife.

COHA'BITANT, S. [*con* and *habitants*] one who dwells with another.

COHABITA'TION, S. [from *con*, Lat. and *habito*] the act of dwelling with another. The living together as man and wife.

COHE'IR, S. [*cohæres*, Lat.] a man who enjoys an inheritance jointly with another.

COHEI'RESS, S. a female, who is entitled to an inheritance with another.

To COHE'RE, V. N. from [*cohæreo*, Lat.] to ſtick together; to be connected; to depend on what has preceded, and connect with what follows. To ſuit, fit, agree, or be fitted to.

COHE'RENCE, COHE'RENCY, S. [*cohærentia*, Lat.] in phyſics, the ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together. Relation, dependency, or the connection of the parts of a diſcourſe with one another. Conſiſtency.

COHE'RENT, Part. [*cohærens*, Lat.] ſticking together. Suitable, adapted to each other; conſiſtent.

COHE'SION, S. [from *cohere*] the action whereby atoms are connected together, ſo as to form particles, and the particles are kept together, ſo as to form ſenſible maſſes. The ſecondary cauſe of this coheſion is acknowledged, by Sir Iſaac Newton, to be unknown; who likewiſe informs us, that the different forms and properties of bodies, ariſe from the different coheſions. Figuratively, *cobeſion* ſignifies the ſtate of union, connection.

COHE'SIVE, Adj. having the power of ſticking faſt.

To CO'HOBATE, V. A. to pour any diſtilled liquor upon its remaining matter, and diſtill it again.

COI'F, S. [*coeffe*, Fr. *cuffia*, Span.] a head dreſs. A lady's cap. A ſerjeant's cap.

COI'FFED, Adj. having or wearing a cap.

CO'IFURE, S. [from *coeffure*, Fr.] a head dreſs. "I am highly pleaſed with your *coifure*." *Spect.* N°. 98.

To CO'IL, V. A. [*cuellier*, Fr.] to reduce into a narrow compaſs. *To coil a rope*, is to wind it in a ring.

CO'IL, S. [*kolleren*, Teut.] a tumult, noiſe, confuſion, or buſtle. A ſtring or rope wound into a ring.

CO'IN, S. [*coin* Fr. *conio*, Ital.] money or metal ſtamped with a lawful impreſſion. Payment or compenſation of any kind. As the rewards of merit do not conſiſt ſo much in the intrinſic value, as their poſſibility of immortalizing the exploit, for which they are beſtowed; and as medals are univerſally acknowledged the beſt comments on paſt actions, and the trueſt preſervers of noble exploits, it were to be wiſhed that monarchs would for the ſake of encouraging either those who are eminent for their parts, or their warlike atchievements, permit their effigies and the circumſtances for which they deſerve immortality, to be ſtamped on a certain number of their annual *coins*, in order to tranſmit the names of heroes, to poſterity, and to encourage others to tread in their ſteps.

To CO'IN, V. A. to ſtamp metals for money. To make, imitate, or forge any thing.

CO'INAGE, S. the ſtamping metals for money. The Engliſh coinage by adding the letters on the edges, contributed greatly to its perfection. This word is alſo uſed for coin or money. The charges or expence of coining. Forgery.

To COINCI'DE, V. N. [*coincido*, Lat.] to be conſiſtent with. To concur, uſed with the particle *with*.

CO'INCIDENCE, S. concurrence, conſiſtency, or uniting to effect the ſame purpoſe.

CO'INCIDENT, Adj. [*coincidens*, Lat.] concurring, conſiſting, and agreeing, to the ſupport of any point.

COI'NER, S. a perſon who makes money. A maker of counterfeit money. An inventor.

COI'STRIL, S. a coward, a poltroon. "He's a coward and a *coiſtril*." *Shak.*

CO'IT, S. [*kote*, Belg.] a thing thrown at a mark. See QUOIT.

COIT'ION, S. [from *coitio*, Lat.] the act of producing or propagating the ſpecies. The act of uniting two bodies together.

COL'ANDER, S. [pronounced *cullender* from *colandus*, Lat.] a ſieve of hair, metal, &c. through which any mixture is ſtrained.

COLA'TION, S. [from *colatum*, Lat.] the act

act of straining, or separating, any fluid from its dregs.

CO'LATURE, S. [*colatus*, Lat.] the act of separating the dregs of any fluid by filtrating it through a sieve.

COLCHESTER, S. a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for wholesale taylors, on June 24 for horses, on July 23 for cattle and horses, and on October 20 for cheese, butter, and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, and is pleasantly and commodiously seated on the S. side of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill, and extends from E. to W. It was surrounded by a wall which had six gates, and three posterns, besides nine watch-towers; but now these are, in a great measure, demolished. It had 16 parish churches, but now only 12 are used, these are not very large, and most of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here also five meeting-houses The town consists of about 3000 dwelling-houses, most of them old built, with some few good brick ones; the streets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of the inhabitants amount to about 5000. The town suffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of bays, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has lost its charter for some misdemeanour; however it still sends two members to parliament. Towards the E. are the ruins of an old castle, with a fence round it about two acres in circumference. It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford.

CO'LD, Adj. [*cole*, Sax. *coel*, Belg.] without warmth, having a sensation of *cold*, or shivering. That which is not volatile, or easily put into motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected, indifferent. Not able to excite the passions. Reserved, chaste, temperate, not easily provoked to anger. Deliberate, calm, opposed to hasty. In Hunting, not scenting, or not affecting the scent.

CO'LD, that which is void of heat or motion. That which produces the sensation of *cold*. A disease occasioned by stopping perspiration.

CO'LDLY, Adv. without heat; with great indifference and unconcern.

CO'LDNESS, S. that quality which is opposite to heat. That quality which deprives a person of his natural warmth and heat. Want of kindness, love, or affection; coyness, chastity.

CO'LE, S. [*cowl*, Sax.] a name for all kinds of cabbage.

CO'LESEED, S. in Botany, the rape, from whence rapeseed oil is drawn.

CO'LIC, S. [*colicus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a severe pain in the lower venter. A bilious colic, proceeds from bilious, sharp and stimulating humours, which irritate the bowels so as to cause continual gripes, attended with loosenes; this is usually after a violent fit of anger, and relieved by lenitives and emollients. A flatulent colic is a pain in the bowels, which distends them prodigiously, is owing to dry fæces contained in the intestines, and managed with carminatives, and moderate openers. A nervous colic is from convulsive spasms, or contortions of the guts; this is remedied by brisk cathartics, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. The stone colic, proceeds, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone, or gravel in the blader or kidneys, is treated by nephritics, oily diuretics, and greatly assisted by carminative and turpentine clysters.

CO'LIC, Adj. affecting the bowels.

COLLA'PSION, S. the state of vessels closing of themselves. The act of closing together.

CO'LLAR, S. [*colare*, Lat. of *collum* Lat.] an ornament of metal worn by knights of several military orders, and having the badge of the order suspended at the bottom. That of the order of the garter consists of SS, with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, and a George at the bottom. Also that part of the harness, which is round a horse's neck. The part of the dress which surrounds the neck. *A collar of brawn*, is a quantity of brawn rolled up.

To COL'LAR, V. A. to seize by the collar. *To collar brawn*, is to roll it up and bind it tight.

COLLAR-BONE, S. the clavicle; one of the bones on each side of the neck.

To COLLA'TE, V. A. [*collatum*, Lat.] to compare one thing with another; applied to books, to compare and examine them. To place in benefice.

COLLA'TERAL, Adj. [from *con* and *lateris*] side to side, running parallel; mutual. In Geography, situated by the side of another; lying between the cardinal points. In genealogy, applied to relations of the same stock, but not in the same line of ascendants and descendants; such are uncles, aunts, nephews, cousins. *Collateral* descent, in Law, is what passes to brothers children. *Collateral* security, is an additional security.

COLA'TERALLY, Adj. side by side, parallel. In an indirect manner, without design. Not in the same line of descendants.

COLLA'TION, S. [*collatio*, Lat.] the act of bestowing favours. The comparing one copy or thing with another. In canon Law, the bestowing of a benefice by a bishop. A public entertainment.

COLLA'TOR, S. one who compares copies or manuscripts. One who presents to a living or benefice.

CO'LLEAGUE, S. a partner or associate.

To

To COLLEAGUE, V. N. to unite or join with; followed by *with*.

To COLLE'CT, V. A. [*collectum*, Lat.] to gather ſeveral things together. To add into a ſum. To attain the knowledge of from obſervation. To infer, or deduce from arguments; uſed with *from*.

COLLECT, S. [*collectum*, Lat.] a ſhort comprehenſive prayer.

COLLECTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*collectaneus*, Lat.] gathered or collected together.

COLLE'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be deduced from any premiſes; uſed with *from*.

COLLE'CTION, S. [*collectio*, Lat.] the act of gathering ſeveral pieces together. An aſſemblage of things in the ſame place. A conſequence, or deduction from ſome preceding argument or propoſition.

COLLE'CTIVE, Adj. [*collectivus*, Lat. *collectif*, Fr.] gathered together; conſiſting of ſeveral parts forming a whole. In Grammar, a collective noun, is a noun which expreſſes a multitude, though uſed in the ſingular number; as an aſſembly, an army.

COLLE'CTIVELY, Adv. taken together, oppoſed to ſingly. In general; or generally.

COLLE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who collects or gathers ſcattered things together.

CO'LLEGE, S. [Fr. *collegium*] a collection of animals. "Thick as the *college* of the bees." *Dryd.* An unuſual ſenſe. A ſociety of men dedicating themſelves to the ſtudy of learning. A public place endowed with certain revenues, where the ſeveral branches of learning are taught; ſeveral colleges form an univerſity. Not to mention any other colleges, that of the phyſicians in London deſerves particular notice, and as the health and lives of his majeſty's ſubjects are the ſacred depoſitum entruſted to their care, it were to be wiſhed, that the genuineneſs of drugs, and the qualities of medicinal compoſitions were inſpected by them with a ſcrupulous exactneſs; that no ingredient ſhould be omitted in any compoſition, becauſe it would coſt the apothecaries much in the purchaſe, or hinder their making a ſhow in the quantity they ſell by retail, when the only thing for which a medicine ought to be valued, is its quality.

COLLE'GIAL, Adj. relating to, or poſſeſſed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN, S. a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE, Adj. conſiſting of colleges; regulated after the manner of a college. *Collegiate* church, is that which is endowed for a body corporate, conſiſting of a dean and ſecular prieſts, without a biſhop.

COLLE'GIATE, S. a member of a college, or univerſity.

CO'LLET, S. [Fr. from *collum*, Lat.] the neck. That part of a ring in which the ſtone or jewel is ſet.

To COLLI'DE, V. A. [*collido*, Lat.] ſtrike, or beat, two things againſt each other.

COL'LIER, S. a perſon who digs coals. A dealer in coals; a veſſel to carry coals by water.

CO'LLIFLOWER, S. See CAULIFLOWER.

COLLIGA'TION, S. [*colligatio*, Lat.] binding things together. "The *colligation* veſſels." *Brown.*

CO'LLIQUATABLE, Adj. that which eaſily diſſolved.

COLLI'QUAMENT, S. the ſubſtance thing is reduced to by diſſolution, or ing.

CO'LLIQUANT, Part. [*colliquans*, La having the power of melting.

To CO'LLIQUATE, V. A. [*colliq* Lat.] to melt, diſſolve, or reduce a fluid heat, &c.

COLLIQU'ATION, S. [from *colliqua* the melting or diſſolving any thing by

COL'LIQUATIVE, Adj. [from *colliqu* melting or diſſolvent. A *colliquative* fe is attended with a diarrhæa, or profuſe ſw from too lax a habit of body.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, S. [from *co queo*, and *factum*, the reducing different tals to one maſs by melting.

COLLI'SION, S. [*collifio*, Lat.] the act ſtriking two things together.

To CO'LLOCATE, V. A. [*collocat* ſupine, of *coloco*, Lat.] to place; to ſtation to reſide. "Wherein that virtue is chi *collocate*." *Bac.*

COLLOCA'TION, S. [*collocatio*, Lat.] t act of placing; diſpoſition; reſidence.

COLLOCU'TION, S. [*collocutio*, Lat.] talking with another. Conference.

To COLLO'GUE, V. A. to wheedle, ter, or impoſe upon.

CO'LLOP, S. a piece or ſlice of any or animal.

CO'LLOQUY, S. [*colloquim*, Lat.] a ference, or converſation; wherein two more are ſpeaking together.

COLLU'CTANCY. S. [*colluctor*, Lat.] tendency to reſiſt, ſtruggle with, or

To COLLU'DE, V. N. [*colludo*, Lat.] join in a fraud or impoſition.

COLLUSION, S. [*colluſio*, Lat.] greement between two or more perſons, defraud or cheat another of his right.

COLLU'SIVE, Adj. fraudulently upon between two or more perſons, in to cheat.

COLLU'SIVELY, Adv. contrived fraudulent deſign.

COLLU'SORY, Adj. carrying on a by colluſion.

To COLLY, to ſmut, or black with

CO'LON, S. [from κωλον, Gr. a mem in Grammar, a point or ſtop marked thus

ed to make a pauſe greater than that of the micolon, and leſs than that of a period or ll point; at preſent it is uſed in a period here the ſenſe ſeems complete, but is ngthened by ſome ſupernumerary ſentence, kewiſe in a very long period to give eaſe d reſpite to the breath, and a pauſe may be ade at a colon, while a perſon may count ree, without confuſing or interrupting the nſe of the reſt of the period. In Anatomy, e greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, hich is a continuation of the cæcum, begins ear the right kidney near the haunch, and er ſeveral convolutions, terminates near e left kidney, to which it is joined, by a uble incurvation like a Roman S.

CO'LONEL, S. [pronounced *kulnel*, Fr. *colle*, Ital.] an officer in the army who mmands a regiment. Lieutenant colonel, he ſecond officer of a regiment.

CO'LONELSHIP, S. the office or duty a colonel.

To COLONISE, V. A. [from *colony*] to nt with inhabitants, brought from ſome er place; to plant with colonies.

CO'LONNADE, S. [*colonna*, Ital.] a ſe- s of pillars placed in a circle, and inſular- with-inſide. A polyſtile colonade, is that ich is too immenſe for the eye to take in a ſingle view, ſuch as that of the place of Peter, in Rome, conſiſting of 284 columns the Doric order. Figuratively, any range pillars.

CO'LONY, S. [*colona*, Lat.] a body of peo- going from the mother country, to cul- te and ſettle ſome other place. Figura- ively, the country ſettled in by a body of ple from ſome other place. If we con- r the ſudden alteration made in the cir- mſtances of this kingdom on the firſt plant- of our colonies, the increaſe made in the ine, the number of ſouls with which it peopled the metropolis; the reduction it made in the intereſt of money; the ſeve- commodities, now furniſhed from thence, ich we are obliged to buy at any rate from eigners; and which we now export to ign markets; if we conſider the poſſibi- of raiſing thoſe commodities in our colo- , which, now being purchaſed from other tes, turn the balance of trade againſt us; e conſider how great a proportion of our orts are carried to theſe colonies, what a mber of hands are employed at home in r manufacture, and conſequently how ch the value of lands are increaſed in this d by that means, I ſay if we conſider e particulars only, it is to be hoped that government will not lay any burthen, by taxes on our colonies.

COLOQUI'NTIDA, S. [*colotbinthis*, Lat.] fruit of a plant in the Levant about the ſes of a large orange, of a golden colour, inſide is full of kernels which are taken before it is uſed. Both the pulp and ſeed are intollerably bitter, on which account it is called *bitter apple*. As it is one of the moſt violent purgatives, it is ſeldom uſed in extemporaneous preſcriptions, and therefore ſhould be entirely laid aſide by ignorant women, who ſometimes rub their nipples with it, in order to wean their children.

CO'LORATE, Adj. [*coloratus*, Lat.] coloured; died; or ſtained.

COLO'RATION, S. [*coloratum* of *coloro*, Lat.] the art of colouring or painting, colour or hue.

CO'LOUR, S. [*coleur*, Fr. *coloro*, Lat.] the different ſenſations excited by the refracted rays of light. In a popular or general ſenſe, the different hue in which any thing appears to the eye. The tints or hues produced by painting joined with *true* or *falſe*, deſcription, repreſentation, or appellation. In the plural, an enſign or flag. In Law, the probable plea of a defendant to an action brought, which in fact, is falſe.

To CO'LOUR, V. A. [*coloro*, Lat.] to mark, or die with ſome hue, tint, or colour. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuſe; to aſſign ſome ſpecious reaſon. Neuterly, to bluſh: a word uſed only in converſation.

COLOU'RABLE, Adj. ſpecious, plauſible, probable.

CO'LOURABLY, Adv. in a ſpecious manner.

CO'LOURED, Part. diverſified with different hues or colours.

CO'LOURING, S. that branch of painting which teaches the laying of colours with propriety and beauty.

CO'LOURIST, S. a painter excellent in the manner in which he diſpoſes his lights and ſhades.

CO'LOURLESS, Adj. void of colour, not any white, tranſparent.

CO'LT, S. [Sax.] a young horſe that has never been broke. A raw unexperienced ignorant perſon.

To COL'T, V. N. to friſk; riot; run about in a ſtrange or behave in a wanton manner. Actively, to play tricks, or play the fool with a perſon.

CO'LTS-TOOTH, S. a ſuperfluous *tooth*, in the mouth of a young horſe; an inclination to wantonneſs, pleaſure, or gaiety.

CO'LTER, S. [*cultor*, Sax. *keuter*, Belg.] the ſharp iron of a plough, which breaks up the ground.

CO'LTISH, Adj. like a colt; wanton.

CO'LUMBARY, S. [*columbarium*, Lat.] a dove-cot; or pidgeon-houſe.

CO'LUMBINE, S. [*columbina*, Lat.] in Botany the aquilegia. It is ranged by Linnæus in the fifth diviſion of his thirteenth claſs, and has four ſpecies.

CO'LUMBINE, S [*columbinus*, Lat.] a pale violet dove colour. Alſo the chief female character in pantomime entertainments.

CO'LUMN, S. [*columna*, Lat.] in Architec-

tecture, a round pillar to ſupport or adorn a building; it ſhould always be leſs at top than at bottom, decreaſing in the proportion of a truncated cone or pyramid. In War, a deep file, or row of troops. In Printing, half a page, when the lines terminate in the middle of it, and begin again at the left hand margin.

CO'LUMNAR, CO'LUMNARIAN, Adj formed in the ſhape, or reſembling a column.

CO'LURES, S. [from *cóluri*, Lat.] in Geography and Aſtronomy, two great circles imagined to interſect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of which paſſes through aries, and libra; the other through cancer and capricon.

CO'MA, S. [from κωμα, Gr.] a kind of lethargy, wherein a perſon has a violent propenſity to ſleep, whether it enſue or no.

CO'MART, S. a contract, or ſtipulation "By the ſame *comart* and carriage of the articles." *Shak.*

CO'MATE, S. [from *con* and *mate*, Lat.] a companion; a comrade. "My *comates* and brothers." *Shak.*

COMATO'SE, Adj. lethargic, ſleepy.

CO'MB, S. [the B is ſeldom pronounced, ſerving only to lengthen the pronunciation of the O from *comb*, Sax.] an inſtrument made of horn, box, &c. through which the hair is paſſed to cleanſe or adjuſt it; there is a ſort made of black lead uſed by the ladies to colour carrotty hair, or to conceal thoſe of a grey colour, which time has invidiouſly produced. Likewiſe an inſtrument made of iron wires through which flax, wool, or hemp is paſſed; the creſt of a cock; the hollow places in a bee-hive, wherein the honey is ſtored, from κομβος, Gr. a hollow place.

To C'OMB, V. A. [*kemb*, North. Brit.] to paſs a comb through the hair; to paſs flax, &c. through a comb.

To CO'MBAT, V. N. [pronounced *cum-bat*, from *cómbatre*, Fr.] to fight. Figuratively, to engage. "Love *combated* by pride"

CO'MBAT, S. [Fr.] a conteſt; a battle; a duel. Figuratively, to ſtruggle. "The noble *combat* 'twixt joy and ſorrow." *Shak.*

CO'MBATANT, S. [*combattant*, Fr.] one that fights with another; a ſtickler for any opinion; uſed with *for* before the thing defended.

COMBINA'TION, S. an union of private perſons for ſome unjuſt or illegal purpoſe; union of qualities or bodies, mixture; aſſociation, applied to ideas. In Mathematics, the variation in which any number of things may be diſpoſed.

To COMBI'NE, V. A. to join together in any purpoſe; to link together in affection or concord; neuterly, to join together, applied to things; to unite in one body; to unite in friendſhip.

CO'MBLESS, Adj. [from *comb* and *leſs*, of *leaſe*, Sax. want, negation, abſence] not having a comb, applied to a cock.

COMBU'STIBLE, Adj. that which may be burnt, or which ſoon catches fire.

COMBU'STIBLENESS, S. the quality of eaſily catching fire.

COMBU'STION, S. [from *combuſtum*, Lat.] the act of burning ſeveral things together; conflagration; deſtruction by fire. Figuratively, confuſion, noiſe, commotion, buſtle.

To CO'ME, V. N. [pronounced *cum*, preter. I *came*, or *have come*, particle *come*, from *comen*, Sax.] to move nearer to a thing or perſon; to approach, or advance towards, uſed with *from* before the place from whence the motion is made, and *to* before the thing or place where it ends or tends towards; to, is to arrive at, or attain; applied to knowledge. Uſed with *forth* and *from* to proceed, or iſſue from; *to come about*, to happen, fall out, or chance to be, change to any expected or wiſhed for poſition, applied to the wind; *to come again*, to return a ſecond time, to return; *to come after*, to follow, in ſcripture language, to become diſciple, or proſelyte. "If any man will *come after* me." *Matt.* xvi. 24. Uſed with *at* to reach to get within the reach of, *to come by*, to obtain, acquire.; *to come in for*, to early enough to obtain a ſhare of any thing joined with *near*, to approach, to reſemble uſed with *of*, to proceed, or deſcend from; applied to effects, to be produced by, or ariſe from; *to come off*, to eſcape, generally joined with *well* or *ſafe*, to quit, or fall from, leave. "His hat *came off*." *To come on*, to advance, to make a progreſs, to thrive, or grow, to advance to combat; *to come over*, to get the better of by artifice, to revolt, to riſe, or deſcend into the worm, in diſtillation, to amount to, as the reſult of an arithmetical operation and proceſs; uſed with *to*, to agree, or conſent; joined with the pronouns, *himſelf*, to recover from a fright, or a fit; *to come to paſs*, to happen, to fall out; uſed with *up* to grow out of the ground, applied to reputables, to become public, or adopted by a majority, applied to faſhions; joined to *with*, to overtake. "He *came up with* them at Peterborough." *To come upon*, to invade, or attack with *to* before it, ſomething future.

CO'ME, Interj. implies an exhortation to attention, diſpatch, or courage.

CO'ME, Part. of the verb COME.

COME'DIAN, [*comedien*, Fr.] a perſon on the ſtage; in a limited ſenſe, one who appears in comedy; but in a more general ſenſe any actor: "His majeſty's company of *comedians*."

CO'MEDY, S. [*comedie*, Fr. *comedia*, Lat.] a dramatic piece repreſenting ſome entertaining tranſaction.

CO'MELINESS, S. grace, handſomeneſs, elegance of figure.

CO'MELY, Adj. handſome, graceful, applied to exciting reverence, ſuitable to a perſon's age, or condition; conſiſtent with time.

CO'MELY, Adv. in a graceful, becoming, ...eable manner.

CO'MER, S. a viſitor; a perſon who comes ... or ſettles in a place.

CO'MET, S. [*cometa*, or *cometes*, Lat.] in ...ronomy, an opaque heavenly body, mov... in its proper orbit, which is very excen..., having one of its foci in the center of ... ſun. It is diſtinguiſhed not only by its ...it, but likewiſe by its appearance from the ...nets, as being bearded, tailed, and haired; ...rded when eaſtward of the ſun, and its ...r marches before; tailed when weſtward ... the ſun, and the train follows it; and ...ired when diametrically oppoſite to the ſun, ...ring the earth between it, and all its tail ...d excepting a few ſcattered rays.

COMETA'RIUM, S. [Lat.] a mathema...al machine, repreſenting the method of a ...net's revolution. Mr. Martin has obliged ...e world with an inſtrument of this kind, ...hich renders the doctrine of comets eaſy to ...e meaneſt capacity.

CO'METARY, COME'TIC, Adj. that ...hich relates to a comet.

CO'MFIT, S. [*confit*, Fr] a dry ſweet...eat.

To CO'MFIT, V. A. to preſerve with ſu...r.

CO'MFITURE, S. [from *comfit*, or *con...ture*] a ſweat-meat.

To CO'MFORT, V. A. [pronounced *...fort*, *conforter*, Fr.] to ſtrengthen, excite, ...enliven a perſon; to make a perſon cheer...l.

CO'MFORT, S. ſupport, aſſiſtance; con...lation; that which cauſes a perſon to be ...earful.

CO'MFORTABLE, Adj. receiving relief ... diſtreſs; having the power of leſſening ...ief and diſtreſs.

CO'MFORTABLY, Adv. in a chearful, ...mfortable manner.

CO'MFORTER, S. one who leſſens the ...egree of a perſon's ſorrow. In Scripture, ...plied as a title to the Holy Ghoſt, wherein ...ignifies not only a *comforter*, but likewiſe ... inſtructor, or adviſer, as may be gathered ...t only from the context wherein he is men...ned as *another comforter*. *John* xiv. 26. but ...kewiſe from his office, which was *to teach ... diſciples all things*. v. 26, and chap. xv. ... "To teſtify of Chriſt." and from the ...ual acceptation of the original word. "As ... *Iſocrates*." "οι μεν επι λογον μονον παρακα...ουσιν." "Oi men epi logon monon para...oloufin." where the word *pa-akaloufin*, from ...hence the original word tranſlated *comforter* ... derived, ſignifies to exhort, perſuade, or ...viſe.

CO'MFORTLESS, Adj. without comfort, ...ithout any thing to allay the ſenſation of ...iſfortunes.

CO'MIC, CO'MICAL, Adj. [*comicus*, ...at.] relating to comedy. Ridiculous or cauſing mirth from antic geſtures, raillery, &c.

CO'MICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to raiſe mirth, after the manner of comedy.

CO'MICALNESS, S. that quality by which a thing appears odd, or ridiculous, and creates mirth.

CO'MING, S. the act of moving towards. Approach. Preſence, or arrival. Joined with *in*, the products of a perſon's eſtate, penſion, &c. "What are thy rents? What are thy *comings-in*?" *Shak.*

CO'MING, Part. fond; forward; eaſily complying. Applied to time, ſomething future.

CO'MMA, S. [κομμα, Gr.] in Grammar, a pauſe, or ſtop, marked thus, (,) uſed to diſtinguiſh ſuch members of a diſcourſe from each other wherein the ſenſe is not compleat. In Muſic, the ſmalleſt of all the ſenſible intervals of tune. In Natural Hiſtory, a very beautiful moth.

To COMMA'ND, V. A. [*commander*, Fr.] to order; to keep in ſubjection. To force or oblige a perſon to perform any thing. Applied to ſituation, to overlook, to be ſituated above any place, ſo as to be able to look into, or annoy it. Neuterly, to poſſeſs power and authority ſufficient to enforce any action.

COMMA'ND, S. authority or power; ſway. Figuratively, the exerciſe of authority, or enforcing obedience.

COMMAN'DER, S. he that has authority over others; in a military ſenſe, a leader, chief, or officer. A paving beetle, or rammer.

COMMA'NDMENT, S. [*commandement*, Fr.] an expreſs order to do or abſtain from any thing, including the idea of authority and obligation. Figuratively, the authority of commanding, or enforcing obedience. The *Commandments* are the precepts of the decalogue, ſo called by way of eminence, and containing the whole of our duty to God and man.

COMMA'NDRESS, S. a female who commands.

COMME'MORABLE, Adj. [*commemoro*, Lat.] deſerving to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

COMMEMORA'TION, S. the doing ſomething to preſerve the remembrance of a perſon or thing.

COMME'MORATIVE, Adj. tending to preſerve the remembrance of any thing.

To COMME'NCE, V. N. [*commencer*, Fr.] to begin; to take its beginning. Actively, to begin a thing; in Law, "to *commence* a ſuit"

To COMME'ND, V. A. [*commendo*, Lat.] to praiſe; to praiſe any production on account of its good qualities or perfections. To deliver with full aſſurance of protection.

Uſed with *to*, "*To* thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul." *Shak.* To deſire to be mentioned in a reſpectful manner. "*Commend* me to your brother.

COMME'ND, S. profeſſion of eſteem and reſpect. "I ſend to her my kind *commends*." *Shak.*

COMME'NDABLE, Adj. worthy or deſerving of praiſe.

COMME'NDABLY, Adv. worthy of commendation.

COMME'NDAM, S. [*commenda*, low Lat.] in Canons, a vacant benefice given to a perſon to ſupply till ſome other perſon is preſented to it.

COMME'NDATARY, S. one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, S. praiſe. Recommendation. A meſſage of kindneſs. Approbation.

COMME'NDATORY, Adj. that which commends or engages notice.

COMME'NDER, S. one who praiſes, or commends another.

COMMENSA'LITY, S. [*commenſalis*, Lat.] the act of eating at the ſame table with another.

COMMENSURABI'LITY, S. [from *commenſurable*] the capability of being meaſured.

COMME'NSURABLE, Adj. [from *con* and *menſura*, Lat.] in Geometry, having ſome common aliquot part; or that which may be meaſured by ſome common meaſure.

To COMME'NSURATE, V. A. to reduce to a common meaſure.

COMME'NSURATE, Part. equal, proportionate; as extenſive, uſed with *to*, or *with*.

COMMENSURA'TION, S. the meaſuring a thing by ſome common meaſure. Proportion.

To CO'MMENT, V. N. [*commentor*, Lat.] to write notes; to explain, or expound; uſed with *upon* before the thing explained.

CO'MMENT, S. [from the verb] notes or annotations. Expoſition, explanation, remark.

CO'MMENTARY, S. [*commentarius*, Lat.] a critical explanation of the ſenſe of an author. A memoir, or plain narrative of ſome hiſtorical tranſaction.

COMMENTA'TOR, S. one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations.

COMMENTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*commentitius*, Lat.] invented, forged, fictitious; imagined purely to impoſe upon.

CO'MMERCE, S. [not uſed in the plural; *commercium*, Lat.] the exchange, or the buying and ſelling merchandize both at home and abroad, in order to gain profit. If we conſider it is owing to this that the number of our people, ſhipping, colonies, and riches, the value of our landed eſtates, the ſtrength of our iſland, and the reſpectable figure it makes in the eye of all the world, we muſt acknowledge that thoſe who ſhall form any plan to render our trade more extenſive and profitable, deſerve to be celebrated as true patriots, the ornament and bulwark of their country, and worthy immortal fame. *Commerce* is uſed figuratively for intercourſe, or connection of any kind.

COMME'RCIAL, Adj. relating to trade or commerce.

COMME'RE, S. [Fr. pronounced *commair*] a common mother. "Stand a *commere* between their amities." *Shak.*

To CO'MMIGRATE, V. A. [from *con*, Lat. and *migro*, Lat.] to move with others from one country to another.

CO'MMIGRATION, S. [*commigratio*] the removal of ſeveral perſons from one country to another.

CO'MMINATION, S. [*comminatio*, Lat.] a threat, a declaration of puniſhment, or vengeance. An office of the church, containing the threatnings denounced againſt any breach of the divine laws and recited only on Aſh Wedneſday.

CO'MMINATORY, Adj. importing a puniſhment for the breach or violation of it.

COMMI'NUTION, S. [*comminutio*, Lat.] the act of reducing into ſmall particles, either by grinding, powdering, &c.

COMMI'SERABLE, Adj. [from *commiſeror*, Lat.] that which deſerves pity and relief in diſtreſs. Shewing pity and compaſſion, by ſympathizing with others in their afflictions.

To COM'MISERATE, V. A. [*commiſeratus*, Lat.] to pity, to ſympathize with and feel the misfortunes of others, as if they were our own, including the idea of aſſiſtance and relief.

COMMISERA'TION, S. [from *commiſeratus*, Lat.] a tender, ſympathizing, and affectionate regard for thoſe in diſtreſs, whereby a perſon feels their ſorrows, and endeavours to lighten their burthen.

CO'MMISSARY, S. an officer commiſſioned occaſionally, a delegate or deputy. In the army, a *commiſſary* general of the muſters is one who takes a view of the numbers of ſtrength of every regiment, ſees that the horſe be well mounted, and that the men be well cloathed, and accoutred. *Commiſſary* general of proviſions, furniſhes the army with food.

COMMI'SSION, S. [*commiſſum*, Lat.] the act of employing another, to tranſact a thing for one's ſelf. An authority by which a perſon is entruſted with the care of tranſacting buſineſs for another. Figuratively, the ſum allowed, or demanded for telling or buying, &c. for another. In Law, the warrant or patent for exerciſing any juriſdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary. Charge, office, or employment. A commiſſion of bank-

kruptcy, is made out under the great ſeal, directed to ſeveral perſons to act accord- to particular laws made in that caſe.

To COMMI'SSION, V. A. to authorize, power, or appoint.

COMMI'SSIONER, S. one empowered act in a particular quality by patent, or rant.

COMMISSURE, S. [*commiſſura*, Lat.] a t; or a place where two parts of an mal body are joined together.

To COMMI'T, V. A. [*committo*, Lat.] to ruſt a perſon, uſed with *to*; *to commit to ory*, to learn by heart, to treaſure any as in the mind, ſo as to be able to recall m, when warranted. To ſend a perſon priſon. To perform, act, or perpetrate ne crime, or fault. Figuratively, to bury, ay as a depoſite or a charge in any place.

COMMI'TMENT, S. the act of ſending priſon. The ſtate of a perſon in priſon.

COMMI'TTEE, S. perſons to whom the nſideration of an affair is referred.

COMMI'TTABLE, Adj. [from *commit*] le to be committed. An object worthy impriſonment.

To COMMI'X, V. A. [*commixtus*, Lat.] mix, blend, or join ſeveral things toge- r.

COMMIXTION, S. [*commixum*, Lat.] the of joining ſeveral things together, moſt erally applied to the mixing of liquors gether; that which is made by ſuch a xture.

COMMI'XTURE, S. the act of mingling eral things together.

COMMODE, S. a woman's head-dreſs.

COMMO'DIOUS, Adj. [*commodus*, Lat. *mode*, Fr.] a relative term, implying the ſuitableneſs of a thing to any particular pur- e. Convenient; ſeaſonable; ſpacious; ll contrived. "A *commodious* room."

COMMO'DIOUSLY, Adv. conveniently. joying the neceſſaries and comforts of , applied to condition. Suited to any rticular end or view.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, S. advantage, nvenience.

COMMO'DITY, S. [*commodité*, Fr.] con- nience, profit, or advantage. Conveni- ce of time or place. In Commerce, mer- andize, or that which is the object of de.

COMMODO'RE, S. [*commendador*, Span.] the Navy, a perſon commiſſioned by an miral to command a ſquadron of ſhips.

CO'MMON, Adj. [*commun*, Fr. *communis*, t.] belonging equally to more than one. Without a proprietor or poſſeſſor. Vulgar, an, trifling; frequently ſeen, uſual, eaſy be had, of little value; intended for the s of every one; joined with the word *man*, not confined to one perſon. In rammar, applied to ſuch verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion; in Latin they generally end in *or*, as *aſpernor*, I deſpiſe, or am deſpiſed. Applied to nouns, thoſe which ſignify both ſexes, as *parent*, ſignifies both father and mother.

COM'MON, S. a free open field for perſons to graze their cattle in.

In COM'MON, S. an adverbial expreſſion, implying equally; enjoined by ſeveral, Without diſtinction, or difference, uſed with the particle *with*.

To COM'MON, V. N. to enjoy a right of paſture in a common.

COM'MONABLE, Adj. that which may become open and free, applied to ground.

COM'MONAGE, S. [from *common*] in Law, the right of paſture in a common; of taking wood out of another perſon's grounds for houſe bote, plough-bote, and hay-bote; of fiſhing in another perſon's water, or of digging turf, in the ground of another. The joint right of uſing any thing equally with others.

COM'MONALTY, S. [*communauté*, Fr.] the people of the lower rank. Figuratively, the bulk of mankind.

COM'MONER, S. one of low rank. A perſon without titles. One who has a ſeat in the houſe of commons. In Law, one who has a joint right to paſture, &c. in an open field. In the univerſity, one who wears a ſquare cap with a toſſel when undergraduate. Applied to women, a leud perſon.

COM'MONLY, Adv. generally, frequently, uſually, according to repeated experience, oppoſed to *ſeldom* or *rarely*.

COM'MONNESS, S. frequency.

To COMMON-PLACE, V. A. to reduce to general heads.

COMMON-PLACE-BOOK, S. a book wherein things are recorded alphabetically, in order to aſſiſt a perſon's memory.

COMMON-PLE'AS, S. the king's court, now held at Weſtminſter, but was formerly moveable: it was erected at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter: all civil cauſes, both real and perſonal, were formerly tried in it, and Forteſcue mentions it as the only court where real cauſes were tried. In perſonal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent juriſdiction with the King's-Bench; but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the chief judge is called *Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas*, who is aſſiſted by three other judges, who by a late regulation, are choſen *for life*, and conſequently rendered more independant of their ſovereign and the miniſtry, than they formerly were.

COMMONS, S. the lower ſort of people; the lower houſe of parliament, conſiſting of members choſen by the people, who act as their repreſentatives, paſs all money bills, are a check upon the other branches of the conſtitution, and ought to be the great

great bulwark of Engliſh liberty and property. A portion of food uſually eaten at one meal, ſo called at the univerſities, becauſe it generally conſiſts of a certain uſual and common quantity.

CO'MMON-WEAL, or C'OMMONWEALTH, S. in its primary ſenſe, the common good. A form of government, in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people. A republic; a democracy.

CO'MMORANT, Adj. [*commorans*, Lat.] reſiding, dwelling, or inhabiting in a place.

COMMO'TION, S. [*commotio*, Lat.] tumult, diſturbance, ſedition, diſorder, or confuſion. Figuratively, diſorder of mind; perturbation. A violent motion or agitation. "The *commotion* of the ſea."

To CO'MMUNE, V. A. [*communico*, Lat.] to converſe; to talk together; to impart ſentiments mutually to each other.

COMMU'NICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be related or imparted to another.

To COMMU'NICATE, V. A. [*communicatum*, Lat.] to impart to another; to confer or beſtow a poſſeſſion; to diſcover one's ſentiments to another. In Theology, to receive the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper. To be connected or joined. "The houſes *communicate*."

COMMUNICA'TION, S. [Lat. and Fr.] the act of diſcovering or revealing. A common inlet or paſſage from one place to another. The mutual intelligence between perſons. A converſation, a conference.

COMMU'NICATIVENESS, S. a readineſs of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

COMMU'NION, S. [*communio*, Lat.] intercourſe, fellowſhip, common poſſeſſion. In Divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the public receiving that ſacrament. A joining or adherence to the mode of worſhip eſtabliſhed in any church.

COMMU'NITY, S. [*communitas*, Lat.] a government; a body of people united together; common poſſeſſion, or enjoyment; frequency or commonneſs. "Sick and blunted with *community*." *Shak.*

COMMUTABI'LITY, S. [ſee COMMUTABLE] the quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE, Adj. an alteration or change of diſpoſition; a change of form or quality; the act of giving one thing in exchange for another; the act of ſubſtituting a pecuniary for a corporal puniſhment.

To COMMU'TE, V. A. [*commuto*, Lat.] to exchange; to give one thing for another; to buy off or ranſom.

COMMU'TUAL, Adj. reciprocal; mutual.

CO'MPACT, S. [from *con* and *factum*, Lat.] a bargain; a contract; an agreement.

To COMPA'CT, V. A. [*compactum*, La to unite together cloſely; to conſolidate, render ſolid by preſſing the particles of a dy cloſe together, and thereby diminiſh the number and dimenſions of its pores; league or enter into a bargain, joined to

COMPA'CT, Adj. [from the verb] cl denſe, and heavy, not porous. Applied ſtile, conciſe.

COMPA'CTEDNESS, firmneſs, ha neſs, denſity, owing to their having ſ and ſmall pores.

COMPA'CTLY, Adv. in a cloſe n manner, applied to the joining two thi together.

COMPA'CTURE, S. a joint or joining

COMPA'NION, S. [*compagnon*, Fr. *pagno*, Ital.] one with whom a perſon f quently converſes, or with whom he is nerally ſeen; diſtinguiſhed from a friend cauſe not including the idea of affection, mutual ſtrife to exceed in benevolent offic

COMPA'NIONABLE, Adj. agreeab ſociable.

COMPA'NIONABLY, Adv. in a ſoc able, agreeable manner.

CO'MPANY, S. [*compagnie*, Fr.] ſeve perſons aſſembled for converſation, or tual entertainment. Several perſons uni to carry on one common deſign. A num of perſons united or incorporated by ſo charter; a body corporate; a corporati In War, a ſmall body of infantry under captain, the number of which is uncerta but in the ordinary regiments conſiſts of ſi centinels, three ſerjeants, three corpora and in the guards it conſiſts of eighty priv men. *To bear or keep company*, is to go w a perſon, or to viſit him often. Applied females, to court, to be frequently wi in the quality of ſweetheart.

To CO'MPANY, V. A. to go or w with a perſon. To attend, to aſſociate w

COM'PARABLE, Adj. worthy to compared; equal to, or reſembling. Co taining qualities reſembling thoſe of anot thing.

CO'MPARABLY, Adv. in a comparab manner.

COMPA'RATIVE, Adj. [*comparatif*, *comparative*, Fr. *comparativus*, Lat.] th which reſults merely from a compariſon wi another, ſometimes oppoſed to poſitive or a ſolute. In Grammar, the comparative degre wherein two or more ideas are compared t gether, and the difference either in exceſs diminution is expreſſed. In Engliſh, it formed by adding *er* to the poſitive, if it e in a conſonant; but only an *r*, if it e with an *e*, as *ſoft* poſitive, *ſofter* the compar tive, and this is borrowed from the Saxo where the comparative ends in *ir*, *ere*, *er*, *ar ir*, *or*, *yr*, thus *rightwiſe*, Sax. makes *rig wiſere*, in the comparative; but words end in *al*, *able*, excepting *able* itſelf, in *ing*, *iſh*, *ous*, *ant*, *ent*, *ible*, *ed*, *id*, *ſome*, excepting *bu*

…, in *a*, *ive*, *cal*, *en*, *ly*, *less*, *ry*, and …ose which are derived from the Latin, ge…rally make the comparative degree, by put…ng the word *more* before them; thus *general* …akes *more general* in the comparative; ſome …ectives, indeed, are compared by pre…ing the word *better* for the comparative, …ecially the words *learned* and *natured*, …hich ſeems borrowed from the French: …d the words *big*, *hot*, and *fit*, double the …t ſyllable of their poſitive; thus *big*, …akes *bigger*, &c. the reaſon for which …ems to be, to ſecure the ſame quick ſound …the comparative, which is in the poſitive, …at they may not be ſounded *hoter*, &c. …hoſe adjectives whoſe compariſon is not …rmed according to theſe rules, are called …regular.

COMPA'RATIVELY, Adv. in a com…rative manner. In a ſtate of a compa…ſon.

To COMPA'RE, V. A. [*comparo*, Lat.] …bring two or more things together, to find …what they agree or differ. To eſtimate …e qualities of a thing, by placing it near …nother, and obſerving in what they differ …agree. To liken. Figuratively, to equal.

COMPA'RE, S. [from the verb] like…eſs; eſtimate or judgment. The poſſibility …being compared. *Beyond compare*, in …ilton, ſeems to mean beyond conception, …rmed on the principles of analogy, or …militude.

COMPA'RISON, S. [*comparaiſon*, Fr.] …e act of comparing, or judging of the …fference of two perſons or things, by exa…ining, or comparing them together. The …lation of two perſons or things, conſidered …oppoſed or ſet againſt each other, in order …find wherein they agree or differ. The …ate of a thing compared. *Compariſon*, in …hetoric, is a figure not much unlike a …mile, but rather more ſprightly, though …is uſed promiſcuouſly for it. In Gram…ar, the formation of an adjective, as *mild*, …*ilder*, *mildeſt*.

To COMPA'RT, V. A. [*compartir*, Fr.] …lay down a general plan, in all its different …arts, or diviſions.

COMPA'RTIMENT, S. [Fr.] a deſign …mpoſed of different figures. A diviſion of …picture, or deſign.

COMPARTI'TION, S. [from *compart*] …e act of laying down the ſeveral parts of …y plan. Alſo, the part of any plan.

COMPA'RTMENT, S. a diviſion, or …parate part of a plan or deſign.

To CO'MPASS, V. A. [*compaſſer*, Fr.] …ſurround; to incloſe. To walk round …y thing. To draw lines of circumvalla…on round a place. To graſp or incloſe in …e arms. To obtain, attain, ſecure, or …ve. In Law, to contrive, or do any …ing that tends towards a particular action. …*o compaſs* the king's death."

COMPA'SS, S. [pronounced *cumpaſs*] or…bit, revolution, extent. Incloſure, *within compaſs*, without exaggerating, without hy…perbole, without ſtretching. In Muſic, the power of the voice, or of an inſtrument to ſound any particular note. An inſtrument conſiſting of a box, including a magnetical needle, which points towards the north, uſed by mariners. The invention of this inſtrument is claimed by the Neapolitans, Venetians, French, and Engliſh, but to whom it ought to be aſcribed, it is not eaſy to determine. In the plural, a mathematical inſtrument, conſiſting of two branches; uſed in taking diſtances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics.

COMPPA'SSION, S. [Fr. from *con* and *paſſum*, part of *patior*, Lat. to ſuffer] an humane diſpoſition of mind which inclines us to feel the miſeries of others.

To COMPA'SSION, V. A. to pity, or feel the ſorrows and diſtreſſes of another.

COMPA'SSIONATE, Adj. eaſily affected with ſorrow or pain, on beholding the calamities of others.

To COMPA'SSIONATE, V. A. to pity others; to be affected with grief, on ſeeing the failings of another, and moved to make allowance for them.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, Adv. in a pitying, tender, humane manner.

COMPA'TIBLE, Adj. [corrupted by a vicious pronunciation from *competible*, derived from *competo*, Lat.] conſiſtent with; ſuitable to; becoming or agreeable to; uſed with the particle *with*.

COMPA'TIBLENESS, S. the quality of agreeing or ſuiting with.

COMPA'TIBLY, Adv. fitly; ſuitably applicable to the ſame ſubject.

COMPE'ER, S. [*compere*, Fr.] an equal, an aſſociate, a companion.

To COMPE'ER, V. A. [from the noun] to be equal with. To match, to ſuit.

To COMPE'L, V. A. [*compello*, Lat.] to extort by force; to oblige.

COMPEL'LABLE, Adj. that which may be compelled or forced.

COMPE'LLER, S. he that makes a perſon do or refrain from a thing by force.

CO'MPEND, S. [*compendium*, Lat.] an abridgment of a diſcourſe; a book containing the ſubſtance or chief heads of a ſcience in few words, and in a conciſe manner.

COMPE'NDIOUS, Adj. conciſe, brief, applied to ſtile; near or ſhort, applied to travelling.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſhort, brief, or conciſe manner.

COMPE'NDIOSITY, S. ſhortneſs or brevity, applied to writings

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, S. brevity, or ſhortneſs.

COMPE'NDIUM, S. [Lat.] See COMPEND.

COM-

COMPEN'SABLE, Adj. [from *compenſo*, Lat.] that which may be recompenſed.

To COMPE'NSATE, V. A. [*compenſo*, Lat.] to make amends for; to countervail; to counterballance, to attone for.

COMPENSA'TION, S. [ſee COMPENSATE] amends; recompenſe; an equivalent.

COMPEN'SATIVE, Adj. that which can equal ſomething elſe in worth. That which compenſates.

To COMPE'NSE, V. A. [*compenſo*, Lat.] to tare or be of equal weight in a ſcale. To counterballance. To *compenſate*, which is moſt in uſe.

CO'MPETENCE, CO'MPETENCY, S. [*competens*, Lat.] a ſufficiency, without ſuperfluity. Such a fortune as is amply ſufficient to ſupply the neceſſaries of life. In Law, the power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cogniſance of an affair.

CO'MPETENT, Adj. [*competens*, Lat.] ſuitable, proportionable. Moderate; qualified or fit for; conſiſtent with; applicable to; in Logic, to be predicated of.

CO'MPETENTLY, Adv. properly, ſufficiently, without either exceſs or defect.

COMPE'TIBLE, Adj. [*competo*, Lat.] conſiſtent with; agreeable or ſuitable to; joined to *with*.

COMPE'TIBLENESS, S. the quality of exiſting in or affirmed of a ſubject; conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

COMPETI'TION, S. [from *con*, Lat. and *petitio*, Lat.] the endeavouring to gain ſomething in oppoſition to another; rivalry, conteſt, oppoſition; double claim, or the claim of more than one perſon to one thing, at the ſame time.

COMPE'TITOR, S. [from *con* and *petitor*, Lat.] one who endeavours to gain a thing in oppoſition to another. A rival. Uſed with *for* before the thing claimed; but formerly with *of* "*Competitor of* the kingdom." *Knolles*. An enemy, or one of an adverſe or oppoſite party. "More *competitors* flock to the enemy." *Shak*.

COMPILA'TION, S. [from *compilatum*, Lat.] a collection of various authors. An aſſemblage.

To COMPI'LE, V. A. [*compilo*, Lat.] to collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write, compoſe; to form from an aſſemblage of various incidents.

COMPI'LEMENT, S. the collecting ſeveral materials together. The act of piling together

COMPI'LER, S. [from *compile*, and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man] a collector; one who collects from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE, COMPLA'CENCY, S. [*complacens*, Lat.] a ſatisfaction ariſing on contemplating ſomething, which, on account of its amiableneſs, produces joy. The cauſe of joy, of rational pleaſure and ſatisfaction. A genteel addreſs. Civility. Complaiſ politeneſs.

COMPLA'CENT, Adj. [*complacens*, L affable, kind; civil; polite, genteel.

To COMPLA'IN, V. N. [*complaindre*, F to find fault with, including the ideas of and wrong. To charge a perſon with ing been guilty of ſome fault or cri "Wherefore doth a man complain; a *for* the puniſhment of his ſins." *Lament*. 39. Actively, to weep, lament or bew "In rhime *complain*--the death of Richa *Dryd*.

COMPLA'INT, S. [*complainte*, Fr.] a preſentation of injuries or pain, includ the idea of diſſatisfaction and wrong. Gr The act of finding fault, the cauſe of co plaining. A diſeaſe; a diſtemper.

COMPLAISA'NCE, S. [Fr.] a civil lite behaviour,.

COMPLAISA'NT, Adj. [Fr.] civil, lite; endeavouring to pleaſe, by compli or yielding to a perſon's humours.

COMPLAISA'NTLY, Adv. in a ci kind, polite manner.

COMPLE'AT, ſee COMPLETE.

CO'MPLEMENT, S. [*complementum*, La that completes any thing. A full, co plete and requiſite quantity or number. A cidents, or things, which are not neceſſar

COMPLETE, Adj. [*completus*, Lat.] niſhed, perfect. Without defects, or imp fections. Ended, concluded.

To COMPLETE, V. A. to perfect, to niſh. To anſwer fully. "*Completes* the tion's hopes." *Pope*.

COMPLE'TELY, Adv. perfect; full in a perfect or complete manner.

COMPLE'TENESS, S. perfection; th which is without defect.

COMPLE'TION, S. [*completus*, Lat.] a compliſhment, concluſion. The great height, or perfect ſtate.

CO'MPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] compounde conſiſting of ſeveral parts.

CO'MPLEX, S. a collection, ſummar or a collection of the whole or a thing, co ſiſting of ſeveral parts. "The whole co *plex* of all the bleſſings, &c." *South*.

COMPLE'XION, S. [*complexio*, Lat.] th colour of the external parts of the bod particularly the countenance. In Phyſi the temperature, habit, or diſpoſition of th body, ariſing from the predominancy of e ther of the four medical humours, bloo phlegm, bile, or colour.

COMPLE'XIONAL, Adj. depending o the temperature of the body.

COMPLE'XLY, in a compound manner not *ſimply*.

COMPLE'XNESS, S. the ſtate of bei compoſed of ſeveral particulars.

COMPLE'XURE, S. the compoundi one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE, S. [from *comply*] th allow

ying a thing demanded; the ready performance of a thing requested. Condescension, opposed to *obstinancy*.

COMPLI'ANT, Part. [from *comply*] yielding to the touch. "The *compliant* boughs." *Milt. Last.* Yielding, condescending, opposed to *obstinate*.

To CO'MPLICATE, V. A. [*complicatum*, Lat.] to add one thing or action to another. To compose, a whole by the uniting of several things that are different from each other.

COM'PLICATE, Adj. compounded of a variety of parts.

COM'PLICATENESS, S. intricateness, difficulty.

COMPLICA'TION, S. the mixing or blending several things. A whole consisting of several things united. In Medicine, when two or more diseases affect a patient.

COMPLI'ER, S. a man of an easy temper; opposed to an *obstinate* person.

CO'MPLIMENT, S. [Fr.] a profession of great esteem, merely from ceremony and politeness, including the idea of preference and temporary or mere apparent submission. A mere ceremonious expression, opposed to truth or sincerity.

To CO'MPLIMENT, V. A. to make use of respectful expressions from a bare principle of ceremony. To praise a thing or person contrary to one's real opinion.

COMPLIME'NTAL, Adj. ceremonious.

COMPLIME'NTALLY, Adv. in a mere ceremonious manner, opposed to *true* and *sincere*.

COMPLIME'NTER, S. a person abounding in ceremony and compliments.

COMPL'OT, S. [Fr.] a plot; a conspiracy or confederacy.

To COMPL'OT, V. A. [*comploter*] to join together, to bring about any ill design.

COMPLO'TTER, S. a conspirator; a confederate.

To CO'MPLY, V. N. [from *con* and *plier*, Fr.] to consent to any request, to yield to.

COMPO'NE, or COMPO'NED, Adj. [*componé*, Fr.] in Heraldry, composed of a row of angular parts, or chequers of two colours. Generally, a bordure, pale, or fess, composed of different colours, disposed alternately, and separated by fillets.

COMPO'NENT, Part. [*componentis*, Genitive, of *componens*, Lat.] that which contributes to the forming of a compound body.

To COMPO'RT, V. N. [*comporter*, Fr.] to suit, to agree with, to act suitable to; used with the particle *with*. Actively, to bear, or tolerate. "That never can the present state *comport*." *Daniel.*

COMP'ORT, S. behaviour, conduct, deportment.

COMPO'RTMENT, S. behaviour, conduct or deportment.

To COMPO'SE, V. A. [*composer*, Fr.] to form, or consist of, followed by *with*. To dispose, or put into a state proper for attaining any particular end. To join words together in a discourse. To contribute to the forming of a thing by being one of the particulars, or things of which it consists. To reduce to a state of calmness, rest and quiet. To make the mind fit for any undertaking, by freeing it from its disorder or perturbation. To reconcile. In Printing, to place letters or types in proper order. In Music to set any thing to tune.

COMPO'SED, Part. calm, mild, serious, sedate, undisturbed.

COMPO'SEDLY, Adv. [from *composed*, and *ly*, of *like*, Sax. implying manner] in a calm, serious or serene manner.

COMPO'SEDNESS, S. sedateness, calmness, tranquility.

COMPO'SER, S. an author or writer, one that sets words to music.

CO'MPOSITE, Adj. [Fr. from *compositus*, Lat.] in Architecture, the last of the five orders.

COMPOSITION, S. [from *compositio*, Lat.] the act of forming a whole from parts. The act of combining simple ideas together. The distribution of the several parts of a plan, design or picture. A work formed from several authors. The work or production of an author. Terms on which differences or quarrels are settled. In Music, the art of disposing notes so as to form tunes or airs, to be played on instruments, or sung by the voice. In Logic, a method of reasoning wherein we proceed from some general self-evident, truth, to other particular or single ones. In Pharmacy, the art of mixing several ingredients together to form a medicine. In Printing, the ranging several types or letters together in the composing-stick. In commerce, a contract between a debtor and his creditors, wherein they agree to accept a part of the debt for the whole.

COMP'OSITIVE, Adj. formed of several qualities.

COMP'OSITOR, S. [*compositeur*, Fr.] in Printing, the person who prepares the types, by arranging them properly therein for printing. A caseman.

COM'POST, S. [*compostum*, Lat.] in Agriculture, a mixture of different soils to make a manure for assisting the natural earth.

To COMPO'ST, V. A. to manure or enrich ground by a mixture of different soils.

COMPO'STURE, S. a compost or mixture of different soils.

COMPO'SURE, S. composition, or a production, applied to writings. Arangement, mixture or order. The form produced by the various combination of the particles of a body; frame; make; temperament. Sedate-

neſs, freedom from any diſturbance or peturbation. Adjuſtment, or reconciliation.

COMPOTA'TION, S. [from *con* and *poto*, Lat.] the act of drinking with another.

To COMPOU'ND, V. A. [*compono*. Lat.] to form by uniting ſeveral things together. To produce by being united. To reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel by compliance with the demands of an adverſary. To pay a part of a debt, for the whole. To bargain in the lump, to contract.

COMPO'UND, Adj. [from the verb] produced from ſeveral ingredients. In Grammar, formed by joining two or more words. In Botany, applied to flowers, ſuch as conſiſt of many florets, ſemi-florets, or both. In Mechanics, applied to motion, that which is cauſed by ſeveral conſpiring powers, moving in the ſame direction.

COMPO'UNDABLE, Adj. that which may be united.

COMPO'UNDER, S. a reconciler; one who mingles, or mixes.

To COMPREHE'ND, V. A. [*comprehendo*, Lat.] to compriſe, include, or imply. To have an adequate, clear, and determinate idea of any thing.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which we can attain an adequate or determinate idea of

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, Adv. in a large extent or latitude.

COMPREHE'NSION, S. [Fr. *comprehenſio*, Lat.] the act of compriſing or containing. In Metaphyſics, the knowledge of adequate idea of all the eſſential modes or properties of a thing. A ſummary, compendium, or abſtract. Capacity, or the power of the mind to admit ſeveral ideas at once.

COMPREHE'NSIVE, Adj. compriſing much in a narrow compaſs; extenſive.

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, Adv. in a compendious, or conciſe manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, S. the quality of including much in few words.

To COMPRE'SS, V. A. [*compreſſum*, ſupine of *comprimo*, Lat.] to bring into a narrower compaſs; to ſqueeze cloſer together; to embrace.

COMPRESSIBI'LITY, S. [from *compreſſible*] the capability of being reduced into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced into a ſmaller compaſs.

COMPRE'SSION, S. [*compreſſio*, Lat.] the action of bringing the particles of a thing nearer together by force. The act of preſſing together.

COMPRE'SSURE, S. [from *compreſs*] the act or force of a thing preſſing upon another.

To COMPRI'SE, V. A. [*compris*, part.] to contain, to include, to comprehend or contain.

CO'MPROBA'TION, S. [*comprobatio*, Lat.] a confirming by two or more perſons.

CO'MPROMISE, S. [*compromiſſum*, Lat.] a compact or bargain, in which ſome conceſſions, or compliances are made on both ſides.

To CO'MPROMISE, V. A. to ſettle a diſpute by mutual conceſſions. To make a bargain, or contract, to bind to certain conditions. "Laban and himſelf were *compromiſed*." *Shakeſp.*

COMPROVI'NCIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *provincial*] belonging to the ſame province.

COMPTIBLE, Adj. ready to give an account; ſubmiſſive; ſubject. "I am very *comptible*, even to the leaſt ſiniſter uſage." *Shakeſp.*

To COMPTRO'LL, V. A. [Johnſon contends for this as the true ſpelling, and that the other is owing to a neglect of its derivation; though no modern authors or lexicons ſupply us with any other word than *controller*, Fr. for the verb, and *controuler* for the noun.] See CONTROLL.

COMPULSA'TIVELY, Adv. in a violent manner; by compulſion, or reſtraint.

COMPULSA'TORY, Adj. *compulſatoire*, Lat.] having the power of forcing a perſon.

COMPU'LSION, S. [*compulſus*, Lat.] the act of forcing. A violence or force. The ſtate of being compelled.

COMPU'LSIVE, Adj. [*compulſer*, Fr. *compulſus*, Lat.] having the power to force. Forcible.

COMPU'LSIVELY, Adv. forcibly; by compulſion.

COMPU'LSIVENESS, S. the quality of obliging a perſon to do any act.

COMPU'LSORY, Adj. [*compulſoire*, Fr.] having the power of commanding or forcing.

COMPU'NCTION, S. [Fr. *compunction*, Lat.] irritation. Sorrow, anxiety, contrition, or repentance, ariſing from a conſciouſneſs of guilt.

COMPU'NCTIOUS, Adv. ſorrowful. Repentant; full of remorſe.

COMPU'NCTIVE, Adj. [*compunctus*, Lat.] cauſing remorſe or ſorrow.

COMPURGA'TION, S. [*compurgatio*, Lat.] the juſtifying the veracity of one perſon by the teſtimony of others.

COMPURGA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who by oath juſtifies another, or aſſerts his innocence.

COMPU'TABLE, Adj. capable of being computed or eſtimated.

COMPUTA'TION, S. the act of eſtimating the value of things. A calculation. An arithmetical proceſs.

To COMPU'TE, V. A. [*computo*, Lat.] to eſtimate; to reckon; to count, to calculate.

COMPU'TER, S. one who calculates. An accountant.

COM'RADE, S. [*camerade*, Fr.] one who lives with another; this ſenſe is ſomewhat obſolete; the moſt common acceptation is that of a perſon who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking.

To CON, V. A. [*connan*, Sax.] in its imary ſenſe to know; in its ſecondary, to rn perfectly.

To CONCA'TENATE, V. A. [from *con* d *catena*, Lat.] to link together; to join connect like the links of a chain.

CONCATENA'TION, S. a ſeries of ks; a connexion of things, which mu ily depend on each other.

CONCA'VA'TION, S. the act of mak a thing of a hollow, or concave form.

CONCA'VE, Adj. [*concavus*, Lat.] hol w, applied to the inner ſurface of a circu body, ſuch as that of an egg-ſhell, a ball, . oppoſed to convex. Empty, without thing to fill the cavity.

CONCA'VENESS, S. the ſtate or qua ot being hollow.

CONCA'VITY, S. the inner ſurface of a cular thing.

CONCA'VO-CO'NCAVE, Adj. hollow both ſides.

CONCA'VO-CONV'EX, Adj. hollow or ncave on one ſide, and convex or protu rant on the other.

CONCA'VOUS, Adj. hollow.

To CONCE'AL, V. A. [*con* and *celo*, Lat.] hide from the ſight or knowledge of ers. To cover, to keep ſecret, oppoſed *diſcover*.

CONCEA'LABLE, Adj. capable of be kept ſecret.

CONCEALEDNESS, S. the ſtate of be hid from others.

CONCEA'LMENT, S. [from *conceal*] the of hiding from others. The ſtate of being pt ſecret. A place of retirement.

To CONCE'DE, V. A. [*concedo*, Lat.] to nt, or admit an opinion, as true.

CONCE'IT, S. [*concépt*, Fr.] a concep n, thought, or idea. Underſtanding. rength of imagination, meer fancy, uſed contempt. A pleaſant thought. An high inion of a perſon's judgment, which ex ſes him to ridicule.

To CONCE'IT, V. A. to fancy, ima ne, conceive or think.

CONCEI'TED, Part. Proud of one's a lities; uſed with *of* before the object of nceit. "*Conceited of* their own wit." *Bentl.*

CONCEI'TEDLY, Adv. in a ſcornful, oud, or whimſical manner.

CONCEI'TEDNESS, a high opinion of a rſon's own abilities; a word of reproach.

CONCE'ITLESS, Adj. ſtupid, void of nderſtanding. Dull.

CONCE'IVABLE, Adj. that which may e underſtood or believed.

CONCE'IVABLY, Adv. in an intelligi manner ſo as to be apprehended.

To CONCE'IVE, V. A. [*concevoir*, Fr.] to formed in the womb. To imagine. T ink; to apprehend.

CONCEI'VER, S. one who apprehends, conceives.

To CONCE'NTRATE, V. A. [from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] to drive towards the center, or into a narrow compaſs. To condenſe.

CONCENTRA'TION, S. forcing into a narrow compaſs, or toward the center.

To CONCEN'TRE, V. N. [*concentrer*, Fr.] to tend towards the ſame centre.

CONCE'NTRIC, CONCE'NTRICAL, Adj. having one common centre.

CONCEP'TIBLE, Adj. that may be underſtood. Intelligible.

CONCEP'TION, S. [*conceptio*, Lat.] the act of becoming pregnant. Notion, apprehenſion, idea. Sentiment; purpoſe.

CONCE'PTIOUS, Adj. [*conceptum*, Lat.] apt to conceive; fruitful.

To CONCERN, V. A. [*concerner*, Fr.] to relate to. To make uneaſy, or ſorrowful. To be of importance to. To be commiſſioned to act for another.

CONCE'RN, S. buſineſs; circumſtances. Intereſt. Importance. Regard. Affection.

CONCE'RNING, *prep.* about, of, or relating to.

CONCE'RNMENT, S. the thing in which a perſon is intereſted. Importance. The engaging or taking part in an affair.

To CONCE'RT, V. A. [*concerter*, Fr.] to contrive or take meaſures, to bring or deſign to paſs.

CO'NCERT, S. a communication of deſigns. In Muſic, a performance of a number of muſicians and ſingers.

CONCERTA'TION, S. [*concertatio*, Lat.] ſtrife, conteſt, contention, quarrel.

CONCE'RTATIVE, Adj. [*concertativus*, Lat.] quarrelſome, contentious, wrangling.

CON'CESSION, S. [*conceſſio*, Lat.] a yielding, including the idea of compliance. The thing yielded.

CON'CESSIONARY, Adj. given by indulgence, purely to terminate a diſpute.

CON'CESSIVELY, Adv. by way of conceſſion.

CON'CH, [*concha*, Lat.] a ſhell; a ſea-ſhell. "Adds Orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew." *Dryd.*

To CONCI'LIATE, V. A. [*conciliatum*, ſupine of *concilio*, Lat.] to gain; to procure affection; to reconcile; to adjuſt.

CONCILIA'TION, S. [from *conciliatum*, Lat.] the act of procuring eſteem or affection, or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſettles variencies between two parties. A reconciler.

CONCILIA'TORY, Adj. relating to reconciliation, or making peace between parties at variance.

CONCIN'NITY, S. [*concinitas*, Lat.] decency, fitneſs, propriety.

CONCIN'NOUS, Adj. [*concinnus*, Lat.] comely, pleaſant, agreeable. In Muſic, *concinnous* intervals, are ſuch as are next to, and in combination with concords.

CONCI'SE, Adj. [*conciſus*, Lat. cut] ſhort, brief, pertinent.

CONCI'SELY, Adv. [from *conciſe* and *ly*, implying manner] briefly, ſhortly, in a few words.

CONCI'SENESS, S. brevity, ſhortneſs, pertinence.

CONCLA'VE, S. [*conclave*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, a private or inner apartment. An aſſembly of all the cardinals that are at Rome, for the election of a pope; the place where they aſſemble.

To CONCLU'DE, V. A. [*concludo*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, to incloſe or ſhut up; but now out of uſe. Figuratively, to include, or comprehend. To draw as a concluſion, or inference; to infer. To judge. To end, or finiſh, or compleat. To acknowledge as a truth. "It is *concluded* that you are guilty."

CONCLU'DENT, Part. [*concludentis*, Lat.] deciſive; conſequential.

CONCLU'SIBLE, Adj. [*concluſus*, Lat.] happening as a conſequence; to be inferred.

CONCLU'SION, S. [*concluſio*, Lat.] determination, or period to an affair. An opinion formed from experience. In Logic, the laſt part of an argument, or the conſequence of ſomething either aſſumed or proved before.

CONCLU'SIVE, Adj. [*concluſum*, Lat.] deciſive; final.

CONCLU'SIVELY, Adv. in a determinate, peremptory manner.

CONCOAGULA'TION, S. a coagulation, or curdling.

To CON'COCT, V. A. [*concoctum*, Lat.] to digeſt in the ſtomach, ſo as to form into chyle. To purify.

CONCOC'TION, S. [from *concoctio*, Lat.] the change which the food undergoes in the ſtomach. Maturation.

CONCO'MITANCE, CONCOMITANCY, S. [*concomitans*, Lat.] united to; inſeparable from; accompanying.

CONCO'MITANT, S. a companion. An attendant. An aſſociate.

CONCO'MITANTLY, Adj. in the manner of an attendant, or companion.

To CONCO'MITATE, V. A. [*concomitatus*, Lat.] to attend on, or to be joined with another.

CO'NCORD, S. [*concordia*, Lat.] the ſuitableneſs of one thing to another. Peace; union; a compact, or mutual agreement. In Grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, perſon, and gender, &c. In Muſic, the relation of two ſounds, that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in ſucceſſion or conſonance.

CONCO'RDANCE, S. [*concordantia*, Lat.] an agreement. A dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places, where they occur, are referred to; that by Cruden in Engliſh is a very accurate and elabo work.

CONCO'RDANT, Part. [*concordan* Lat.] agreeing with; conſiſtent with; Muſic conſiſting of concords or harmoni oppoſed to diſcordant.

To CONCO'RPORATE, V. A. [fr *con* and *corporis*] to unite, blend, or mix veral things together.

CONCORPORA'TION, S. the mix ſeveral things together. The ſtate of ſev things joined together.

CON'COURSE, S. [from *con* and *cu* Lat.] the aſſembling of ſeveral perſo A croud. The point wherein two thi meet together.

CO'NCREMENT, S. [from *concr* Lat.] a maſs formed by concretion. A c lection of matter.

CONCRE'SCENCE, S. [*concreſcens*, La the quality of growing by the union of ſev particles.

To CONCRE'TE, V. A. to form fr an union of ſeveral particles. To unite veral maſſes. Neuterly, to coaleſce, cohe or join together.

CONCRE'TE, Adj. formed by the co ſion of ſeveral particles.

CONCRE'TE, S. an aſſemblage or m ture. A maſs compoſed of different pa cles.

CONCRE'TELY, Adv. ſo as to conclu the ſubſtance together with the quality; a abſtractly.

CONCRE'TENESS, S. curdling, coag lation.

CONCRE'TION, S. the act whereby a thing ſoft becomes hard, or the particles a fluid become fixed, ſo as not to yield the touch. The uniting of ſeveral partic of bodies, ſo as to form one maſs. Figu tively, the maſs formed by a coheſion.

CONCRE'TIVE, Adj. having the pow of uniting ſeveral particles together. Th which has the power of turning a fluid in a ſolid. That which has the power of pr ducing coagulation, or curdling.

CONCRE'TURE, S. a maſs formed the union or coheſion of ſeveral particles.

CONCU'BINAGE, S. [Fr. *concubinat* Lat.] the act of cohabiting with a woma as a wife, without being married.

CON'CUBINE, [*concubina*, Lat. from *c* together, and *cumbo*, to lie] a woman w lives with a man, though not married him. A kept miſtreſs.

To CONCU'LCATE, V. A. [*conculcatu* ſupine of *conculco*, Lat.] to trample un foot. Wants authority.

CONCU'PISCENCE, S. [*concupiſcenti* Lat.] an immoderate deſire of wom Leachery; luſt. Among divines, an irr gular deſire, or appetite after carnal thing and ſuppoſed to be inherent in our natu ever ſince the fall.

CO

CONCU'PISCENT, Part. [*concupiſcens*, Lat.] lecherous; luſtful.

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, Adj. having an immodeaate deſire either after women, or carnal things.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, Adj. [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] that which may be deſired; that which excites, or creates deſire.

To CONCU'R, V. N. [from *concurro*, Lat.] to meet together. To join in one deſign. To unite with; to be conjoined with; to aſſiſt in the effecting one common event.

CONCU'RRENCE, CONCU'RRENCY, S. union, conjunction, united effort to promote any deſign. Agreement. In Law, a common claim.

CONCUR'RENT, Part. [*concurrens*, Lat.] promoting the ſame end or deſign.

CONCUR'RENT, S. that which aſſiſts, or contributes to the performance of any deſign.

CONCU'SSION, S. [*concuſſio*, Lat.] the act of putting into motion; ſhaking; agitation.

CONCU'SSIVE, Adj. [*concuſſus*, Lat.] having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDE'MN, V. A. [*condemno*, Lat.] to paſs ſentence, uſed with *to*, before the puniſhment. To cenſure, blame, or find fault with; oppoſed to approve. To deem perſon or thing worthy of blame, by comparing them with others.

CONDEM'NABLE, Adj. that which may be found fault with, or is ſubject to condemnation.

CONDEMNA'TION, S. [*condemnatio*, Lat.] the act of pronouncing ſentence againſt a perſon. Figuratively, the blaming a perſon. The ſtate of a perſon on whom ſentence has been paſſed.

CONDEM'NER, S. one who condemns, cenſures, or blames.

CONDE'NSABLE, Adj. capable of being more ſolid, or preſſed into a ſmaller compaſs.

To CONDE'NSATE, V. A. [*condenſo*, Lat.] to make more ſolid, by compreſſion or force.

CONDE'NSATE, Adj. made thicker or more ſolid by compreſſion.

CONDENSA'TION, S. [from *condenſate*] the act of bringing the parts of a thing cloſer, whereby the body is rendered more denſe, compact, and heavy; this is by ſome diſtinguiſhed from compreſſion, which implies external force, and is by them reſtrained merely to the effects of cold; but by others, both theſe terms are uſed promiſcuouſly.

To CONDE'NSE, V. A. [*condenſo*, Lat.] to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty, by increaſing the contact of its particles; which diminiſhes the ſize of the pores of a body, and renders it, conſequently, more ſolid. Neuterly, to grow thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids. To become ſolid and weighty, by ſhrinking to a ſmaller compaſs.

CONDE'NSE, Adj. thickened; cloſe; compact.

CONDE'NSER, S. a pneumatic engine, by which an unuſual quantity of air may be forced into a ſmall ſpace.

CONDE'NSITY, S. the ſtate of a fluid, whoſe parts are fixed, coagulated, or compreſſed. Thickneſs, applied to conſiſtence.

To CONDESCE'ND, V. N. [*condeſcendre*, Fr.] to lay aſide the dignity of rank, to be on a level with inferiors. To behave with familiarity to inferiors. To ſtoop, yield, or comply.

CONDESCE'NDENCE, S. [*condeſcendance*, Fr.] an act of ſubmiſſion to inferiors. A granting ſome favour to a perſon, which he could not demand. Submiſſion to ſome propoſals, which implies a perſon's voluntary giving up his right, or foregoing ſomething which he ought not to have agreed to.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY, Adv. ſo as to lay aſide the claims of authority; or to yield up a right, from a principle of generoſity.

CONDESCE'NSION, S. the behaviour of a ſuperior, whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, grants him favours he cannot demand, and yields to his requeſts with ſo much kindneſs and good nature, as to gain his affections, and ſecure himſelf from the envy, which generally attends a high ſtation.

CONDESCEN'SIVE, Adj. courteous; affable; civil.

CONDI'GN, Adj. [pronounced *condine*, from *condignus*, Lat.] ſuitable to, merited, deſerved

CONDI'GNNESS, S. proportion, ſuitableneſs to a perſon's crimes.

CONDI'GNLY, Adv. ſuitable to perſon's crimes. Deſervedly.

CON'DIMENT, S. [*condimentum*, Lat.] ſeaſoning, ſauce, an ingredient made uſe of by luxury to give food an agreeable taſte. "They are for *condiments*, not nouriſhment." *Bacon.*

To CONDI'TE, V. A. [*conditum*, ſupine, of *condio*, Lat.] to preſerve or pickle.

CONDI'TION, S. [Fr. *conditio*, Lat.] a quality or property, which determines the nature of a thing. A moral quality or virtue. The circumſtance of perſon or fortune. Rank. The terms of any contract, or agreement. Figuratively, a writing containing the terms of an agreement, or bargain.

To CONDI'TION, V. N. to make, or propoſe terms.

CONDI'TIONAL, Adj. to be performed on certain terms; not abſolute, but ſubject to certain limitations. In Grammar, *conditional* conjunctions, are thoſe which ſerve to make a propoſition implying ſome reſtriction

tion or limitation, which is requiſite to its truth, and are *if, unleſs, provided that, in caſe of*, &c. A *conditional* propoſition, is that which has two parts connected together by a *conditional* conjunction, the firſt part wherein the *condition* lies, is called the antecedent, and the other the conſequent. Thus, "If there be no reſurrection of the dead, Chriſt is not riſen;" Is a *conditional* propoſition, wherein, "If there be no reſurrection, &c." is the antecedent, and, "Chriſt is not riſen." is the conſequent.

CONDI'TIONAL, S. the terms on which an action is to be done or forborn. "In reſpect of the *conditional*." *Bacon.*

CONDI'TIONALLY, Adv. on certain terms or limitations.

CONDI'TIONARY, Adj. ſtipulated, bargained, agreed.

To CONDI'TIONATE, V. A. to make *conditions* for; to perform on certain *conditions*.

CONDI'TIONATE, Adj. eſtabliſhed on certain terms, or *conditions*.

CONDI'TIONED, part. [from *condition*] having particular qualities.

To CONDO'LE, V. N. [*condoleo*, Lat.] to lament with others for any misfortune, or calamity; having *with* before the perſon for whom we grieve.

CONDO'LEMENT, S. grief, ſorrow, lamentation. "To perſevere in obſtinate *condolement*." *Shak.*

CONDO'LENCE, S. a ſympathizing grief, for the misfortunes of others, which expreſſes itſelf by lamenting with the diſtreſſed.

CONDO'LER, S. one who condoles, or expreſſes a complimental concern for the ſorrow of another.

To CON'DUCE, V. N. [*conduco*, Lat.] to promote an end by acting conjointly, followed by *to*; according to its primary ſenſe, to conduct or accompany perſons in their way. "He was ſent to *conduce* hither the princeſs." *Wott.*

CONDU'CIBLE, Adj. [*conducibilis*, Lat.] having a power of promoting a deſign.

CONDU'CIVE, Adj. having a tendency, or power to promote any end.

CONDU'CIVENESS, S. the quality of contributing to the production of ſome end.

CO'NDU'CT, S. [*conduit*, Fr.] management. Convoy or eſcorting with a guard. Behaviour, or a ſeries of actions regulated by ſome ſtandard.

To CONDU'CT, V. A. [*conductum*, Lat.] to attend a perſon, to ſhew him his way. Figuratively, to direct, lead, or guide, applied to the mind. To uſher, or introduce, applied to ceremony. To manage.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*conductitius*, Lat.] hired, employed, or ſerving for hire.

CONDUC'TOR, S. [Lat.] a guide. A leader. A manager. In Surgery, an inſtrument uſed to guide the knife in cutting for the ſtone.

CONDUC'TRESS, S. a woman who directs, leads, or manages.

CON'DUIT, S. [Fr. pronounced *cundi*] a canal uſed for the conveyance of water. An aqueduct.

CO'NE, S. [*conus*, Lat.] in Geometry, a ſolid body, whoſe baſe is a circle, and its uppermoſt part ending in a point; it reſembles a ſugar-loaf.

CON'EY, S. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE, V. N. [*confabulatus*, Lat.] to talk eaſily, familiarly, and with careleſſneſs together.

CONFABULA'TION, S. [*confabulatio*, Lat.] eaſy, familiar, cheerful converſation.

To CONFE'CT, V. A. [from *con* and *fectum*, Lat.] to preſerve fruit, &c. with ſugar. This word ſeems now corrupted into Comfit.

CONFE'CT, S. a ſweet-meat.

CONFEC'TION, S. the preſerving fruits or vegetables by means of clarified ſugar. A liquid or ſoft electuary.

CONFEC'TIONER, S. one who makes and ſells ſweet-meats.

CONFE'DERACY, S. [*confœderation*, Fr.] a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by ſeveral ſtates or perſons. In law, the combination of two, or more perſons, to injure or damage a third perſon.

To CONFE'DERATE, V. A. [*confœderer*, Fr.] to unite in a league, to accompliſh ſome deſign. Uſed with the particle *with*.

CONFE'DERATE, Adj. [*con* and *fœderatus*, Lat.] leagued, or united to accompliſh ſome deſign.

CONFE'DERATE, S. [ſee the adjective] one who engages with another, to aſſiſt and defend each other. An ally.

CONFEDERA'TION, S. [Fr.] a league. An act whereby perſons oblige themſelves to aſſiſt each other. An alliance.

To CONFE'R, V. N. [*confero*, Lat.] to diſcourſe with a perſon on ſome important ſubject. Actively, to compare the ſentiments of one perſon or author, with thoſe of another. To give a thing, to beſtow a favour.

CO'NFERENCE, S. [*conference*, Fr.] the act of diſcourſing with another. A meeting appointed for the diſcourſing of ſome point in debate. Compariſon.

CONFER'RER, S. one that diſcourſes with another. One that beſtows a favour.

To CONFE'SS, V. A. [*confeſſer*, Fr.] to acknowledge the having done ſomething amiſs. Uſed with the particle *of*, before the crime. "*Confeſs* thee freely *of* thy crime." *Shak.* To diſcloſe ſins to a prieſt, to obtain abſolution. To own the having committed a crime, with all its exaggerating circumſtances, to God, in order to eaſe the mind, and be

come an object worthy of his pardon. To
n as a Maſter or Saviour, in Scripture.
Whoſoever ſhall *confeſs* me before men."
att. x. 32. 33. To grant; to ſhow; to
ve; to give teſtimony, or ſigns. To own,
d as introductory to a ſentence, in order
obviate any invidious remark. " I muſt
ſs I was moſt pleaſed." *Addiſ.* Neuter-
to perform the act of *confeſſion* to a prieſt.

CONFESS'EDLY, Adv. avowedly; indiſ-
ubly; certainly.

CONFE'SSION, S. the acknowledgment
a crime. In the Romiſh church, an ac-
owledgment of ſins in private to a prieſt,
order to obtain abſolution. An act where-
we own our ſins to God with all their
ckening circumſtances, in order to diſbur-
en the mind, and render ourſelves proper
jects of his mercy and forgiveneſs. The
neral *confeſſion*, is a prayer made uſe of by
e church, containing an humble and peni-
nt avowal of ſin, drawn up in general terms,
at every member of the congregation may
n in it. It breathes ſo humble a ſenſe of
r own merits, ſo deep an idea of the enor-
ity of ſin, and contains ſo comprehenſive a
ſcription of the duties of a penitent, that
e piety and wiſdom of the compoſers can-
t be enough admired. A profeſſion, an
owal, or an atteſtation of a truth, ſome-
at dubious before. " Who before Pon-
s Pilate, witneſſed a good *confeſſion*."
Tim. vi. 13.

CONFE'SSIONAL, S. [Fr.] a little box,
herein the Romiſh prieſt takes the *confeſſion*
a penitent.

CON'FESSOR, S. [*confeſſeur*, Fr.] in the
omiſh church, a prieſt, authoriſed to receive
e *confeſſions* of penitents, and grant them ab-
lution. The penitent who *confeſſes* his
mes either to GOD, or to a prieſt.

CONFE'ST, Adj. [a poetical word for
feſſed] generally known, acknowledged.
otorious.

CON'FIDANT, S. [*confident*, Fr.] one in-
ſted with the ſecrets of another; generally
plied to thoſe, who are intruſted with the
airs of lovers.

To CONFI'DE, V. N. [*confido*, Lat.] to
ſt in; to rely on.

CO'NFIDENCE, S. [*confidentia*, Lat.] a
ong aſſurance of the fidelity and ability of
other. A ſtrong aſſurance of the efficacy
a perſon's own abilities, oppoſed to timidi-
; but when uſed in a bad ſenſe, a vitious and
uming boldneſs, which renders a perſon
h impudent and inſupportable to others,
d is oppoſed to modeſty. Figuratively, the
ſe of boldneſs, or conſcious integrity.

CO'NFIDENT, Part. [*confidens*, Lat.]
nvinced of a truth. Poſitive, ſecure of ſuc-
s; bold. Impudent applied to behaviour.

CON'FIDENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a man-
r as to diſcover no fear of a miſcarriage.
Securely. Poſitively; without diſcovering the leaſt doubt or fear.

CONFIGURA'TION, S. [Fr.] the order in which the particles of bodies are united together.

To CONFI'GURE, S. [from *con* and *figura*, Lat.] to diſpoſe, or form the particles of a body into any ſhape, by uniting them together in a particular manner.

CON'FINE, S. a limit, border, edge, or utmoſt verge of a thing.

CON'FINE, Adj. [*confinis*, Lat.] bordering upon. Touching; contiguous.

To CON'FINE, V. N. to border upon; to touch, or be contiguous to. Uſed with *on* at preſent, but in Milton followed by *with*. " *Confine with* Heav'n." *Par. Loſt.*

To CONFI'NE, V. A. [*confiner*, Fr.] to bound, limit, incloſe, ſhut up, reſtrain, or impriſon. To immure; to keep at home, without going abroad.

CONFI'NELESS, Adj. boundleſs; without limits; endleſs

CONFI'NEMENT, S. the act of incloſing a perſon in priſon. The ſtate of a perſon in priſon, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; reſtraint.

CONF'INER, S. a perſon who lives on the borders of a country. One who deprives another of his liberty.

CONFI'NITY, S. [*confinitas*, Lat.] nearneſs, neighbourhood; likeneſs, reſemblance.

To CONFI'RM, V. A. [*confirmo*, Lat.] to put beyond doubt by additional proofs. To ſettle a perſon in an office. To complete, to render perfect. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian by impoſition of the hands of a biſhop.

CONFIR'MABLE, Adj. that which is capable of being made evident or confirmed.

CONFIRMA'TION, S. an additional proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt, or contradiction. An eccleſiaſtic rite, whereby a perſon arrived to years of diſcretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptiſmal vow, made for him by his godfathers and godmother; this cuſtom has been always practiſed in the church, and according to Hammond, is tranſcribed from the very practiſe of the apoſtles.

CONFIRMA'TOR, S. [*confirmo*, Lat.] one who proves a thing beyond doubt or contradiction.

CONFIR'MATORY, Adj. giving ſuch additional proof, as may increaſe the probability of any fact.

CONFI'RMER, S. one who eſtabliſhes a fact by new evidence.

CONFI'SCABLE, Adj. [from *confiſcatum*, Lat.] liable to be ſeized on as a fine.

To CONFI'SCATE, V. A. [*confiſcatum*, Lat.] to ſeize on private property, and convert it to the uſe of the chief magiſtrate, &c. by way of puniſhment.

CONFISCA'TION, S. [*confiſcatio*, Lat.] the ſeizing of private property, for ſome crime.

CON'FITURE, S. [Fr. from *confectura*] a ſweet-meat, or confection.

To CONFI'X, V. A. [*confixum* ſupine of *configo*, Lat.] to fix or faſten down. "For ever be *confixed* here." *Shak.*

CONFLAGRA'TION, S. [*conflagratio*, Lat.] a fire extending over a large ſpace, and involving ſeveral things in its flames. Generally uſed for that fire which is expected to conſume all things.

CONFLE'XURE, S. [*conflexus*, Lat.] a bending together; a turning.

To CONFLI'CT, V. N. [*conflicto*, Lat.] to ſtrive or ſtruggle for victory.

CO'NFLICT, S. [*conflictus*, Lat.] a combat, or fight between two, ſeldom uſed of a general battle. A conteſt. A ſtruggle between oppoſite qualities. An agony, or pang, wherein nature ſeems to ſtruggle.

CO'NFLUENCE, S, [*confluentia*, low Lat.] an uniting or joining, of two or more ſtreams. The act of crowding or coming in great numbers. A concourſe, or multitude gathered together.

CO'NFLUENT, Part, [*confluens*, Lat.] running one into another, mixing together. A confluent ſmall-pox, is that ſpecies wherein the puſtules run into each other.

CO'NFLUX, S. [*confluxum*, Lat.] the union of ſeveral ſtreams. Figuratively, a crowd.

CONFOR'M, V. A. [*conformo*, Lat.] to reduce to the ſame form or manner. To render one's actions agreeable to any rule. To ſubmit or yield. Uſed with *to* or *with*.

CONFOR'MABLE, Adj. having the ſame form, reſembling either in external or internal qualities. Agreeing with ſome ſtandard or law. Compliant or ſubmiſſive. Uſed ſometimes with *to*, and ſometimes with *with*.

CONFO'RMABLY, Adv. agreeably, conſiſtent with. Suitably; with conformity. Uſed with *to* or *with*.

CONFORMA'TION, S. [Fr. *conformatio*, Lat.] the particular order of the parts of a body. The reſemblance or agreement of actions to ſome particular ſtandard.

CONFO'RMIST, one who complies with the mode of worſhip of the church of England, oppoſed to a Diſſenter.

CONFO'RMITY, S [from *conform*] likeneſs, reſemblance; conſiſtency. Compliance with the worſhip of the eſtabliſhed church, uſed with *to* or *with*.

CONFORTA'TION, S. [*conforto*, low Lat.] ſtrengthening. The increaſing ſtrength. "For corroboration and *confortation*." *Bacon.*

To CONFOU'ND, V. A. [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.] to mingle or mix things, ſo that their natures cannot be known. To ſubſtitute one word for another, which conveys different ideas. To puzzle or perplex. To amaze, confuſe or aſtoniſh; to deſtroy.

CONFOU'NDED, Part. hateful in the higheſt degree; prodigious.

CONFOU'NDEDLY, Adv. ſhamefully, hatefully, a low word, and ſeems generally made uſe of to convey an idea of great exceſs or the ſuperlative degree.

CONFOU'NDER, S. one who perplexes, aſtoniſhes, confuſes or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY, S. [*confraternitas*, Lat.] a brotherhood or ſociety united for ſome religious purpoſe.

CONFRICA'TION, S. [*con* and *fricatio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing one body againſt another. "A *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy." *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT, V. A. [pronounced *confrunt*, from *confronter*, Fr.] to ſtand oppoſite to. To oppoſe. In law, to oppoſe evidence to another, in open court. To ſet in oppoſition. To contraſt. To compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of oppoſing one evidence to another, or bringing two witneſſes face to face.

To CONFU'SE, V. A. [*confuſus*, Lat.] to put in diſorder. To perplex by indiſtinct ideas. To render the mind unable to chooſe any proper method of action, either by hurry or the commotions of paſſion.

CONFU'SEDLY, Adv. indiſtinctly; mixedly. Perplexed, or not clear; without order. In obſcure, or unintelligible terms applied to language.

CONFU'SEDNESS, S. want of diſtinctneſs or clearneſs with reſpect to ideas. Want of order, or regularity, applied to placing or arranging. Inabi ity to reply.

CONFU'SION, S. an irregular, confuſed mixture. Want of diſtinction and clearneſs applied to ideas; or the joining two ideas in the mind which have no connexion. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind ariſing from the proſpect of great and impending danger.

CONFU'TABLE, Adj. that which may be confuted or ſhown to be falſe.

CONFUTA'TION, S. [*confutatio*, Lat.] the act proving the arguments of another to be falſe, or groundleſs.

To CONFU'TE, V. A. [*confuto*, Lat.] to deſtroy the force of an argument. To ſhow the proofs of an adverſary to be grounded on or falſe.

CON'GE, S. [Fr.] an action ſhewing reſpect or ſubmiſſion, conſiſting in bowing the body in men; and in women, in ſinking with the knee bent, or making a courteſy. Leave, or the action of taking leave. *Congé d'* Fr. *i. e.* leave of election, in common law, is the king's permiſſion to a dean and chapter to chooſe a biſhop.

To CONGE'AL, V. A. [*congelo*, Lat.] to thicken a fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid; to grow thick.

ONGE'ALMENT, S. the clot, or thick formed in blood, &c. by cold.

ONGE'ALABLE, Adj. that which may ongealed.

ONGELA'TION, S. the act of freezing, hickening a fluid body.

ONGE'NER, S. of the ſame kind or ge- Uſed with too great an air of pedantry Miller. "The cherry tree has been oft- engrafted on the laurel, to which it is a ner."

ONGE'NEROUS, Adj. of the ſame ge- or ſpecies.

ONGE'NIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *ge-*, Lat.] partaking of the ſame genus, of ſame nature, or kind.

ONGENIA'LITY, S. a partaking of the e genius, or diſpoſition.

ONGE'NIALNESS, S. a ſameneſs, like- s of diſpoſition.

O'NGENITE, Adj. [*congenitus*, Lat.] im- ted or born together with; connate.

ONGER, S. [*congrus*, Lat.] a large kind eel, frequenting ſalt waters.

To CONG'EST, V. A. [*congeſtum*, ſupine, *ngero*, Lat.] to heap together.

To CONGLA'CIATE, V. N. [*conglacia-* Lat.] to turn or convert to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION, S. the converting o ice. Vitrifying, or turning into glaſs. Chryſtal was a ſubject very unfit for pro- *nglaciation*." *Brown.*

CONGLETON, a town of Cheſhire, with arket on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the urſday before Shrove-tide, May 12, July 5 d July 13, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is ted on the river Dane, and is a large mayor- n, tho' it has nothing but a chapel of eaſe, e church being a ſtately ſtructure, and is two les diſtant. Its manufactory is the ma- g of leather-gloves, but the moſt conſider- le is ſilk, there being a large ſilk mill lately ected here by ſome Turkey merchants, ich employs 700 hands. It is 7 miles S. Macclesfield, 24 N. E. of Nantwich, and 7 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 22. lat. 7.

To CON'GLOBATE, V. A. [*conglobatus*, at.] to unite into the form of a globe.

CONGLO'BATE, Part. [*conglobatus*, Lat.] oulded into a ball. In Anatomy, a *conglobate* and, is that, whoſe ſubſtance is not divided, t firm, intire, and continued.

CON'GLOBATELY, Adv. in a globular round form.

CONGLOBA'TION, S. a round body; a ollecting into a roundneſs.

To CONGLO'BE, V. A. [*conglobo*, Lat.] gather into a firm round ball, or maſs.

To CONGLO'MERATE, V. A. [*conglo- eratum*, Lat.] to gather ſeveral things into round maſs, alluding to winding thread in- o a ball.

CONGLO'MERATE, Part. [*conglomera-*, Lat.] gathered into a round ball. In natomy, a *conglomerate gland*, is that which is compoſed of ſeveral conglobate glands, tied together, or wrapped up in one common membrane. Figuratively, twiſted, or collected together.

CONGLOMERA'TION, S. [from *conglomerate*] a collecting into a looſe round ball or maſs.

To CONGLU'TINATE, V. A. [*conglutinatum*] to glue, cement, or join by any viſcous, or glutinous ſubſtance. Neuterly, to ſtick or cohere together.

CON GLUTINA'TION, S. the act of ſticking together. The uniting the lips of wound.

CONGLU'TINATIVE, Adj. that has the power of ſticking together.

CONGLUTINA'TOR, S. that which makes things cohere or ſtick.

CONGO, a large country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the countries of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Benin, by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Matamam on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is ſometimes called Lower Guiney; and the Portugueſe have a great many ſettlements on the coaſt, as well as in the inland country, which were firſt begun ſoon after the year 1484, at which time it was diſcovered. The heat is almoſt inſupportable, eſpecially in the ſummer months. They have many deſart places within land, in which are many wild beaſts; ſuch as elephants, tygers, leopards, monkeys, and monſtrous ſerpents: but, near the coaſt, the ſoil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beſides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almoſt naked, worſhipping the ſun, moon, and ſtars, beſides animals of different kinds. But the Portugueze have made a great number of converts, ſuch as they are. Congo, properly ſo called, is about 150 miles in length along the coaſt, and 372 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter ſeaſon, when it rains almoſt every day; and the ſummer is from October to March, and then the weather is always ſerene. The inhabitants are ſkilful in weaving cotton-cloths which ſerve them to hide their nakedneſs; and they trade in ſlaves, ivory, caſſia, and tamarinds. This country contains vaſt numbers of elephants, whoſe teeth are prodigiouſly large. Some pretend there are ſerpents here near 30 yards long, with a rattle at their tails; but this is a fable. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles, and ſea and river horſes. Some ſay there are gold mines here, but that the inhabitants do not know how to work them. Their current money is ſea-ſhells. The principal town is St. Salvadore. The trade is open to all European nations.

CONGRA'TULANT, Part. [*congratulor*] rejoicing or felicitating with another.

To CONGRA'TULATE, V. A. [from

con and *gratulatus*, Lat.] to expreſs joy on account of the good ſucceſs of another; uſed ſometimes with *to*, and ſometimes with *with* before the perſon.

CONGRATULA'TION, S. the act of expreſſing joy on the ſucceſs of another. The form in which joy is expreſſed for the ſucceſs of another.

To CONGRE'E, V. N. [from *con* and *gré*, Fr.] to agree together. To join or unite. "*Congreeing* in a full and natural cloſe." *Shak.*

To CON'GREGATE, V. A. [*congregatum*, Lat.] to collect ſeveral things or perſons together. Neuterly, to aſſemble, or meet together.

CO'NGREGATE, Adj. collected together; forming one maſs; compact. "Where the matter is moſt *congregate*." *Bac.*

CONGREGA'TION, S. a collection of ſeveral particles. In Divinity, an aſſembly of people met together for religious worſhip. An aſſembly of eccleſiaſtics, conſtituting a body.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, Adj. belonging to, or in the form of an aſſembly or congregation.

CON'GRESS, S. [*congreſſus*, Lat.] the act or force with which two bodies meet together; a ſhock, or conflict. An appointed meeting for the ſettling of affairs between nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE, Adj. meeting together.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, Eſq; This gentleman was deſcended from the ancient family of the Congreves, of Congreve in Staffordſhire, his father being ſecond ſon to Richard Congreve, of that place. Some authors, and in particular Sir James Ware, contented for his having been born in Ireland, but as Jacob, who was particularly acquainted with him, and who in his preface acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Congreve for his communication of what related to himſelf, has abſolutely contradicted that report, I ſhall on his authority, which I conſider to be the ſame as Mr. Congreve's own, fix the ſpot of his nativity at a place called Bardſa, not far from Leeds in Yorkſhire, being part of the eſtate of Sir John Lewis, his great-Uncle by his mother's ſide. It is certain, however, that he went over to that kingdom very young. For his father being only a younger brother, and provided for in the army by a commiſſion on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, was compelled to undertake a journey thither in conſequence of his command; which he afterwards parted with to accept of the management of a conſiderable eſtate belonging to the Burlington family, which fixed his reſidence there. However, though he ſuffered this ſon to receive his firſt tincture of letters in the great ſchool at Kilkenny, and afterwards, to compleat his claſſical learning under the direction of Dr. [illegible] in the univerſity of Dublin, yet being [illegible] ous that his ſtudies ſhould be directed to [illegible] fit as well as improvement, he ſent him [illegible] to England ſoon after the revolution, [illegible] placed him as a ſtudent in the Temple. [illegible] dry, plodding ſtudy of the law, how[illegible] was by no means ſuitable to the ſprightly [illegible] latile genius of Mr. Congreve, and [illegible] fore, though he did not want approbation [illegible] thoſe ſtudies to which his genius led him, [illegible] he did not even attempt to make any [illegible] ciency in a ſervice which he was [illegible] conſcious he ſhould make no figure in. [illegible] cellence and perfection were what, it [illegible] parent, he laid down as his principle [illegible] the very firſt, to make it his aim the [illegible] ing; for in the very earlieſt education [illegible] genius, and a very early one indeed it [illegible] *viz.* his novel, called Love and Duty Re[illegible] ciled, written when he was not above ſe[illegible] teen years of age, he had not only en[illegible] voured at, but indeed ſucceeded in, the [illegible] ſenting to the world not a meer novel [illegible] cording to taſte and faſhion then pre[illegible] ing, but a piece which ſhould point out, [illegible] be in itſelf a model of, what novels ought [illegible] be. And though this cannot itſelf be ca[illegible] with propriety a dramatic work, yet he [illegible] ſo ſtrictly adhered to dramatic rules in [illegible] compoſition of it, that his arriving at ſo g[illegible] a degree of perfection in the regular dra[illegible] in ſo ſhort a time afterwards, is hardly to [illegible] wondered at. His firſt play was the [illegible] Batchelor, and was the amuſement of ſ[illegible] leiſure hours during a ſlow recovery fro[illegible] fit of illneſs, ſoon after his return to E[illegible] land, and was in itſelf ſo perfect, that M[illegible] Dryden, on it's being ſhewn to him, decla[illegible] he had never in his life ſeen ſuch a firſt pl[illegible] and that great poet having, in conjunctio[illegible] with Mr Southerne and Arthur Manwarin[illegible] Eſq; given it a flight reviſal, Dr. Davena[illegible] who was the manager of Drury Lane thea[illegible] and was delighted both with the piece and [illegible] author, brought it on the ſtage in 16[illegible] where it met with ſuch univerſal approbati[illegible] that Mr. Congreve, though he was but nin[illegible] teen years of age at the time of his writing [illegible] became now conſidered as a prop to the d[illegible] clining ſtage, and a riſing genius in drama[illegible] poetry.—The next year he produced the Do[illegible] ble Dealer, which for what reaſon howeve[illegible] I know not, did not meet with ſo much ſu[illegible] ceſs as the former.——The merit of his fi[illegible] play, however, had obtained him the favo[illegible] and patronage of lord Hallifax, and ſom[illegible] peculiar marks of diſtinction from quee[illegible] Mary, on whoſe death, which happened [illegible] the cloſe of this year, he wrote a very elegan[illegible] elegiac paſtoral.—In 1695, when Betterto[illegible] opened the new houſe in Lincoln's-Inn[illegible] Fields, Mr. Congreve joining with him, ga[illegible] him his comedy of Love for Love, with whic[illegible] the company opened their campaign, an[illegible] which

ch met with such success, that they im-
diately offered the author a share in the
nagement of the house, on condition of
furnishing them with one play yearly.
—This offer he accepted of; but whether
ough indolence, or that correctness which
looked on as necessary to his works, his
urning Bride did not come out till 1697,
his Way of the World till two years af-
that.—The indifferent success this last-
ntioned play, though an exceeding good
, met from the public, complcated that
ust to the theatre, which a long contest
h Jeremy Collier, who had attacked the
moralities of the English Stage, and more
cially some of his pieces, had begun, and
determined never more to write for the
e ——This resolution he punctually kept,
Mr. Dennis's observation on that point
, I am afraid, be found but too true, when
id, "thatMr. Congreve quitted the stage
, and that Comedy left it with him." Yet,
ugh he quitted dramatic writing, he did
lay down the pen entirely; but occasi-
lly wrote many little pieces both in prose
verse, all of which stand on the records
literary fame.

t is very possible, however, that he might
soon have given way to this disgust, had
the easiness of his circumstances ren-
d any subservience to the opinions and
rice of the town absolutely unnecessary to
. For his abilities having very early in
raised him to the acquaintance of the
of Hallifax, who was then the Mæcenas
he age, that nobleman, desirous of raising
promising a genius above the necessity of
hasty productions, made him one of the
missioners for licensing hackney-coaches,
according to Coxeter, a commission of
wine-licence. He soon after bestowed
him a place in the Pipe-Office, and not
after that gave him a post in the cus-
s, worth six hundred pounds *per ann.*
n the year 1718, he was appointed secre-
of Jamaica, so that, with all together,
income towards the latter part of his life
upwards of twelve hundred pounds a
. Thus raised above dependance, it is
wonder he would no longer render him-
subject to the capricious censures of im-
nt critics. And had his poetical father,
Dryden, ever been raised to the same
umstances, it is probable that his All for
e would not now have been esteemed
best of his dramatic pieces, nor would he
e been compelled for a bare livelihood to
drudgery of producing four plays in a
e of time scarce more than sufficient for
ning the plot of one.

ut return to Congreve. The great-
part of the last twenty years of his life
spent in ease and retirement, and he
er did not, or affected not to give himself
trouble about reputation. Yet some
part of that conduct might proceed from a degree of pride; T. Cibber, in his lives of the poets, Vol. IV. p. 93, relates an anecdote of him, which I cannot properly omit here. "When the celebrated Voltaire, says he, was in England, he waited upon Congreve, and passed him some compliments as to the reputation and merit of his works. Congreve thanked him, but at the same time told that ingenious foreigner, he did not chuse to be considered as an author, but only as a private gentleman, and in that light expected to be visited. Voltaire answered, That if he had never been any thing but a private gentleman, in all probability he had never been troubled with that visit. And observes in his own account of the transaction, that he was not a little disgusted with so unseasonable a piece of vanity."

Towards the close of his life he was much afflicted with the gout, and making a tour to Bath, for the benefit of the waters, was unfortunately overturned in his chariot, by which it is supposed he got some inward bruise, as he ever after complained of a pain in his side, and on his return to London, continued gradually declining in his health, till the 19th of Jan. 1729, when he died, aged 57, at his house in Surry-Street, in the Strand, and on the 26th following was buried in Westminster-Abbey, the pall being supported by persons of the first distinction.

His dramatic pieces are seven in number, and their titles as follow:

1. Double Dealer. C.
2. Judgement of Paris, Masq;
3. Love for Love. C.
4. Mourning Bride. T.
5. Old Batchelor. C.
6. Semele. Oratorio.
7. Way of the World.

To CONGRU'E, V. A. [*congruo*, Lat.] to agree, to suit; to import.

CON'GRUENCE, S. [*congruentia*, Lat.] agreement, suitableness, consistency.

CONGRU'ITY, S. fitness; suitableness. Consistency. In Geometry, applied to figures or lines, which correspond exactly when laid over each other. In the schools, a suitableness or relation between things, whereby we come at the knowledge of what may be expected from them.

CON'GRUOUS, Adj. [*congruus*, Lat.] agreeable to, consistent with, or proportionate; used with *to*.

CON'GRUOUSLY, Adj. consistently. Suitably.

CO'NIC, CO'NICAL, Adj. having the form of a cone. *Conic* section, in Geometry, is the curve line arising from the section of a cone by plane. *Conics*, or *conic* sections, that part of geometry which treats of cones.

CO'NICALLY, Adv. in form or shape of a cone.

To CONJE'CT, V. N. [*conjectum*, Lat. supine of *conjicio*, Lat.] to gueſs at a thing.

CONJE'CTOR, S. one that determines vaguely. A gueſſer.

CONJE'CTURABLE, Adj. that which may be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL, Adj. depending on uncertain principles, by meer gueſs, or conjecture.

CONJECTURA'LITY, S that which is not deduced from certain principles. That which is inferrable only from gueſs.

CONJEC'TURALLY, Adv. by gueſs, by conjecture, oppoſed to the certain deduction or conſequences of fixed principles.

CONJE'CTURE, S. [*conjectura*, Lat.] a gueſs; imperfect knowledge. Idea, or notion. "Now entertain *conjecture* of a time." *Shakeſp.* This laſt ſenſe is rather obſolete.

To CONJE'CTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to conclude or determine from uncertain or barely probable principles. To gueſs.

CONJE'CTURER, S. one who forms an opinion without proof. A gueſſer.

To CONJOIN, V. A. [pronounced *conjine*, from *conjoindre*, Fr.] to join or unite together. To join together in marriage. Neuterly, to league, or take part with another.

CONJO'INT, Part. [pronounced *conjoint*, with thee I long] united; connected; aſſociate. In Muſic, applied to two or more ſounds heard at the ſame time. *Conjoint* degree, is applied to two notes immediately following each other in the order of the ſcale.

CONJO'INTLY, Adj. together; in union.

CO'NJUGAL, Adj. [*conjugalis*, Lat.] belonging or relating to marriage.

CO'NJUGALLY, Adv. conſiſtently with marriage; like married people.

To CO'NJUGATE, V. A. [*conjugatum*, Lat.] to unite; to unite in marriage. In Grammar, to decline verbs.

CO'NJUGATE, S. [*conjugatus*, Lat.] in grammar, agreeing in derivation with other words, and reſembling it in its meaning.

CONJUGA'TION, S. [*conjugatio*, Lat.] a couple or pair. The act of joining things together. Union. In Grammar, an orderly diſtribution of the tenſes, perſons, and moods of verbs. In Anatomy, a pair of nerves, ſerving to and performing the ſame office, or operating together.

CONJU'NCT, Part. [*conjunctus*, Lat.] joined or concurring with another; united.

CONJU'NCTION, S. [from *con* Lat. and *jungo*] the joining of two bodies, armies or people. The uniting two things together. Figuratively, a league, or confederacy. In Aſtronomy, the meeting of the ſtars or planets in the ſame degree of the zodiac. Apparent *conjunction*, is when a right-line drawn through the centre of the two planets does not paſs through the centre of the earth, but through the eye. True *conjunction* is when that line, produced, paſſeth through the centre of the earth. In Grammar, a particle or word uſed to join the members of a period together, and ſignify the relation they have to each other; when the ſentence conſiſts of ſeveral members, the *conjunction* is generally placed between the two laſt; but when a vehement agitation or hurry of the mind is to be ſignified, the conjunction is to be omitted; and when an orator chuſes to make the different circumſtances of a thing ſeem more numerous and affect the mind more ſtrongly, a *conjunction* placed between each member has a very good effect.

CONJU'NCTIVELY, Adv. in union, operating together.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, S. the quality of uniting things.

CONJUN'CTLY, Adv. jointly; together.

CONJUN'CTURE, S. [*conjoncture*, Fr.] an union of ſeveral circumſtances, or cauſes. A critical period of time. Connection of ſeveral things forming a whole. Conſiſtence or an union of qualities, which can exiſt at the ſame time. "What it can pretend to in a *conjuncture with* epiſcopacy." *King Charles.* Followed by *with*.

CONJURA'TION, S. magic words, charms, &c. which were ſuppoſed to have the power of raiſing the dead, and devils. A plot; a conſpiracy.

To CONJU'RE, V. A. [*conjuro*, Lat.] to intreat a perſon earneſtly. To bind perſons together by a ſolemn oath, to form a conſpiracy. "The third part of heav'n's ſons *conjur'd* againſt the higheſt." *Milt.* To influence by the ſuppoſed power of magic. Neuterly, to practice magic; or deal in enchantments.

CONJU'RER, S. [pronounced *conjurer*] an enchanter. An impoſtor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of ſpirits and by that means to be able to foretell future events. Figuratively, and ironically, a perſon of ſagacity and deep penetration, generally uſed with a negative particle, "He is no *conjurer*."

CONJU'REMENT, S. an earneſt, ſolemn and an importunate entreaty. "Your earneſt intreaties and ſerous *conjurements*." *Milt.*

CONN'ATE, Adj. [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] born with, innate. Born at the ſame time as another.

CONNA'TURAL, Adj. [from *con* and *natural*, Lat.] conſiſtent with nature. United with the being or born with. Of the ſame original or nature. "Mix with our *connatural* duſt." *Par. Loſt.*

CONNATUR'ALITY, S. a reſemblance of nature.

CONNATURA'LLY, Adv. born with, innate. "*Connaturally* engraven in the ſoul antecedently to diſcurſive ratiocination." *K*

CONNA'TURALNESS, S. the quality being born with, or being innate.

To CONNE'CT, V. A. [*connecto*, Lat.] join together the members of a period, or arguments of a diſcourſe in ſuch a manner, as they ſhall have a mutual dependance each other.

CONN'ECTION, Adj. See CONNEXION.

CONN'ECTIVE, Adj. having the power joining different things together.

CONN'ECTIVELY, Adv. jointly; in tion; mutually depending on each other.

To CONN'EX, V. A. [*connexum*, Lat.] join, link, or faſten together.

CONN'EXION, S. the act of faſtening ings together. Dependance, commerce, ion, formed by intereſt. In writing, that hich relates to the clauſe which precedes, d that which follows it. In the drama, e diſpoſal of ſcenes of a play in ſuch a manr, that the ſtage may never be left empty.

CONNE'XIVE, Adj. having the force of iting together.

CONNI'VANCE, S. [ſee CONNIVE] its primary ſenſe, the act of winking; but ot in uſe. Figuratively, the beholding any ult without taking notice of it, or puniſhng the committer: joined with *at*.

To CONNI'VE, V. A. [*connivo*, Lat.] to ink. To paſs by a fault without taking otice of it, or puniſhing the party, uſed ith *at*.

CONNOISSEU'R, S. [Fr. from *connoître*, Fr.] one who is acquainted with any object f knowledge or taſte. A perfect judge, or critic. Sometimes applied to a pretended udge or critic, by way of irony.

To CO'NNOTATE, V. A. [from *con* nd *notatum*, Lat.] to imply, include, or infer ſomething as a ſecondary idea, "God's foreſeeing doth not *connotate* predetermining." *Hammond*.

To CONNO'TE, V. A. to imply, or infer.

KONNU'BIAL, Adj. [*connubialis*, Lat.] relating, or belonging to marriage.

CONO'ID, S. [from κωνος, Gr. and ειδος, Gr.] in Geometry, a ſolid body like a cone, only it has an ellipſis inſtead of a perfect circle for its baſe.

CONOI'DES, S. [ſee CONOID] a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, called the pineal gland, ſuppoſed by *Des Cartes* to be the ſeat or reſidence of the ſoul.

CONOI'DICAL, Adj. reſembling the form of a conoid.

CONQUASSA'TION, S. violent motion; or agitation.

To CO'NQUER, V. A. [*conquerir*, *conquiro*, Lat.] to ſubdue, overcome; to ſurmount, to obtain the victory.

CO'NQUERABLE, Adj. that may be overcome, eaſily ſurmounted, applied to difficulties.

CO'NQUEROR, S. one who ſurmounts any difficulty; one who conquers by force of arms.

CO'NQUEST, S. [*conquête*, Fr.] the thing gained by victory; victory or ſucceſs.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS, Adj. [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] of the ſame blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUI'NITY, S. *conſanguinitas*, Lat.] relation by blood.

CO'NSCIENCE, S. [*conſcientia*, Lat.] the faculty of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil. The determination of the mind with reſpect to the nature of any action, after its commiſſion. The knowledge of our own thoughts, or conſciouſneſs. Real ſentiments; ſcruple or conſciouſneſs. "We muſt *make* a *conſcience* in keeping the juſt laws." In ludicrous language, reaſon, uſed with *in all*. "Enough *in all conſcience*"

CONSCI'ENTIOUS, Adj. [from *conſcientia*, Lat.] ſcrupulous; acting according to the dictates of conſcience; juſt.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, Adv. agreeable to the dictates of conſcience.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS, S. exactneſs, or tenderneſs of conſcience.

CO'NSCIONABLE, Adj. conſiſtent with the dictates of conſcience. Juſt.

CO'NSCIONABLENESS, S. equity; conſiſtency with the dictates of conſcience.

CO'NSCIONABLY, Adv. agreeable to the dictates of conſcience. Juſtly. Reaſonably.

CO'NSCIOUS, Adj. [*conſcius*, Lat.] knowing from recollection. Bearing witneſs of, or ſenſible of from the dictates of conſcience. Uſed with *of*, or *to* before the thing.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS, S. the perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. An internal acknowledgment or ſenſe of guilt.

CO'NSCRIPT, Part. [*conſcriptus*, Lat.] written or regiſtered.

CO'NSCRIPTION. S. [*conſcriptio*, Lat.] an enrolling or regiſtering.

To CON'SECRATE, V. A. [*conſecratum*, ſupine of *conſecro*, Lat.] to dedicate to divine uſes. Uſed with *to*, to ſanctify, or preſcribe as pleaſing to the Deity. Figuratively, to canonize.

CONSE'CRATE, Part. [*conſecratus*, Lat.] ſet apart for the divine uſes; ſacred.

CONSE'CRATER, S. he who performs the rites by which a hing is conſecrated.

CONSECRA'TION, S. the appropriating, or dedicating, any common or profane thing to religious uſes, by means of certain ceremonies or rites. The benediction of the bread and wine in the ſacrament. Among medaliſts, the apotheoſis of an emperor, or his tranſlation among the deities, and being deemed a god.

CONSE'CTARY, Adj. [*conſectarius*, Lat.] following or happening as a conſequence.

CON-

CONSE'CTARY, S. a propoſition which follows ſome preceding definition.

CONS'ECUTION, S. [*conſecutio*, Lat.] a chain or ſucceſſion of conſequences. In Aſtronomy, the month of conſecution, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun to another.

CO'NSECUTIVE, Adj. [*conſecutif*, Fr.] uninterrupted ſucceſſion. Following.

CO'NSECUTIVELY, Adj. after or following, as an effect, oppoſed to antecedently or caſually.

CONSE'NT, S. [*conſenſus*, Lat.] compliancce with a requeſt. Agreement, according, or unity of ſentiment. Harmony or agreement of parts. In Phyſic the perception one part enjoys together with another, by means of ſome fibres, nerves or muſcles common to both.

To CONSE'NT, V. N. [*conſentir*, Fr.] to agree in opinion. To promote the ſame end by action. To comply with a requeſt, uſed with *to*. To permit, uſed with *unto*.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*conſentaneus* Lat.] agreeable or ſuitable to; conſiſtent with, uſed with *to* or *unto*.

CONSENTA'NEOUSY, Adv. conſiſtent with, or ſuitable to. Uſed with *to*.

CONSE'NTIENT, Part. [*conſentiens*, Lat.] univerſal unanimous, general; agreeing in opinion.

CON'SEQUENCE, S. [Fr. *conſequentia*, Lat.] that which follows from or is produced by any cauſe, or principle. Event, effect. The concluſion of an argument or ſyllogiſm, which follows from the agreement between the terms of the premiſes. That which will produce an effect. Uſed with adjectives ſignifying value, as *great*, *deep*, *little*, it implies importance, moment, or concern.

CON'SEQUENT, Part. [Fr. *conſequens*, Lat.] Following or happening as an effect; uſed with *to*, ſometimes with *upon*.

CON'SEQUENT, S. the propoſition which contains the concluſion of an argument. An effect, or that which proceeds from the operation of any cauſe.

CONSEQUE'NTIAL, Adj. produced by aſſuming an air of conſequence; a chain of cauſes and effects.

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY, Adv. deducing conſequences, By conſequence, eventually. So as the ideas may have a connection with or dependance on one another. In a regular ſeries.

CON'SEQUENTLY, Adv. by conſequence: neceſſarily; from a neceſſary connexion of effects to their cauſes. In conſequence.

CONSER'VABLE, Adj. [*conſervo*, Lat.] capable of being preſerved.

CONSER'VANCY, S. [*conſervans*, Lat.] the courts held by the lord-mayor, for preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames, are ſtiled courts of *conſervancy*.

CONSER'VATION, S. [*conſervatio*, Lat.] the act of preſerving or keeping.

CONSER'VATIVE, Adj. [from *conſervatus*, Lat.] having the power of keeping or ſaving from corruption or decay.

CONSERVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who preſerves from corruption or decay. *Conſervator* of the peace, was one who had an eſpecial charge by virtue of his office, to ſee the king's peace kept. This office ſeems to have been aboliſhed by the conſtituting juſtices of the peace; though it muſt be obſerved that the chamberlain of Cheſter, is ſtill a conſervator in that county, and petty-conſtables are, in common law, eſteemed ſo likewiſe.

CONSER'VATORY, S. [from *conſervatus*, Lat.] a place wherein any thing is kept in a manner ſuitable and proper.

CONSER'VATORY, Adj. having the power of preſerving.

CON'SERVE, S. a preſerved ſweet-meat, a medicine in the form of an electuary. A place to keep and preſerve vegetables in. "Set the pots into your *conſerve*." *Evelyn*. This laſt is an unuſual ſenſe.

CONSE'SSION. S. [*conſeſſio*, Lat.] a ſitting together.

To CONSI'DER, V. A. [*conſidero*, Lat. Fr.] to revolve in the mind; to meditate on. "I will *conſider* thy teſtimonies," *Pſalms*, cxix. 95. To view with attention. "When I *conſider* the heavens." *Pſalms*, viii. 3. To remark; to call to mind; "*Conſider* the ravens." Luke, xii. 24. To take notice of and to pity. "*Conſider* mine affliction." Pſalms cxix. 153.

CONSI'DERABLE, Adj. [from *conſider*] worthy of notice or attention, Important; valuable; reſpectable. Large. "A *conſiderable* ſum." *Clarend.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS, S. importance; value; ſtate; dignity.

CONSI'DERABLY, Adj. in a degree deſerving conſiderable notice. In a great degree.

CONSI'DERANCE, S. [from *conſider*] deliberation; or meditating on a thing. "After this cold *conſiderance*." *Shak.*

CONSI'DERATE, Adj. [*conſideratus*, Lat.] ſerious; given to conſideration; prudent, oppoſed to raſh or negligent. Having a reſpect or regard to. Pitying or moderate, oppoſed to rigorous.

CONSIDE'RATION, S. [*conſideratio*, Lat.] the act of thinking on. Mature thought; or deliberation. Meditation. Joined with *of*, worthy of notice. An equivalent. The motive or reaſon of action. In Law, the material cauſe of a contract, without which it is not obligatory.

CONSI'DERER, S. one who thinks on any ſubject. A thinker.

To CONSI'GN, V. A. [pronounced *conſine* from *conſigno*, Lat.] to transfer property to another. In Commerce, to ſend goods to another.

Figu-

figuratively, to commit or entruſt. "*Conſigned* writing." *Addiſ.* Neuterly, to yield, ſubmit, or reſign. "*Conſign* to thee." *Shak.*

CONSIGNA'TION, S. [Fr.] the tranſferring property. In Commerce, the ſending goods to another. The act of ſigning. A direct *conſignation* of pardon." *Taylor.*

CONSIGNMENT, S. [from *conſign*] the act of transferring property. The writing by which property is transferred.

To CONSI'ST, V. N. [*conſiſto*, Lat. *conſiſter*, Fr.] to ſubſiſt. To continue in the ſame ſtate. To be compriſed or contained, uſed with *in*. To be compoſed, uſed with *of*. To ſubſiſt or have being.

CONSIS'TENCE, CONSI'STENCY, S. The degree of thickneſs or thinneſs, applied to fluids. Subſtance. Uniformity, free from contradiction, or variety.

CONSISTENT, Part. [*conſiſtens*, Lat.] Not contradictory; reconcileable; agreeing: firm, or ſolid. Applied to the texture of things.

CONSI'STENTLY, Adj. in a ſuitable manner. Agreeably; uniformly.

CONSISTO'RIAL, Adj. relating or belonging to ſome court where an eccleſiaſtic is judge.

CON'SISTORY, S. [*conſiſtorium*, low Lat.] a court conſiſting of eccleſiaſtics. The place where ſuch a court is held. A court held at Rome; alſo any ſolemn aſſembly.

CONSO'CIATE, S. [*conſociatus*, Lat.] one who joins with another. An accomplice.

To CONSO'CIATE, V. A. [*conſociatum*, Lat.] to join things together. To cement. Followed by *with*. Neuterly, to unite or join with. "*Conſociating into* the huge conſe bodies of plants." *Bentley.* Uſed with *to*.

CONSOCIA'TION, S. alliance; connection; intimacy.

CONSO'LABLE, Adj. that which admits comfort or conſolation.

To CO'NSOLATE, V. A. [*conſolatus*, Lat.] to aſſwage ſorrow. To impart comfort or conſolation. "To *conſolate* thine ear." *Shak.*

CONSOLA'TION, S. [Fr. from *conſolatio*, Lat.] that which alleviates grief or miſery. Comfort. The *conſolation of Iſrael*, Luke ii. 25. implies Chriſt; who was generally promiſed the Jews to comfort them under their greateſt calamities; and being ſuppoſed by them to be a temporal prince, muſt have ſupplied them with a thought which hindered their ſuffering in bondage ſupportable, eſpecially as they imagined that he ſhould deliver them out of the hands of their enemies, and extend the dominion of the Jews to the uttermoſt parts of the earth; if this proſpect afforded them comfort, how muſt it have been heightened, had they conſidered our bleſſed Lord in that light, in which he is ſhewn in the New Teſtament?

CONSOLA'TOR, S. a comforter.

To CO'NSOLE, V. A. [*conſoler*, Fr.] to cheer; to comfort. To diminiſh a perſon's grief or miſery.

CONSO'LER, S. that which conſoles or adminiſters comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT, Part. [Fr.] in Surgery, having the property of cloſing wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE, V. A. [*conſolidatum*, Lat.] to form into a compact or hard body. To harden. In Law, to unite two benefices into one; to join two funds into one. To join or unite two bills of parliament into one. Neuterly, to grow firm, hard, or ſolid.

CONSOLIDA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of uniting into one maſs. The act of uniting together.

CONSO'LIDATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of cloſing or uniting.

CO'NSONANCE, CO'NSONANCY, S. [*conſonance*, Fr.] in Muſic, the agreement of two ſounds, produced at the ſame time, the one grave and the other acute, which mingling in the air occaſion an accord agreeable to the ear; the fifth and octave ſeem to be the moſt pleaſing conſonances. Figuratively, conſiſtence, or agreement of opinion, or ſentiments. Friendſhip. "The *conſonancy* of our youth." *Shak.* An uncommon ſenſe, and not to be adopted!

CO'NSONANT, Adj. [Fr. *conſonans*, Lat.] agreeable; conſiſtent; reconcileable; followed by *with* or *unto*.

CO'NSONANT, S. [*conſonate*, Fr.] in Grammar, a letter or character which cannot be perfectly ſounded by itſelf.

CO'NSONANTLY, Adv. in a conſiſtent ſuitable manner.

CO'NSONOUS, Adj. [*conſonus*, Lat.] agreeing in ſound; harmonious.

CO'NSOPIATION, S. [from *conſopio*, Lat.] the act of laying aſleep, or rendering inſenſible.

CO'NSORT, S. [*conſors*, Lat. formerly accented on the latter ſyllable] a companion, generally applied to ſignify one joined in marriage to another. A melody formed by ſeveral inſtruments playing the ſame tune, corrupted from *concert*. "A *conſort* of muſick." *Eccluſ.* xxxii. 5. *In conſort*, ſignifies united, or in conjunction.

To CO'NSORT, V. N. to unite or aſſociate. Actively to join, or to marry; to mix.

CONSO'RTABLE, Adj. to be compared with. "*Conſortable* to C. Brandon." *Wotton.*

CONSPECTU'ITY, [from *conſpectus*, Lat.] ſight, view, ſenſe of ſeeing. "Your biſſon *conſpectuities*." *Shak.* Suppoſed by John-

Johnſon to be peculiar to Shakeſpear, and to be a corruption.

CONSPICU'ITY, S. [from *conſpicuous*,] brightneſs, eaſineſs to be ſeen. The plainneſs or evident of any truth.

CONSPI'CUOUS, Adj. [*conſpicuus*, Lat.] eaſy to be ſeen at a diſtance. Figuratively, eminent, famous, celebrated. Eaſily diſcovered, manifeſt, applied to truth.

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, Adv. eaſily to be ſeen, or diſcerned, remarkable for ſome excellence: eminently.

CONSPI'RACY, S. [*conſpiratio*, Lat. *conſpiration*, Fr.] a private agreement between perſons to commit ſome crime; a plot. In Law, an agreement of two or more to indict one, or procure him to be indicted of felony.

CONSPI'RANT, Part. [*conſpirans*, Lat.] joining with others in a plot.

COSPIRA'TION, S. [*conſpiratio*, Lat.] See CONSPIRACY.

CONSPIRA'TOR, S. [from *conſpiro*, Lat.] one who has ſecretly engaged in a plot, or bad deſign.

To CONSPI'RE, V. N. [*conſpiro* Lat. *conſpirer*, Fr.] to enter into agreement with others to carry on a plot, or bad deſign. To tend mutually to one end; uſed with *together*.

CONSPI'RER, S. See CONSPIRATOR.

CONSPI'RING, Part. tending mutually to produce or cauſe one deſign.

CON'STABLE, S. [pronounced *cunſtable*, *connetable*, Fr.] the *conſtables* of hundreds, were ordained by Edward I. to be choſen two out of every hundred for the preſervation of the peace. Theſe are called now, *high-conſtables*, becauſe increaſe of people and crimes have given occaſion for officers of the like nature, in every town, called *petty conſtables*. The *conſtables* of the tower, of Dover-caſtle, and of the caſtle of Caernarvon, are properly governors of thoſe caſtles. *To over-run the conſtable*, is to ſpend more than a man can afford.

CO'NSTABLESHIP, S. the office and duty of a *conſtable*.

CO'NSTANCY, S. [*conſtantia*, Lat. *conſtance*, Fr.] a ſtate which admits of no change; conſiſtency. Reſolution; ſteadineſs. A firm, an inviolable attachment to a perſon, including an unalterable affection.

CON'STANT, Adj. [Fr. *conſtans*, Lat.] firm, ſtrongly attached, aſſiduous, without intermiſſion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities of Europe, ſtanding at the eaſtern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is ſeated on a ſmall neck of land, which advances towards Natolia, from which it is ſeparated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The ſea of Marmora waſhes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Conſtantinople does the ſame on the N. It is delightfully ſituated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is ſupplied with all neceſſaries. Conſtantine the Great being obliged to reſide in the Eaſt, choſe this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The grand ſeignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, and is ſurrounded with walls flanked with towers, and ſeparated from the city by canals. It is ſaid the harbour will eaſily hold 1200 ſhips. The number of houſes muſt needs be prodigious, ſince one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aſpect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, eſpecially on the out-ſide, where there are few or no windows, and the ſtreets being narrow gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 ſtreets, ſmall and great, but they are ſeldom or never clean; and the people are infeſted with the plague almoſt every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Chriſtians, and the reſt Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments ſtill remaining, and particularly the ſuperb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a moſque, and far ſurpaſſes all the reſt. The ſtreet called Adrianople, is the longeſt and broadeſt in the city, and the Bazars, or Bezeſteins, are the markets for ſelling all ſorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other, and are large ſquare buildings, covered with domes and ſupported by arches and pilaſters. The new is the beſt, and contains all ſorts of goods, which are there expoſed to ſale. The market for ſlaves, of both ſexes, is not ſhut off, and the Jews are the principal merchants who bring them here to be ſold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Ruſſia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the ſervice of the Turks, who generally buy them for their ſeraglios. The Great Square, near the moſque of ſultan Bajazet, is the place for public diverſions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by ſome ſaid to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the ſuburbs it may be 34 miles in compaſs. The ſuburb called Pera is charmingly ſituated, and is the place where the ambaſſadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reſide. The city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground riſes gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the ſea. The public buildings, ſuch as the palaces, the moſques, bagnios, and caravanſaries for the entertain-

t of ſtrangers, are many of them very nificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adriano- 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, o S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, o S. E. of Paris, and 1100 S. S. E. of kholm. Lon. 46. 33. lat. 41. 4.

ONSTANTLY, Adv. in an invariable, nalterable manner. Perpetually.

To CONSTE'LLATE, V. N. [*conſtella* Lat.] to ſhine with a collected luſtre. ively, to unite the luſtre of ſeveral bodies one blaze or point.

ONSTELLA'TION, S. [Fr.] an aſ- b'age of ſeveral ſtars which appear to be r one another. Figuratively, aſſemblage everal luſtres, or excellencies.

ONSTERNA'TION, S. [Fr. from *con- atio*, Lat.] amaſement, wonder, aſtoniſh- nt.

To CONS'TIPATE, V. A. [*conſtipatum*, .] to crowd together, or into a narrower paſs. To thicken any fluid body. To up or ſtop any paſſage. In Phyſic, to der coſtive.

ONSTIPA'TION, S. [from the verb] crowding into a narrow compaſs. The ing the particles of a thing cloſer n they were before. The act of thicken- applied to fluids. Coſtiveneſs.

ONS'TITUENT, Adj. [Fr. *conſtituens*, .] eſſential; original, neceſſary to the ſtence of a thing; that of which any g conſiſts.

ON'STITUENT, S. [*conſtituent*, Fr.] the ſon or thing which contributes to the for- tion of a thing, an elector. One who horizes another to act for him. That ich is neceſſary or eſſential.

To CON'STITUTE, V. A. [*conſtitutum*, .] to give exiſtence to a thing, to appoint. make a thing to be what it is: applied to s, to enact, paſs, or eſtabliſh. To depute.

CONSTITU'TER, S. one who appoints ther to act for him.

CONSTITU'TION, S. [*conſtitutio*, Lat.] act of eſtabliſhing. The particular tex- e of the parts of a body. The habit or perament of the body; temper of mind. eſtabliſhed form of government; that of kingdom conſiſting of king, lords, and mmons, counteracting and controlling the onveniencies which would ariſe from ei- r of the branches, when ſeparate, is ac- ately diſplayed in *Monteſquieu*'s *L' Eſprit Lix*. A particular law enacted by a per- in authority, whether civil or ſpiri- l.

CONSTITU'TIONAL, S. flowing from particular habit of a perſon's body, or diſ- ition of mind. Implanted in the very ture of a thing. Conſiſtent with the form government; legal.

To CONSTRA'IN, V. A. [*contraindre*, Fr. ginally wrote *conſtraindre*, Fr.] to force, violate, to raviſh. To confine. "How the ſtrait ſtays the ſlender waſte *conſtrain*?" *Gay*.

CONSTRAI'NABLE, Adj. liable to force, or compulſion.

CONSTRAI'NER, S. one who forces or compells.

CONSTRAI'NT, S. compulſion or force, uſed to hinder a perſon from doing, what he is inclined to, or to force him to do what he is averſe to. Confinement; reſerve.

To CONSTRI'CT, V. A. [*conſtrictum*, Lat.] to contract, or bind cloſe; to cramp.

CONSTRI'CTION, S. [*conſtrictio*, Lat.] drawing the parts cloſe together. Contraction.

CONSTRI'CTOR, S. [Lat.] that which contracts. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles which cloſe ſome of the tubes of the body.

To CONSTRI'NGE, V. A. [*conſtringo*, Lat.] to bind, or force cloſer together.

CONSTRI'NGENT, Part. [*conſtringens*, Lat.] having the quality of binding or cloſing.

To CONSRU'CT, V. A. [*conſtructum*, Lat.] to form from different materials. To build. To compile, or conſtitute; to render.

CONSTRU'CTION, S. [Fr. of *conſtructio*, Lat.] the forming from an aſſemblage of different things. The form of a building; ſtructure. In Grammar, the ranging the words of a ſentence, ſo as to convey a complete meaning. Figuratively, the meaning, or interpretation of a word. Judgment. The manner of deſcribing any figure, or problem in Geometry. In Algebra, the method of drawing a geometrical figure, whoſe properties ſhall expreſs a given equation.

CONSTRU'CTURE, S. an edifice; a building; a pile.

To CON'STRUE, V. A. [*conſtruo*, Lat.] to place words in their proper grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

CONSTUPR'ATION, S. violation, defilement; the act of debauching.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] of the ſame ſubſtance, or eſſence. Of the ſame kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, S. the exiſtence of more than one in the ſame eſſence.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE, V. A. to unite in one ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, S. the union of the body and blood of Chriſt with the bread, after conſecration, according to the Lutherans.

CO'NSUL, S. [from *conſelundo*, Lat.] the title of the chief magiſtrates at Rome, which were created on the expulſion of the Tarquins. At preſent a perſon commiſſioned to judge between merchants in foreign parts, take care of their intereſt, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR, Adj. [*conſularis*, Lat.] belonging to a conſul.

CO'NSULATE, S. [*conſulatus*, Lat.] the office of a conſul. The time of his exerciſing the office of a conſul.

CO'NSULSHIP, S. the office of a conſul.

To CONSU'LT, V. N. [*conſulto*, Lat.] to deliberate with others. It has *with* before the perſon. Actively, to apply to for advice Figuratively, to plan, or contrive. To examine into the ſentiments of an author.

CONSULTA'TION, S. [Fr. of *conſultatio*, Lat.] the taking the advice of others. An aſſembly meeting together to give their opinions. In Medicine, applied to the calling in two or more perſons to conſider the diſtemper of a perſon. A council. *Conſultatio* in Law, a writ whereby a cauſe removed by prohibition from a ſpiritual court, to the king's, is, on finding the ſuggeſtion falſe, returned to that court again.

CONSU'LTER, S. one who applies to another for advice, or intelligence.

CONSU'MABLE, Adj. that which may be altered, waſted, deſtroyed, or conſumed.

To CONSU'ME, V. A. [*conſumo*, Lat.] to waſte. To diminiſh; to leſſen. To deſtroy. Neuterly, to come to nothing, to grow leſs in ſubſtance.

CONSU'MER, S. one who ſpends, waſtes, conſumes or deſtroys.

To CONSU'MMATE, V. A. [*conſommer*, Fr. *conſummatum*, Lat.] to perfect. To complete. To end.

CONSU'MMATE, Part. [*conſummatus*, Lat.] perfect, complete; finiſhed.

CONSUMMA'TION, S. [Fr. *conſummatio*, Lat.] completion or concluſion. The final determination of all things. The end of the world. Figuratively, death; an unuſual ſenſe!

CONSU'MPTION, S. [Fr. of *conſumptio*, Lat.] the conſuming, waſting, or deſtroying. In Medicine, a decay occaſioned by a preternatural decay of the body, by a gradual waſting of muſcular fleſh.

CONSU'MPTIVE, Adj. having the quality of waſting. Affected with a conſumption.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS, S. a tendency, or inclination to a conſumption.

CO'NTACT, S. [*contactus*, Lat.] the ſtate of two bodies which touch each other.

CONTAC'TION, S. [ſee CONTACT] the act of joining or touching.

CONTA'GION, S. [*contagio*, Lat.] the communicating a diſeaſe to another. Peſtilence, or that which affects with diſeaſes, by unwholſome effluvia. Figuratively, the propagation of vice.

CONTA'GIOUS, Adj. [*contagieuſe*, Fr.] infectious; to be communicated to others.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, S. the propagating a diſorder or vice to another.

To CONTA'IN, V. A. [*continco*, Lat.] to include within its ſides; to comprehend. Neuterly, to be chaſte.

CONTA'INABLE, Adj. poſſible to be included within certain bounds, or limits.

To CONTA'MINATE, V. A. [*contaminatum*, Lat.] to defile; to pollute, to corrupt.

CONTA'MINATE, Part. [*contaminatus*, Lat.] defiled, polluted.

CONTAMINA'TION, S. the act of polluting. The ſtate of a thing polluted.

To CONTE'MN, V. A. [*contemno*, Lat.] to deſpiſe; diſregard, ſlight, or defy.

CONTE'MNER, S. one who deſpiſes. A deſpiſer; a ſcorner; it generally implies not only diſregard, but likewiſe inſult.

To CONTE'MPER, V. A. [*contemperare*, Lat.] to moderate, by mixture of ſome oppoſite quality.

CONTE'MPERAMENT, S. temperature, or quality reſembling another.

To CONTE'MPERATE, V. A. to diminiſh any thing by the addition of its oppoſite quality.

CONTEMPERA'TION, S. the act of tempering, or moderating. The act of blending oppoſite humours.

To CONTE'MPLATE, V. A. [*contemplatus*, Lat.] to conſider with attention. To muſe; think, or meditate.

CONTEMPLA'TION, S. intenſe thought on any ſubject. The employment of thoughts about divine things. Study or ſpeculation, oppoſed to action.

CONTE'MPLATIVE, Adj. given to thought; ſtudious. Having the power of conſidering or retaining any idea long in the mind, in order to diſcover its different properties, &c.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, Adv. thoughtfully; attentively; ſtudiouſly.

CONTE'MPLATOR, S. [Lat.] one employed in ſtudy. A meditator.

CONTE'MPORARY, Adj. [*contemporaire*, Fr.] born at the ſame time. Exiſting at the ſame time.

CONTE'MPORARY, S. one who lives or exiſts at the ſame time with another.

CONTE'MPT, S. [*contemptus*, Lat.] act of deſpiſing a thing. The ſtate of being deſpiſed. Vileneſs.

CONTE'MPTIBLE, Adj. worthy of ſcorn. Deſpiſed, unworthy of notice. Given to deſpiſe or contemn. "The man hath a *contemptible* ſpirit." *Shak.* This is an unuſual acceptation.

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing the object of contempt.

CONTE'MPTIBLY, Adv. meanly; ſpicably.

CONTE'MPTUOUS, Adj. uſing expreſſions of ſcorn and diſdain.

CO

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which expreſſes a diſdainful idea.

CO'NTEMPTUOUSNESS, S. the quality expreſſive of an inſolent diſdain.

To CONTE'ND, V. N. [*contendo*, Lat.] ſtrive or ſtruggle with. To vie with; to ſupport an opinion with poſitiveneſs; uſed with *for*, or *about* before the ſubject of contention, and with *againſt* or *with* before the perſon contending.

CONTE'NDENT, S. [*contendens*, Lat.] one who oppoſes the opinions of another. An adverſary, opponent, or antagoniſt. "The *contendents* have been ſtill made a jeſt." *L'Eſtrange.*

CONTE'NDER, S. an opponent, an oppoſer, an antagoniſt.

CONTE'NT, Adj. [*contentus*, Lat.] ſatisfied with one's lot. Submitting.

To CONTE'NT, V. A. to ſatisfy; to confine our deſires to our poſſeſſions; or to please a perſon his demands.

CONTE'NT, S. a diſpoſition of mind, whereby a perſon limits his deſires to what he enjoys without murmuring at his lot. In the plural *contents*, that which is contained in any receptacle; the capacity of containing. The meaning of any writing. The things treated of by any author. "*The table of contents.*"

CONTENTA'TION, S. ſatisfaction, content. "*Contentation* of the learned." *Arbuth.*

CONTE'NTED, Part. reſigned to the diſpenſations of providence. Satisfied with one's preſent lot, without repining.

CONTE'NTION, S. an oppoſition of ſentiments. A warm eſpouſal of any doctrine in oppoſition to others. Emulation.

CONTE'NTIOUS, Adj. quarrelſome. Litigious.

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, Adv. quarrelſomely, contradictorily.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, S. proneneſs to contend or quarrel.

CONTE'NTLESS, Adj. diſſatisfied with one's lot or condition.

CONTE'NTMENT, S. [*contentement*, Fr.] full ſatisfaction with our preſent lot, without deſiring more. Pleaſure, delight.

CONTE'RMINOUS, Adj. [*conterminus*, Lat.] bordering upon, followed by *to*. "*Conterminous to* the colonies." *Hale.*

To CONTE'ST, V. A. [*conteſter*, Fr.] to diſpute; to oppoſe. To contend with a perſon for any right, or property. Neuterly, to ſtrive, contend, or emulate, followed by *with*.

CO'NTEST, S. a diſpute; a warm oppoſition. A difference; a controverſy.

CONTE'STABLE, Adj. that may be diſputed, or controverted.

CONTE'STABLENESS, S. the poſſibility of being conteſted, or controverted.

CONTESTA'TION, S. the act of oppoſing. Strife. Contradiction.

To CONTE'X, V. A. [*contexo*, Lat.] to weave together; to interweave. To intermingle. "Quickſilver is *contexed* with the ſalts." *Boyle.*

C'ONTEXT, S. [*contextus*, Lat.] the general tenour. The parts which precede or follow a ſentence.

CO'NTEXT, Part. woven cloſe together; interwoven.

CONTE'XTURE, S. [from *contex*] the peculiar arrangement, or diſpoſition of things. The compoſition formed from an union of various ſeparate parts. Conſtitution.

CONTIGU'ITY, S. a touching. A ſituation wherein two things touch.

CONTI'GUOUS, Adj. [*contiguus*, Lat.] touching; bordering, applied to countries which join; generally uſed with *to*, and ſometimes joined to *with*.

CONTI'GUOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to touch, or join to another body.

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, S. touching. Nearneſs.

CONTI'NENCE, CONTINE'NCY, S. [*continence*, Fr. *continentia*, Lat.] command over our thoughts and paſſions. Moderation in lawful pleaſures. Chaſtity.

CONTI'NENT, Part. [*continens*, Lat.] chaſte; moderate in the uſe of lawful pleaſures.

CONTI'NENT, S. [*continens*, Lat.] in Geography, a large extent of land, containing ſeveral kingdoms not divided by the ſea.

To CONTI'NGE, V. N. [*continge*, Lat.] to touch; to reach; to happen; to befal.

CONTI'NGENCE, CONTI'NGENCY, S. [from *contingens*, Lat.] the being free to exiſt or not exiſt; what may happen, oppoſed to thoſe which muſt neceſſarily happen.

CONTI'NGENT, Adj. [*contingens*, Lat.] not certainly happening. Caſual.

CONTI'NGENT, S. ſomething caſual. A future event which may or may not happen. That which falls to a perſon's lot upon a diviſion; thus the quantity of money and ammunition, or the number of men, the electors are obliged to furniſh, in caſe of a war in Germany, are called their *contingents*.

CONTI'NGENTLY, Adv. in an uncertain, caſual manner.

CONTI'NGENTNESS, S. the quality which denominates a future event to be uncertain.

CONTIN'UAL, Adj. [*continuus*, Lat.] inceſſant; without interruption; without intermiſſion.

CONTI'NUALLY, Adv. without any pauſe or reſpite; inceſſantly.

CONTI'NUANCE, S. [from *continue*] an uninterrupted ſucceſſion. Abode, or dwelling. Duration. Perſeverance.

CONTI'NUATE, Adj. [*continuatus*, Lat.] intimately, or cloſely, uninterrupted, unbroken, or inceſſant.

CONTI'NUATION, S. an uninterrupted ſucceſſion; perſeverance.

CONTI'NUATIVE, S. an expreſſion which denotes continuation, or duration.

CONTINUA'TOR, S. he that continues a ſucceſſion without interruption; one who finiſhes a work which another has left imperfect.

To CONTI'NUE, V. N. [*continuer*, Fr.] to remain with a perſon, joined to *with*; to laſt, to endure, to perſevere in one uniform courſe of action; to unite without any thing intervening.

CONTI'NUEDLY, Adv. in a manner free from reſpite, pauſe, or ceſſation.

CONTI'NUER, S. one who perſeveres or continues in any action.

CONTINU'ITY, S. [*continuitas*, Lat.] cloſe union of the particles of a body, whereby they conſtitute one maſs; texture or coheſion.

CONTI'NUOUS, Adj. [*continuus*, Lat.] joined together, or having no chaſm or intervening ſpace.

To CONTO'RT, V. A. [*contortum*, Lat.] to wreſt, twiſt, or writhe.

CONTO'RTION, S. [from *contort*] the action of twiſting; the ſtate of a thing that is awry.

CONTO'UR, S. in Painting, an outline which limits any figure.

CON'TRA, Prep. [Lat.] uſed in Commerce, the credit ſide. In Compoſition it ſignifies contrary.

CON'TRABAND, Adj. [*contrabanda*, Ital.] illegal.

To CONTRA'CT, V. A. [*contractum*, Lat.] to draw together; to comprize; to make a bargain; to betroth, applied to a compact between a man and his intended wife; to acquire; to incur; to obtain; to ſhorten; to abridge. Neuterly, to ſhrink, or grow ſhort.

CON'TRACT, S. an agreement; a compact; the act of betrothing.

CONTRAC'TEDNESS, S. the quality which denotes a thing to be reduced; narrowneſs, ſmallneſs.

CONTRACTIBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of being reduced, or ſhrunk.

CONTRA'CTIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, S. the quality of being reduced, by ſhrinking or contracting.

CONTRA'CTILE, Adj. having the power of contracting.

CONTRA'CTION, S. [*contractio*, Lat.] the act of ſhortening or leſſening; the act of ſhrinking or decreaſing; the ſtate of a thing ſhrunk into a narrower compaſs. In Grammar, the reducing two ſyllables or vowels into one, as *I've*, for *I have*. *Achillei* in Latin, pronounced *Achilli*, inſtead of *Achille-i*. An abbreviation; a thing or word abbreviated.

To CONTRADI'CT, V. A. [*contradictum*, Lat.] to oppoſe; to deny the aſſertion of another; to be oppoſite.

CONTRADI'CTER, S. one who oppoſes the ſentiments of another; an opponent.

CONTRADI'CTION, S. the aſſerting the opinion of another to be falſe; oppoſition, inconſiſtency; contrariety; a ſpecies of direct oppoſition, wherein a thing is diametrically oppoſite to another, as "*being*, and *being*."

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, Adj inconſiſtent or oppoſite; inclined to cavil.

CONTRADI'CTORILY, Adv. inconſiſtently; implying contradictions.

CONTRADI'CTORINESS, S. the higheſt degree of oppoſition; contradiction.

CONTRADIC'TORY, Adj. [*contradictorius*, low Lat.] oppoſite to, or inconſiſtent with, uſed with *to*. In Logic, applied to propoſitions, thoſe which are in the moſt diametrical oppoſition, both the terms of one propoſition being oppoſite to thoſe of the other, and can never both be true, or both falſe at the ſame time.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION, S. the explanation, or the ſenſe of a word, by producing one that has an oppoſite ſignification.

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH, V. A. diſtinguiſh or explain by contraſt, or producing a contrary quality.

CO'NTRAFI'SSURE, S. in Surgery, a crack or fiſſure in the ſkull, in the part contrary to that wherein the blow was received.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, S. the placing oppoſite, or over againſt. In Logic, the ſame as *converſion*.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY, S. the oppoſing any rule; contrariety to rule. "Not properly an irregularity, as a *contraregularity*." *Norris*.

CONTRA'RIANT, Adj. [from *contrarier*, Fr.] contradictory, oppoſite, irreconcileable.

CON'TRARIES, S. [plural of *contrary*] in Logic, propoſitions which mutually deſtroy each other, and cannot both be true at the ſame time; or oppoſites, which are as remote from each other as poſſible, and mutually expel each other. Such are whiteneſs and blackneſs; cold and heat; good and bad, &c.

CONTRARI'ETY, S. [from *contrarietas*, low Lat.] oppoſition; inconſiſtency; a quality oppoſite to another.

CONTRA'RILY, Adv. in a manner oppoſite to, or irreconcilable with; in oppoſite directions.

CO'NTRARINESS, S. the quality of being oppoſed to, or inconſiſtent with.

CONTRA'RIOUS, Adj. [*contrarius*, Lat.] oppoſite, totally different.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, Adj. oppoſitely; in contrary directions.

CO'NTRARIWISE, Adv. on the contrary; in a contrary, or oppoſite manner.

CO'NTRARY, Adj. [*contrarius*, Lat.] inconſiſtent; diſagreeing; in an oppoſite direction;

ction; againſt, or unfavourable, applied to the wind.

CO'NTRARY, S. [*contraries* in the plural] a quality oppoſite to another; a propoſition oppoſite to another; *on the contrary*, ſignifies on the oppoſite ſide; *to the contrary*, to an intention or purpoſe quite contrary; againſt; or in oppoſition.

CO'NTRAST, S. [*contraſte*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, difference between any two figures, by means whereof they cauſe a variety, and tend to ſet off each other.

To CO'NTRAST, V. A. in Painting, to place in a contrary attitude, &c. Figuratively, to ſet off one thing by coupling it with another.

CONTRAVALLA'TION, S. [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] in Fortification, a trench guarded by a parapet, without muſket ſhot of the town.

To CONTRAVE'NE, V. A. [from *contra* and *venio*, Lat.] to oppoſe; to obſtruct; to act contrary to a bargain or contract.

CONTRAVE'NTION, S. [from CONTRAVENE] an oppoſition to, or violation of any law.

CONTRI'BUTARY, Adj. paying a tribute to the ſame perſon; concurring to promote a deſign.

To CONTR'IBUTE, V. A. [*contributum*, Lat.] to pay or advance a portion of money towards carrying on a deſign. Neuterly, to bear a part in the promoting any deſign. Uſed with *to* before the motive or end for which the money or aſſiſtance is given.

CONTRIBU'TION, S. the paying a ſhare of the expences required to carry on any undertaking; a ſum of money collected from ſeveral perſons.

CONTRI'BUTIVE, Adj. that which promotes or furthers any deſign.

CONTRI'BUTOR, S. [*contributum*, Lat.] one who bears a part; one who pays his ſhare towards raiſing any ſum.

CONTRI'BUTORY, Adj. promoting the ſame end; paying a ſhare towards raiſing a fund.

CONTRISTA'TION, S. the making melancholy, or ſad; the ſtate of a perſon made ſad; melancholy; ſadneſs.

CONTRI'TE, Adj. [from *contritus*, Lat. of *contero*, Lat. to bruiſe] in its primary ſignification bruiſed, or much worn. In Divinity, ſorrowful for ſin from a *love* of God, oppoſed to attrite, which implies a ſorrow for ſin ariſing from a *fear* of the deity; the former is the ſpring of maſculine and active piety and reformation, the other naturally productive of deſpair, ſuperſtition, or at beſt a negative righteouſneſs.

CONTRI'TENESS, S. the quality which flows from the contrition of a penitent.

CONTRI'TION, S. [*contritio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing two things together, ſo as to wear off ſome parts of their ſurfaces, "The breaking of their parts into leſs parts by *contrition*." *Newton's Opt.* In Divinity, that ſorrow for ſin which ariſes from the love of virtue and righteouſneſs.

CONTRI'VABLE, Adj. poſſible to be planned or contrived.

CONTRI'VANCE, S. the projecting or planning any deſign, or attain any end; a thing effected by a plan projected. Figuratively, a ſcheme, a plot, an artifice.

To CONTRI'VE, V. A. [*controuver*, Fr.] to invent, plan, or project; neuterly, to form, deſign, or ſcheme.

CONTRI'VER, S. an inventer; a projector; one who projects for accompliſhing ſome deſign.

CONTRO'L, S. [*cóntrole*, Fr.] the account kept as a check upon another. Figuratively, reſtraint, check, authority.

To CONTRO'L, V. A. [from the noun] to examine the accounts of another by a check kept for that purpoſe; figuratively, to reſtrain; to govern; to overpower.

CONTRO'LLABLE, Adj. liable to be controlled; ſubject to reſtraint.

CONTRO'LLER, S. one who examines public accounts by a check? one who has the power of over-ruling or reſtraining.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, S. the office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT, S. the power of reſtraining the actions of another; oppoſition; reſiſtance; ſometimes confutation, but that ſenſe ſeems now obſolete.

CONTROVE'RSIAL, Adj. relating to oppoſition of ſentiments; that which may be diſputed.

CO'NTROVERSY, S. [*controverſia*, Lat.] an oppoſition of opinions or ſentiments; a ſuit at law; a ground for quarrelling or finding fault; oppoſition, or ſtruggling againſt the force of a thing. "The torrent roar'd—ſtemming it with hearts of *controverſy*." *Shak.* A bold and unuſual metaphor.

To CONTROVE'RT, V. A. [*controverto*, Lat.] to oppoſe the ſentiments of another in writing.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE, Adj. that which may be oppoſed or diſputed.

CONTROVE'RTIST, S. frequently engaged in diſputes.

CONTUMA'CIOUS, Adj. [*contumacis*] daringly, obſtinate, implying a contempt of lawful authority. In Law, refuſing to appear in court, when legally ſummoned, departing it without leave, or diſobeying its rules and ſentence.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to ſhew an inſolent diſobedience of lawful authority.

CO'NTUMACY, S. [*contumacia*, Lat.] diſobedience; including inſolence, and the higheſt degree of impudence In Law, a wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons, or ſentence of a court.

CONTUME'LIOUS, Adj. [*contumeliosus*, Lat.] reproachful; full of sarcastic expressions. Figuratively, one who frequently uses reproachful language.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, Adv. in a rude, reproachful manner, including disdain.

CON'TUMELY, S. [Lat.] language abounding with the bitterest expressions intended to render a person uneasy. Figuratively, infamy. "Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title." *Addis.*

To CONTU'SE, V. A. [*contusum*, Lat.] to beat together; to bruise. In Surgery, to hurt by a blow, so as to discolour the skin, without breaking it.

CONTU'SION, S. [*contusio*, Lat.] the act of bruising. In Medicine, a hurt occasioned by a fall, or blow which discolours the skin, without cutting it or making a wound.

CONVALE'SCENCE, S. [*convalescentia*, Lat.] a recovery of health.

CONVALE'SCENT, Part. [*convalescens*, Lat.] recovering from a disorder, to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE, Adj. [Fr.] consistent with, agreeable to.

To CONVE'NE, V. A. [*covenir*, Fr.] to call or summons together. To assemble a number of persons. To summons to appear. Neuterly, to come or assemble together.

CONVE'NIENCE, CONVE'NIENCY, S. [*convenientia*, Lat.] suitableness, or fitness. Advantage, profit, ease, or freedom from any obstruction, or embarassment. That which may prove useful or convenient Seasonableness.

COMVE'NIENT, Adj. [*conveniens*, Lat.] fit, suitable. Proper, necessary. Commodious. Seasonable. applied to time. Used with *to* or *for* before the following noun. "Food *convenient for* me" *Prov* xxx. 8.

CONVE'NIENTLY, Adj. in such a manner as is suitable with a person's ease, interest, or advantage. Commodiously. In the best manner to promote any end. Porperly.

CO'NVENT, S. [*conventus*, Lat.] an assembly of persons dedicating themselves wholly to the service of religion, and without any kind of commerce with the world. The place inhabited by the religious of either sex. It may be asked whether the Magdalen house, is not founded on these principles; and may not give occasion to introducing convents of that sort into this kingdom?

CON'VENTICLE, S. an assembly. Figuratively, a place of worship, generally applied by church men, to the meetings of non-conformists. A secret assembly.

CONVE'NTICLER, S. one who frequents private and unlawful assemblies. Used by way of reproach for a dissenter or a person who frequents meeting-houses.

CONVE'NTION, S. [*conventio*, Lat.] the coming together or union of the particles of a body. An assembly met to debate on any point. A contract, or agreement for a certain time, used for a preliminary to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL, Adj. stipulated; agreed to by contract.

CONV'EN TIONARY, Adj. acting according to agreement or contract.

CON'VENTUAL, Adj. [*conventuel*, Fr.] to a convent.

CONVE'NTUAL, S. a monk, or one who resides in a convent.

To CONVE'RGE, V. N. [*converge*, Lat.] to meet in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different surfaces.

CONVE'RGENT, Part. [*convergens*, Lat.] issuing from divers points, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different points. *Converging* series. See SERIES.

CONVERS'ABLE, Adj. [written sometimes *conversible*, but improperly; *convertible*, Fr.] fit for conversation or company affable; communicative; opposed to *reserved* or *reserved*.

CONVE'RSABLENESS, S. the quality flowing from affability and good-nature which fits a person for entertaining another with discourse.

CONVE'RSABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to engage others agreeably with discourse.

CONVE'RSANT, Part. [Fr. sometimes accented on the first syllable] used to, followed by *in*. "*Conversant in* books." Acquainted with; intimate, having intercourse with; used with *among*. Used with *about* it implies, employed or engaged.

CONVERSA'TION, S. [*conversatio*, Lat.] easy, familiar discourse with another. Intercourse. Behaviour, life, or moral conduct.

CONVE'RSATIVE, Adj. fit for or given to conversation.

To CONVE'RSE, V. N. [*converser*, Fr.] to live with, to accompany. Figuratively, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with. To be used to, followed by *with*. To discourse with another; and with *on* before the subject of conversation. "*Conversed* so often *on* that subject." *Dryd.* To have commerce with the other sex.

CON'VERSE, S. conversation. Figuratively, familiar acquaintance. In Geometry the drawing a conclusion from something supposed.

CONVER'SELY, Adv. in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION, S. [*conversio*, Lat.] change from one state to another. In Divinity, a change from wickedness to piety, from a false to a true religion. In Logic the change of the terms of a proposition, as in these sentences. "No virtue is vice; vice is virtue." In Algebra, the reducing an equation to one common denominator.

CONVE'RSIVE, Adj. fit for conversation, or discourse; communicative.

To CONVE'RT, V. A. [*converto*, Lat.] change from a falſe religion to a e one. To turn from a bad to a od life. To turn towards any point. Cryſtal—will *convert* the needle freely ced." *Brown.* To change the terms of a poſition ſo that the predicate ſhall become ſubject, and the ſubject the predicate, as the following. "All ſin is a tranſgreſſi- of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the is ſin." *Hale.* To undergo or ſuffer a ange, uſed with *to*.

CO'NVERT, S. a perſon prevailed on to ange from a falſe to a true religion.

CONVE'RTER, S. one who perſuades other to change his religion.

CONVERTI'BILITY, S. the poſſibility converſion.

CONVE'RTIBLE, Adj. that which may changed; altered, or tranſmuted. Ap- ed to terms or propoſitions, that which y be uſed inſtead of another.

CONVE'RTIBLY, Adv. ſo as to be in- changed for the other, applied to words or poſitions.

CO'NVERTITE, S. [*converti*, Fr.] See ONVERT.

CO'NVEX, Adj. [*convexus*, Lat.] ſwell- g, protuberant, applied to the external face of a circular body. Uſed ſubſtan- ely, for *convexity*.

CONVE'XED, Part. bending outwardly plied to the outward ſurface of any round ſpherical or round body.

CONVE'XEDLY, Adv. protuberant, or a convix form.

CONVE'XITY, S. the bending, or pro- berance formed by the outward ſurface of round or globular form.

CONVE'XLY, Adv. in a convex form.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow concave on one ſide, and protuberant or nvex on the other.

To CONVE'Y, V. A. [*conveho*, Lat.] to move. To tranſport; uſed with *over*. o *convey down*, to tranſmit by tradition. o *convey to*, to transfer a right or property another. To tranſact with privacy. "I ill *convey* the buſineſs." *Shakeſp.* An *un- ual* ſenſe!

CONVE'YANCE, S. the act of moving a ing to another place. The transferring of operty to another. The tranſmitting a ith by tradition. A writing or inſtrument which property is transferred. A ſecret, ivate, clandeſtine, or juggling ſubſtitution one thing in the room of another.

CONVE'YANCER, S. a lawyer, conver- nt in drawing writings for transfering pro- erty.

CONVE'YER, S. one who carries or re- oves goods from another place.

To CONVI'CT, V. A. [*convictum*, ſupine *convinco*, Lat.] to prove guilty of ſome rime.

CONVI'CT, Part. [*convictus*, Lat.] proved guilty of a crime, or offence.

CONVI'CT, S. a perſon proved by a jury to be guilty of a crime.

CONV'ICTION, S. the proof of guilt. The act of proving a crime. Confutation, conſciouſneſs of guilt.

CONVICTIVE, Adj. having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE, V. A. [*convinco*, Lat.] to prove as to make a perſon acknowledge its truth. To evince, manifeſt, or vindicate. To prove guilty, or make a perſon own the commiſſion of a crime. "To *convince* all that are ungodly." *Jude* 15. Uſed with *of*, to overpower. "Their malady *convinces* the great eſſay of *art*." *Shakeſp.*

CONVI'NCEMENT, S. the ſame as CONVICTION.

CONVI'NCIBLE, Adj. capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable or eaſily to be confuted.

CONVI'NCINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a man- ner as to convince a perſon.

CONVI'NCINGNESS, S. the evidence of any fact or truth.

To CONVI'VE, V. A. [*convivo*, Lat.] to entertain ſeveral perſons at a feaſt. Neu- terly, to repaſt or feaſt one's ſelf. "There to the full *convive* you." *Shakeſp.*

CONVI'VAL, CONVI'VIAL, Adj. [*con- vivalis*, Lat.] relating or belonging to an en- tertainment of ſeveral perſons.

CONU'NDRUM, S. [a cant word] a low jeſt, or quibble drawn from the double ſigni- fication of words or things.

To CON'VOCATE, V. A. [from *convo- catum*, Lat.] to call together. To ſummons ſeveral perſons to meet.

CONVOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *convocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling ſeveral perſons toge- ther. An aſſembly. An aſſembly of the clergy, for conſultation on matters eccleſiaſti- cal, during the ſitting of parliament. Like- wiſe an aſſembly at Oxford, conſiſting of the vice-chancellor, &c. wherein the conferring of degrees, expulſion of members, and other affairs relating to the univerſity are tranſacted.

To CONVO'KE, V. A. [*convoco*, Lat.] to call together ſeveral perſons; to ſummons.

To CONVO'LVE, V. A. [*convolvo*, Lat.] to roll together; to roll over each other.

CON'VOLUTED, Part. [*convolutus*, Lat.] twiſted, writhed, or rolled up.

CONVOLU'TION, S. [*convolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling things over one another. The ſtate of a thing rolled up.

To CON'VOY, V. A. [*convoyer*, Fr.] to protect ſhips by ſea, or proviſions, &c. by land, from falling into the enemies hands.

CONVO'Y, S. [*convoi*, Fr.] ſhips attending a fleet of merchants to protect them from an enemy. A body of men uſed to guard pro- viſions or ammunitions by land.

CONU'SANCE, S. [*connoiſance*, Fr.] no- tice,

tite, knowledge, or power of enquiring into an affair. See COGNIZANCE.

To CONVU'LSE, V. A. [*convulſum*, Lat.] to give an involuntary motion to any parts of the body.

CONVU'LSION, S. [*convulſio*, Lat.] in Medicine, an involuntary motion, or contraction of any part of the body. Figuratively, the breaking aſunder the parts of a thing by a violent force. A tumult, or commotion, applied to affairs of the ſtate.

CONVULSIVE, Adj. [*convulſif*, Fr.] giving an involuntary motion. In Medicine, applied to thoſe motions which are cauſed involuntarily.

CO'NY, S. [the *o* pronounced like a *u* ſhort, from *koniin*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, an animal which burroughs and breeds in warrens; a rabit. A *coney-borough*, a hole made by a rabit in the ground to breed in.

To CO'O, V. N. to make a hoarſe noiſe like a pigeon.

COO'K, S. [*coc*, Sax. *côg*, Brit.] one who profeſſes to dreſs victuals. A *cook-maid*, is a female who dreſſes victuals. A *cook-room*, is an apartment in a ſhip, wherein proviſions are dreſſed for the crew.

To COOK, V. A. [*coquo*, Lat.] to prepare or dreſs victuals. Figuratively, to prepare a thing for any particular purpoſe.

COO'KERY, S. the art of dreſſing or preparing victuals.

COO'L, Adj. [*koelen*, Belg.] approaching to or ſomewhat cold. Figuratively, free from any violent paſſion. Not very fond; indifferent; unaffected with any paſſion or love.

To COO'L, V. A. [*koolen*, Belg.] to leſſen heat. To moderate any paſſion. Neuterly, to become leſs hot; to become leſs eager.

COO'LER, S. that which has the power of leſſening the degree of heat. A veſſel uſed by brewers, to cool their ſweet-wort in.

COO'LLY, Adj. between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or anger.

COO'LNESS, S. a middle ſtate between heat and cold. Applied to the paſſions, freedom from any violent paſſion. Want of affectionate regard. Indifference.

CO'OM, S. [*cumble*, Fr. *comulus*, Lat.] the matter which works out of the wheels of carriages. A dry meaſure containing four buſhels.

To CO'OP, S. [*kuype*, Belg. *cuba*, Ital.] a veſſel, for keeping liquor; an incloſure made with twigs to confine poultry in.

COO'P, V. A. to confine or ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; followed ſometimes by *up* before the perſon or the thing confined, and uſed with *in* before the thing incloſing.

COOPE'E, S. [Fr.] the name of a particular ſtep in dancing.

COO'PER, S. [*kuyper*, Belg.] one who makes caſks, or any veſſel held together by hoops.

COO'PERAGE, S. the price paid for cooper's work.

To CO-O'PERATE, V. A. [from *co* and *operatus*, Lat.] to labour with another to perfect or finiſh any work.

CO-O'PERATION, S. that act by which perſons contribute to promote the ſame end.

CO-OPERA'TOR, S. one who endeavours to promote the ſame end.

CO-O'RDINATE, Adj. [*co-ordinatus*, Lat.] of equal rank or degree.

CO-O'RDINATELY, Adv. in the ſame order, or rank.

CO-ORDINA'TION, S. the ſtate of holding the ſame rank or degree. Applied to cauſes, it denotes an order of cauſes where ſeveral of the ſame kind, nature, and tendency, concur to the producing the ſame effect.

COO'T, S. [*koet* or *maer-koet*, Belg. *cote*, Fr.] in Natural hiſtory, a ſmall black water fowl, chiefly in marſhes and fens.

CO'P, S. [*cop*, Sax.] the top or head of any thing; or any thing riſing to a head or point.

CO'PAL, S. [Span.] a reſinous ſubſtance pure, tranſparent, and of a fragrant ſmell.

COPA'RCENARY, S. in Law, joint ſucceſſion.

COPA'RCENER, S. [*copartageant*, Fr.] in Law, one who has an equal ſhare of the inheritance of an anceſtor, with another.

COPA'RCENY, S. an equal ſhare with others of an inheritance.

COPA'RTNER, S. one who carries on buſineſs in conjunction with another. One equally concerned with another.

COPA'RTNERSHIP, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon has an equal ſhare, or is engaged in the ſame deſign with another.

COPA'YVA, S. [ſometimes written *copivi*, *capivi*, *copaiva*, *copaiba*, *copayva*,] in Medicine, a gum from a tree in the Braſils uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

CO'PE, S. [*chappe*, Fr.] any thing which covers the head. Any thing ſpread over the head, as the ſkies; from *la chappe du ciel*, Fr. *la cappo del cielo*, Ital. An arch-work.

To CO'PE, V. A. to cover, "A large bridge—*coped* over head." *Addis.* To requite, or give as a recompenſe. "Three thouſand ducats—we freely *cope* your courteous pains withal." *Shak.* To *cope* with, to contend with, to fight, or combat. Neuterly, to fight, oppoſe; ſtruggle, or contend.

COPENHAGEN, a large, rich, and ſtrong town or city of Denmark, with a famous univerſity. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificient; beſides which, there are two others, in which the king ſometimes reſides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good baſtions, a dou-

ich full of water, and ſeveral advanced
s. The arſenal is furniſhed with naval
ſufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The
ange of the E. India company, their ar-
the king's ſtables, the college, the
and proviſions, the orphan-houſe, the
-houſe, and the military ſchool, are all
ſtructures. The royal library con-
above 40,000 manuſcripts and printed
s, collected from all parts. The inha-
ts are reckoned at about 60,000, with-
ounting the ſoldiers and ſailors. Before
errible fire in 1728, there were above
houſes, of which 3785 were reduced
es, with a prodigious quantity of mer-
dizes of all ſorts. It is about five miles
rcumference, and is ſeated on the eaſtern
of the Iſle of Zealand, upon a fine bay
e Baltic Sea, near the ſtreight called the
d. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm,
N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of Lon-

O'PIER, S one who tranſcribes or imi-
any original. Sometimes uſed by way
proach, for a perſon that is unable to
uce any thing from the exerciſe of his
invention and underſtanding.

O'PING, S. [*coppe*, Sax.] in Architecture,
upper tire of maſonry, which covers a

O'PIOUS, Adj. [*copia*, Lat.] plentiful,
dant; redundant; not confined.

O'PIOUSLY, Adv. plentifully; in great
ities; largely; in a diffuſive manner.

O'PIOUSNESS, S. plenty; abundance;
uſiveneſs; exuberance; abundance of
ges, or a great flow of words, applied to
ings, oratory.

O'PPED, Part. [from *cop*] riſing in a
nt at top.

O'PPEL, S. [ſpelt likewiſe *copel*, *cupel*,
, and *cuppel*, from *cuppe*, Sax.] a veſſel
by aſſayers and refiners, to try and re-
their metals in.

O'PPER, S. [*koper*, Belg. *kuffer*, Teut.]
rd metal of a reddiſh colour, heavier than
or tin, but lighter than ſilver, lead, or
, the hardeſt of all metals next to iron,
on that account mixed with ſilver and
, to give them a proper degree of hard-
, it is more liable to ruſt than any other
al, its ductility is very great and its divi-
ity prodigious. *Copper*, ſignifies alſo a
e veſſel or boiler fixed in brick work. A
per-plate, is a thin piece of poliſhed *copper*,
graved with ſome figure or deſign. A *cop-
-work*, is a place where *copper* is wrought
manufactured.

O'PPERAS, S. [*caparoſſa*, Span.] a vitri-
ſubſtance. It is made uſe of in dying
l and hats black, in making ink, in tan-
g leather and in making oil of vitriol.

O'PPER-SMITH, S. a perſon who deals
veſſels made of copper.

COP'PERY, Adj. containing *copper*; made of *copper*; taſting of *copper*.

COP'PICE, S. [*coupeaux*, Fr.] a ſmall wood conſiſting of under wood or bruſh-wood.

COP'PLE-DUST, S. powder uſed in refining metals.

CO'PSE, S. [See Coppice, κοπλω, Gr.] underwood; ſhort wood uſed for fewel. Bruſh-wood.

To CO'PULATE, V. A. [*copulatum*, Lat.] to unite, or link together. Neuterly to come together, applied to the commerce between the ſexes.

COPULA'TION, S. the embracing of the different ſexes.

CO'PULATIVE, S. [*copulativus*, Lat.] a term of grammar, implying the joining of two or more ſentences.

CO'PY, S. [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, Ital.] a writing from ſome other, and is wrote word for word from ſome original. An individual book or manuſcript. A picture drawn from an original piece. A piece of writing for ſchool-boys to write by. A *copy-book*, is a book of blank paper for ſchool-boys to write in.

To CO'PY, V. A. to tranſcribe a writing. To imitate.

CO'PY-HOLD, S. in law, a tenure by which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of the lord's court.

CO'PYHOLDER, S. a perſon admitted a tenant of any lands or tenements in a manor, by copy of court roll, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor.

To COQUET, V. A. to treat with an appearance of love, without any real affection. Neuterly, to act or pretend the lover.

COQUE'TRY, S. [*coqueterie*, Fr.] a deſire of attracting the notice of the other ſex. An affectation of love.

COQUET'TE, [Fr. from *coquart*, Fr. a prattler] a gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other ſex, and to engage a number of ſuitors merely from a principle of vanity and without any inclination to marriage.

CO'RAL, S. [*corallium*, Lat.] a plant of a ſtony nature, growing in the water; whoſe external bark is of a fungous texture, of a yelloviſh or greeniſh colour, full of an acrid juice reſembling milk, it covers every part of the plant, is eaſily ſeperated from it when moiſt, but adheres to it very firmly if ſuffered to dry. The whole coral plant grows to ſtones, without a root, or any ways penetrating them like other plants, taking the exact form of the ſolid it grows to, and covering it like a plate, whence ſeveral have conjectured that it is, in its original ſtate, fluid. But as it is found to grow and take in nouriſhment like other plants, to produce flowers and ſeeds,

or ſomething analogous to them, it is certainly one of the vegetable kind. A coral, is applied to the toy which is hung pendant from the waſte of children, which conſiſts of a piece of coral ſet in gold and ſilver, adorned with bells.

CO'RALLINE, Adj. [*cerallinus*, Lat.] conſiſting of or reſembling coral.

CO'RALLOID, CO'RALLOIDA, Adj. [κοραλλοειδης] reſembling a coral.

CO'RANT, S. [*courant*, Fr.] a dance conſiſting of a ſprightly motion.

COR'BE, Adj. [*courbe*, Fr.] crooked, "The *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs." *Spenſ.*

CO'RD, S. [*cort*, Brit. *corde*, Fr.] a ſtring made of hemp twiſted. In Scripture, "The *cords* of the wicked." *Pſal.* cxxix. 4. are the ſnares with which they intangle the weak and innocent. "To ſtretch a line or *cord* about a city" *Lam.* ii. 8. Is to demoliſh it, or to lay it level with the ground. The *cords* uſed in ſetting up tents, afford ſeveral metaphors, denoting either the ſtability or ruin of a place. A *cord* of wood, is a pile of wood of eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

To CO'RD, V. A. to bind things together with a cord.

CO'RDAGE, S. a quantity of cords. The ropes of a ſhip.

CO'RDED, Part. made of ropes, or cords "A *corded* ladder." *Shak.* A *corded* ſilk, is that whoſe ſurface is not level, but riſes in weals or ſtripes.

CORDELIER, S. a monk of the order of St. Francis, ſo called from the cord which they wear round their waſte.

CO'RDIAL, S. [from *cordis*, Lat.] in medicine, a draught which increaſes the force of the heart, by bringing the ſerum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition. Figuratively, any thing which occaſions joy or gladneſs.

CO'RDIAL, Adj reviving, ſtrengthning. Applied to the affections, ſincere, without hypocriſy.

CORDIA'LLITY, S. ſincere affection. Sincerity

CO'RDIALLY, Adv. free from hypocriſy, ſincerely, affectionately.

CO'RDON, S. [Fr.] the ribbon worn by a knight of any order.

CORDWA'NER, S. [*cordonnier*, Fr.] one who makes and ſells ſhoes.

CO'RE, S. [*coeur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.] the heart. The inner part of a thing. In a fruit, the part which contains the kernel. The part which contains the matter of a ſore. Uſed by Bacon for a body or collection of people from *corps*, Fr. which is pronounced *core*. "He was in a *core* of people." *Bacon. Hen* vii

CO'RE-CASTLE, S. a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys. It is ſeated in a peninſula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren ſoil between two hills, on one of which ſtands the caſtle. It has one church, and [illegible] houſes; the ſtreets are however bad, and not paved. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Pool, [illegible] E. by N. or Weymouth, and 116 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 27. lat. 50. 33.

CORIA'NDER, S. [*coriandrum*, Lat.] a plant with a fibrous annual root. The [illegible] men is ſituated under the flower, and becomes a ſpherical fruit, divided into two parts, containing each an hemiſpherical concave ſeed which is uſed in medicine, as a carminative and corrector to ſome cathartics.

CO'RINTH, S. [a famous city in Greece wherein Chriſtianity flouriſhed, and was propagated by St. Paul, who wrote two epiſtles to its inhabitants, to guard them from ſome hereſies, that were ſpringing up among them] a ſmall fruit commonly called a *currant*. "The chief riches of Zant conſiſts in *corinths*." *Bacon.* The *corinthian* order, in Architecture, is one of the five orders, and the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all.

CO'RK, S [*korck*, Belg. *corcho*, Span. in Botany, a ſpecies of oak, which is ſtripped of its bark every eight or ten years, and is ſo far from being injured thereby that it is preſerved by that means to an hundred years and more. Of the bark are formed bungs for barrels, and ſtopples for bottles, which likewiſe go by the name of the tree, and are called *corks*.

CO'RKING-PIN, S. a large pin.

CO'RKY, Adj. reſembling cork.

CO'RN, S. [*corn*, Sax. *kaurno*, Goth.] a plant, or grain, which produces bread. Grain unreaped. Grain in the ear. An horny ſubſtance growing on the toes. A ſingle particle.

To CO'RN, V. A. to ſalt or ſprinkle meat with ſalt.

COR'NEOUS, Adj. [from *corneus*, Lat.] horny or reſembling horn.

COR'NER, S [*cornel*, Brit.] an angle formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a private place. The extremities. *Every corner*, implies the whole.

CO'RNER WISE, Adv. from one corner to the other; diagonally; with the corner in front.

COR'NET, S. [*cornetta*, Fr.] a muſical wind inſtrument, uſed by the ancients in war. An officer in the cavalry, who bears the colours in the troop, he is the third officer in a company. *Cornet*, in Farriery, is the loweſt part of the paſtern of a horſe, runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair which joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

COR'NETTER, S. a perſon who blows the cornet.

CO

COR'NICE, S. [*corniche*, Fr. *coronis*, Lat.] Architecture, the uppermoſt member of entablature of a column. Likewiſe all projectures of maſonry or joinery, as *cornice* of a chimney.

COR'RICLE, S. [a diminutive from *cornu*, a little horn. "On the long and ſhort-cornicle." *Brown.*

COR'NICULATE, Adj. [from *cornu*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants, as bear each flower, produce many horned pods called *ſiliquæ*.

CORNI'FIC, Adj. [from *cornu*, Lat. and *fio*, Lat.] productive of horns.

CORN'IGEROUS, Adj. horned; bearing horns

CO'RNU-COPIÆ, S. [from *cornu* a horn, and *copia*, Lat. plenty] among the ancients a horn, out of which a plenty of every thing was ſuppoſed to grow. It is the characteriſtic of the goddeſs of plenty, and deſcribed in the form of a large horn, filled with flowers and fruits.

To CORN'UTE, V. A. [*cornutus*, Lat.] beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED, Part. [*cornutus*, Lat.] gifted with horns; horned; made a cuckold.

CORNU'TO, S. a cuckold.

CORNWALL, an Engliſh county ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except to the eaſt, which joins to Devonſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Tamer. It is 75 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the land's end. It contains 27,620 houſes, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 pariſhes, 27 market-towns, and ſends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the ſtannaries, where they get tin, and to theſe belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. And there are particular places which have the coinage of tin, to which all the tin muſt be carried, to be ſtamped. The other commodities are, blue paſte, corn, fruits, cattle, and a little ſilver. Sometimes a ſort of diamonds have been found here, but not ſo hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whoſe language they retained for a conſiderable time, but is now almoſt extinct, unleſs at two or three pariſhes, at the land's end. The ſoil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with ſhallow earth, though there are many fruitful valleys, particularly near the ſea, which they manure with ſea-weeds, and fat ſand. The air is pretty healthy, though they are much ſubject to high winds, and ſtorms. It has the title of a dutchy, and the king's eldeſt ſon is duke of Cornwall.

CO'RNY, Adj. horny, hard like a horn. Producing corn.

CO'ROLLARY, S. [*corollarium*, Lat.] an uſeful conſequence drawn from ſomething which is demonſtrated. Something abounding, or a ſurplus, from the French. "Bring a *corollary*.—rather than want." *Shak.*

CORO'NAL, S. [from *corona*, Lat.] a crown, a garland. The top of the head. The *coronal* future, in Anatomy is the firſt of the cranium, which reaches from one temple to the other, in young children it is open in the middle, and if cloſed too much, as is too generally the caſe, it ſubjects a perſon to the head-ach as long as he lives.

CO'RONARY, Adj. [*coronarius*, Lat.] relating to, or ſituated on the crown of the head

CORONA'TION, S. the ſolemnity of crowning a king. Figuratively, the pomp or aſſembly preſent at the ſolemnity of the crowning of a king.

CO'RONER, S. [from *crona*, Lat.] a conſervator of the peace in the county, where elected; in caſe of a violent death he is to make inqueſt together with 12 jurymen impanneled by him, to enter appeals for murder, pronounce judgments for outlawries, execute the king's writs, and what is remarkable, his office does not determine on the king's demiſe, as that of judges and all others which act by virtue of his commiſſion.

CO'RONET, S. [*coronetta*, Ital.] a ſmall inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls placed interchangeably; that of an earl with the pearls raiſed above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with pearls only; and that of a baron has only four pearls.

COR'PORAL, S. [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] the loweſt officer in the foot, who commands one of the diviſions, places and relieves centinels, and keeps good order.

COR'PORAL, Adj. [*corporel*, Fr.] relating to the body.

CORPORA'LITY, S. the quality of body, or matter.

CO'RPORALLY, Adv. in a ſenſible, a material, or bodily manner; bodily.

CO'RPORATE, Adj. [*corporis*, genitve of *corpus*] united into a body or community.

CO'RPORATENESS, S. the ſtate of a body corporate.

CORPORA'TION, S. a body politic, authorized by the king's charter, to have a common ſeal, and to ſue or be ſued in their common capacity, as if an individual.

CORPO'RATURE, S. [*corporis*, Lat.] the ſtate of a material being.

CORPO'REAL, Adj. [*corporeus*, Lat.] conſiſting of matter or body, not ſpiritual.

CORPORIFICA'TION, S. [from *corpus*, Lat. and *fio*] the act of rendering a thing the object of the touch or other ſenſes.

To CORPO'RIFY, V. A. to thicken or reduce into a body.

CO'RPS, CO'RPSE, S. [*corps*, Fr. from *corpus*, Lat. when applied to the human body every letter is pronounced; but when applied

to a body of forces, only *cor*]the body. A dead body, a carcase. A body or collection of soldiers.

CO'RPULENCE, CO'RPULENCY, S. [*corpulentia*, Lat.] the condition of a person over-loaded with flesh and fat.

COR'PULENT, S. [*corpulentus*, Lat.] fleshy; fat.

COR'PUSCULE, S. [*corpusculum*, Lat.] a small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a small fragment.

COPU'SCULAR, CORPUSCULA'RIAN, Adj. belonging to atoms, or the small particles of things.

To CORRA'DE, V. A. [*corrado*] to rub off; or wear away by rubbing.

CORRADIA'TION, S. [from *con* and *radius*, Lat.] the conjunction of rays terminating in one point.

To CORRE'CT, V. A. [*correctum*, Lat.] to reprimand or punish a person for a fault. In Printing, to point out the faults of the compositor, that they may be amended before a sheet is worked off. To mend any error in writing. In Medicine, to counteract, the ill-qualities of one ingredient by another. To give a person notice of his faults.

CORRE'CT, Adj. [*correctus*, Lat.] perfect; freed from errors or mistakes.

CORRE'CTION, S. punishment for crimes or faults. The amendment of an error in writing or printing. Something put into the place of that which was erroneous; an amendment. Reprehension, censure.

CORRE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of altering or amending.

CORRE'CTIVE, S. that which has the power of altering or amending.

CORRE'CTLY, Adv. free from faults, on account of having undergone frequent amendments. Exactly.

CORRE'CTNESS, S. perfection arising from frequent alterations and amendments

CORRE'CTOR, S. he who punishes for faults. In Printing, the person who alters the errors of the compositor in the proofs.

To COR'RELATE, V. N. [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] to have a reciprocal relation to each other, as father and son.

COR'RELATE, S. a person that stands in an opposite relation, as father and son.

CORREL'ATIVE, Adj. [from *con*, and *relativus*, Lat.] having a reciprocal relation, as father and son, husband and wife.

To COR'RESPOND, V. N. [from *con* and *respondeo*, Lat.] to answer; match; suit; to be proportionate or adequate. To keep up an acquaintance with another by letters, followed by *with*.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, COR'RESPONDENCY, S. agreement; the matching of two things. An intercourse by letter. Friendship.

COR'RESPONDENT, Adj. fitting; agreeing; answering.

COR'RESPONDENT, S. one with whom commerce is carried on, or intelligence by messages or letters.

CORRESPO'NSIVE, Adj. suitable answerable to.

COR'RIGIBLE, Adj. [from *corrigo*, L that which may be mended. That which the proper object of punishment. Correct or having the power of amending any fau

CORRI'VAL, S. a person who opp another in his views of interest, power, wea or love.

CORRO'BORANT, Part. [*corrobo* Lat.] having the power of giving strength

To CORRO'BORATE, V. A. [from *roboratum*] to confirm or establish, strengthen.

CORROBO'RATION, S. the act strengthening. Confirmation. The act confirming.

CORRO'BORATIVE, Adj. having power of increasing strength, or additio proof.

To CORROD'E, V. A. to eat away degrees. To prey upon. To consume.

CORRO'DENT, Part. [*corrodens*, L having the power of separating or reduc the particles of a body, applied to the effec some menstruum, on solid bodies.

CORRO'DIBLE, Adj. That which m be consumed by some corroding liquor.

CORROSIBI'LITY, S. the possibility being corroded.

COR'ROSIBLE, Adj. [from *corosum*, L that which may be eaten, consumed, or parated by some liquor.

CORRO'SIBLENESS, S. the quality being liable to be corroded.

CORRO'SION, S the dissolution of particles of a thing by an acid or saline quor.

CORRO'SIVE, Adj. having the powe fretting or vexing.

CORROSIVE, S. that which has the p er of eating or wasting away. That wh has the power of fretting.

CORROSIVELY, S. Adv. in the m ner of a corrosive. Having the quality corrosive.

CO'RRUGANT, Part. [*corrugans*, L having the power of contracting into w kles.

To COR'RUGATE, V. A. [*corrugat* Lat.] to wrinkle, to furrow.

CORRUGA'TION, S. the act of contr ing into wrinkles.

To CORRU'PT, V. A. [*corruptum*, L to putrefy. Figuratively, to engage or vail on a person to do something contra his conscience. To spoil, to vitiate, to g rotten.

CORRU'PT, Adj. [*corruptus*, Lat.] viti lost to piety, or morality; biassed by brib tainted; rotten.

CORRPU'TER, S. that which putri

one who ſeduces a perſon to vice. A ſeducer.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of being corrupted or putrified.

CORRU'PTIBLE, Adj. [*corruptibilis*, Lat.] that which may be putrified, deſtroyed, or rendered vitious.

CORRU'PTION, S. [*corruptio*, Lat.] rottenneſs, putrefaction. In Morality, a change from virtue to vice. In Politics, a ſtate wherein perſons are loſt to the good of their country, and are bought by bribes. The means by which any perſon may be rendered vitious, or a thing may be made rotten. In Surgery, the matter contained in an ulcer.

CORRU'PTIVE, Adj. having the power of tainting, or making vitious.

CORRU'PTLESS, Adj. that which cannot be corrupted, or tainted.

CORRU'PTNESS, S. the quality of a corrupted body. Vice.

CO'RSAIR, S. [Fr. *corſaro*, Ital.] an armed veſſel, which ſtops and plunders merchants veſſels, eſpecially thoſe which are in the Mediterranean ſea. A pirate.

CO'RSE, S. [*corpſe*, Fr.] a poetical word for a dead body.

CO'RSELET, S. [Fr. *corſaletto*, Ital.] a ſmall armour for the fore part of the body.

CO'RTICAL, Adj. [from *corticus*, of *cortex*, Lat.] barky; belonging to the external part of any thing.

CO'RTICATED, Adj. [*corticatus*, Lat.] reſembling the bark of a tree.

CO'RTICOSE, Adj. [*corticoſus*, Lat.] abounding with bark.

CORU'SCANT, Part. [*coruſcans*, part. of *coruſco*, Lat.] ſhining by flaſhes; flaſhing.

CORUSCA'TION, S. [*coruſcatio*, Lat.] a quick, ſudden flaſh. A glittering light.

CORYMBI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat. to bear] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have a compound diſcous flower, without any down adhering to their ſeeds; they derive their name from their bearing their flowers in cluſters, and ſpreading round in the form of an umbrella, as onions; of this kind is the corn marigold, &c. Mr. *Ray* diſtinguiſhes them into ſuch as have a radiated flower, as the ſun flower, &c. and ſuch as have a naked flower, as the lavender, cotton and tanſey.

COSME'TIC, Adj. [κοσμητικος, Gr.] having the power of improving the perſonal charms; beautifying. Uſed ſubſtantively for a beautifying waſh.

COS'MICAL, Adj. [κοσμικος, Gr.] relating to the world. In Aſtronomy, riſing in the ſame degree of the ecliptic with the ſun.

CO'SMICALLY, Adv. riſing at the ſame time with the ſun.

COSMO'GONY, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. and γονη] the riſe, origin, beginning, or creation of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHER, S. [from κοσμος, the world, and γραφευς, Gr. a deſcriber] one who compoſes a deſcription of all the parts of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHY, S. a deſcription of the ſeveral parts of the world. It conſiſts of geography and aſtronomy.

COSMOPO'LITAN, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. and πολιτης] a citizen of the world. One who thinks himſelf at home in all companies, and in all countries.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turky. They are divided into ſeveral branches, the Koſakki-ſa Parovi, the Koſſakki-Donſki, and the Koſakki-Jaici. Theſe laſt are the wildeſt of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caſpian ſea. They live on huſbandry, fiſhing, and their cattle, but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home, but in ſummer they rove in boats on the Caſpian ſea, with an intent to attack the veſſels ſailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganiſm, Mahometaniſm, and Chriſtianity. Their only town is Yaikſkoy. The banks of the rivers are exceedingly fertile, and produce all the neceſſaries of life. Koſakki-ſa-Parovi are the principal of the three branches, and dwell near the river Boriſthenes or Nieper. Theſe people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aqualine noſes; the women are handſome, well ſhaped, and very complaiſant to ſtrangers. Theſe are the people, who, joining with the Ruſſian army, do ſo much miſchief in the king of Pruſſia's dominions. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukrain, and is one continued and exceeding fertile plain, which produces corn, pulſe, tobacco, and honey. The paſtures are ſo good, that their cattle are the largeſt in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Ruſſians. Koſakki-Donſki dwell on both ſides of the river Don, and are much the ſame for ſize and ſhape as the former; theſe are under the protection of Ruſſia, and profeſs the ſame religion. They live upon their cattle, huſbandry, and robbing.

CO'ST, S. [*koſt*, Belg.] the price, charge, expence. Figuratively, ſumptuouſneſs, luxury. Loſs, detriment. In Law, that which is due to the attorney of the contrary party.

To CO'ST, V. N. [Preter and Participle Preter *coſt* of *coſtare*, Ital.] to be purchaſed at a particular ſum.

CO'STAL, Adj. [from *coſta*, Lat.] belonging or relating to the ribs.

CO'STIVE, Adj. [*conſtipatus*, Lat. *conſtipé*, Fr.]

Fr.] bound in the body; going ſeldom to ſtool.

CO'STIVENESS, S. in Medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements.

CO'STLINESS, S. ſumptuouſneſs, expenſiveneſs. The great ſum paid for a thing.

CO'STLY, Adj. requiring a large ſum for its purchaſe. Expenſive; rare; valuable.

CO'T, S. [*cote*, Sax.] a ſmall, low and mean houſe. A hut. Likewiſe an abridgment of *cotquean*, one who loves effeminate compliments.

COTE'MPORARY, Adj. [from *con* and *tempus*, Lat.] living at the ſame time with another. See CONTEMPORARY.

CO'T-QUEEN, S. [from *cote*, Sax. and *quean*, Sax.] *Johnſon*, without attending to its analogy or ſignification, ſuppoſes it to be derived from *coquin*, Fr. (a rogue, knave, or beggarly fellow) a perſon who officiouſly concerns himſelf with woman's affairs. *Cot*, its abbreviation, is only in uſe. See COT.

CO'TTAGE, S. [ſee COT] a little mean building, houſe or hut.

CO'TTAGER, S. one who lives in a hut, or cottage.

COTTON, S. [*cottion*, Brit. *cottone*, Ital.] the down of the fruit of the *cotton-tree*. *Cotton* likewiſe ſignifies a coarſe kind of cloth made of its threads, when ſpun. The Manchester velvet, which is made of this ſubſtance, both on account of its beauty and wear, recommends the growing of *cotton* very ſtrongly.

COTTON, [SIR ROBERT] deſcended from an antient family of that name, which flouriſhed long before the reign of Edward III. they took their name from *Cotton*, in the county palatine of Cheſter. This great man was born the 22d of Jan. 1570, at Denton, near Connington, in Huntingdonſhire, he ſtudied at Trinity college, Cambridge, and took his batchelor of arts degree in 1575. The noble collection of manuſcripts for which this nation is abundantly indebted to him, was begun to be collected by him in the 18th year of his age. The aſſiduity with which he proſecuted the ſtudy of antiquities, the great dependance that all the great perſonages both in queen Elizabeth's, king James's, and king Charles's reign, had on his knowledge in this branch of literature, was great, and the many curious ſubjects that were by them ſubmitted to his deciſion, muſt give us a favourable and high idea of his abilities; his generous defence of liberty in religion, as well as the ſtate, muſt attract him the admiration of all true Engliſhmen; and the noble collection of manuſcripts relating to the hiſtory and antiquities of this kingdom, which were afterwards increaſed by his ſon and grandſon, is a nobler mauſoleum to his memory, than the pyramids of Ægypt, are to its monarchs. To enumerate the titles of his own writings, would require too much room in this place; though it muſt be acknowledged, that there is no hiſtory of our nation extant, which does not owe all its value either to his writings, or his collections. When living, he was always ready to communicate, was careſſ'd by all the learned and great, both at home and abroad; was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, both at its firſt inſtitution, and reviſal, was looked on as an oracle in points of antiquity, and when he died, in 16[illegible] left all the lovers of learning, in grief for a loſs which no perſon then living, could compenſate.

To COTTON, V. N. to riſe with a nap. To cement; to unite or join intimately with another. "It will not be eaſy to cement with another." *Swift*.

To COUCH, V. N. [*coucher*, Fr.] to lie down. To lie down, applied to beaſts. To lie in wait or ambuſh. To ſtoop or ſtoop down. Actively, to lay on a bed, to lay a thing in a bed or ſtratum, or to ſpread. "We *couch* malt about a foot thick." To bed, to hide in another body. To include, to compriſe, to urge by way of implication. "The great argument for a future ſtate, *couched* in the words I have read." *Atterbury*. In Surgery, to take off a film, which obſtructs the ſight.

COUCH, S. a long ſeat, on which people ſit or lie down. Figuratively, a bed. A layer, or one thing ſpread over another. "A *couch*, or bed of raw malt." *Mortimer*.

COUCHANT, Part. [Fr.] lying down, or ſquating. In Heraldry, applied to the poſture of a beaſt lying with his belly on the ground.

COUCHER, S one who couches; an occaſional.

COVE, S. [*couvrir*, Fr.] a ſmall creek or bay; a ſhelter, or cover.

COVENANT, S. [*convenant*, Fr.] an agreement between perſons for their performing certain conditions; a writing, containing the ſtipulated terms of a contract.

To COVENANT, V. N. to bargain, to agree, or ſtipulate; to agree with a perſon on certain conditions, uſed with *for* before the thing bargained for, and *with* before the perſon with whom the agreement is made.

COVENANTE'E, S. in Law, one who is a party in a covenant.

COVENTRY, a town or city in Warwickſhire, which, with Litchfield, is a biſhop's ſee. Its market is on Friday, and the fairs are, on May 2, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; on Friday, in Trinity week, for ſtannel, linen, and woollen, and on the firſt day to repreſent the lady Godiva on horſeback, and on November 1, for linen, woolen, and horſes. It is a city and county containing villages and hamlets, and governed by a m

2 bailiffs, ſheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other ...ers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a ...l for felons, as well as debtors, and ſends ...o members to parliament. It comprehends ...wards, 3 pariſh-churches, 2 of which have ...y lofty ſpires, and was ſurrounded with ...ong walls, which were demoliſhed by the ...der of king Charles II in 1662. It has a ...ammar-ſchool, with three maſters, and ex...hibitions for both univerſities, and another ...e ſchool for poor boys, beſides ſeveral hoſ...pitals; as, one for ten old men, another for ...e blue-coat boys, a third for 8 married cou...ples, and a fourth in Weſt-orchard-ſtreet. ...e the market-place ſtood the ſtatelieſt croſs ...England, it being 66 feet high, and a...dorned with the ſtatues of ſeveral kings, but ...has been lately taken down. This town ...of great extent, but the houſes, being ...ſully very old, and chiefly built with wood ...d plaiſter, with ſtories projecting over each ...ther, make but an indifferent appearance. ...has a conſiderable manufacture in ſtuffs, ...rticularly tammies, as alſo ribbands, and ...s the title of an earldom. It is 30 miles ...N. N. W. of Northampton, 58 N. E. of ...Gloucester, 11 N. E. of Warwick, 50 N. of ...xford, 37 S. of Derby, 26 N. W. of Litch...field, and 92 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 9. ...at. 52. 26.

CO'VENANTER, S. one who covenants with another. Applied, in the great rebellion, to thoſe who took the ſolemn league or covenant.

CO'VENOUS, Adj. [from *covin*] in Law, fraudulent.

To CO'VER, V. A. [the *o* pronounced like a ſhort *u*; from *couvrir*, Fr.] to ſpread with ſomething; to conceal; to hide by ſpecious pretexts; to obliterate; to conceal from human ſight. "Charity ſhall *cover* a multitude of ſins." 1 *Peter* iv. 8. To copulate, applied to horſes; to wear a hat. "*Covered* in the preſence of the king." *Dryd.*

CO'VER, S. that which is ſpread over ſome thing. Figuratively, concealment; or that which hides from view; a ſpecious pretence. "The pretence of it is a handſome *cover* for imperfections." *Collier.*

COVER, S. ſhelter, a ſhelter from danger.

COV'ERING, S. dreſs, any thing ſpread over another perſon.

COVERLE'T, S. [*couvrir* and *lit*, Fr.] the uppermoſt bed-cloaths.

CO'VERT, S. [*couvert*, Fr.] a ſhelter, a place of defence; a thicket.

CO'VERT, Adj. [*couvert*, Fr.] ſheltered, ſecret, hidden, private, concealed by ſome ſpecious appearance.

CO'VERTLY, Adj. cloſe, private, or indirect manner.

CO'VERTNESS, S. the quality of being hidden, unperceived, or inſidious.

CO'VERTURE, S. ſhelter, defence againſt any danger; a ſpecious pretext to conceal a bad deſign. In Law, the ſtate of a married woman.

To CO'VET, V. A. [*convoiter*, Fr.] to deſire earneſtly; endeavour to acquire with great eagerneſs. "*Covet* earneſtly the beſt gifts." 1 *Cor.* xii. 31. Neuterly, to have a ſtrong and violent deſire, followed by *after*. "Which while ſome *coveted after*." 1 *Tim.* vi.

CO'VETABLE, Adj. that which is worthy to be deſired.

CO'VETOUS, Adj. [*convoituſe*, Fr.] inordinately deſirous of; eager after the acquiring money; avaricious. Deſirous, fond, or eager to poſſeſs.

CO'VETOUSLY, Adv. in an avaricious manner.

CO'VETOUSNESS, S. the quality of being inordinately eager after gain.

CO'VEY, S. [the *o* pronounced like that in *noſe*, *couvée*, Fr.] a hatch; or an old bird with her young. A number or birds near one another.

CO'UGH, S. [pronounced *coff*, from *kuch*, Belg.] in Medicine, a convulſive motion of the diaphragm, &c. with a noiſe like that of an exploſion, intended by nature to unburden the trachea of the ſerous humour with which its glands are overcharged.

To CO'UGH, V. N. [*kuchen*, Belg. *kef*, Iſl.] To make a noiſe in endeavouring to diſcharge the trachea or lymph of the lungs, with which it is over-charged, on account of the ſtoppage of perſpiration. Actively, to eject or clear by coughing.

CO'UGHER, S. a perſon affected with a cough; one who coughs.

CO'VIN, CO'VINE, S. [*convenir*, Fr.] an agreement between perſons to cheat another.

CO'VING, S. [from *cove* or *couvrir*, Fr. to cover] in building, applied to thoſe houſes that project over the ground-plot.

CO'ULD, [pronounced *coold*, the preter-imperfect of *can*] was able, or capable to.

CO'ULTER, S. [*culter*, Lat.] the ſharp iron, which cuts the earth in a plough-ſhare.

COU'NCIL, S. [*concilium*, Lat. *conſeil*, Fr.] an aſſembly met together to deliberate on any ſubject.

COU'NSEL, S. [*conſilium*, Lat. *conſeille*, Fr.] advice given to a perſon. Conſultation, or deliberation on meaſures proper for effecting any purpoſe. Examination or weighing the conſequences of things. To keep *council*, ſecrecy, or concealing the meaſures agreed on at a council. Figuratively, a ſcheme, or plan formed with care and deliberation. In Law, a perſon who pleads at the bar, being an abbreviation of *counſellor*.

To COU'NSEL, V. A. [*conſeiller*, Fr.] to give advice, or inform a perſon of the moſt advantageous ſteps. To adviſe or direct.

COU'NSELLOR,

COUNSELLOR, S. one who gives advice to another. A confidant. One whose buſineſs it is to adviſe in matters of ſtate. In Law, a perſon who pleads at the bar.

To COUNT, V. A. [*compter*, Fr.] to number, tell, or reckon. To eſteem in any particular light. Neuterly, to draw as a conſequence from.

COUNT, S. [*compte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] a nobleman in rank between a duke and a baron.

COUNTABLE, Adj. that which may be counted or numbered.

COUN'TENANCE, S. [*contenance*, Fr.] the form of the face. Figuratively, air, or look. Uſed with *keep*, a compoſure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change in countenance. Confidence or unchangeableneſs; out of countenance; baſhfulneſs, bluſhing, or an appearance of conſcious guilt and ſhame. Figuratively, protection, ſupport. "Give *countenance* to piety and virtue." *Atterb.* Outward ſhow, and appearance. "Unfold the evil here wrapt up in *countenance*." *Shak.*

To COUN'TENANCE, V. A. to favour or protect. Figuratively, to act ſuitable to. To encourage; to appear in defence of.

COUN'TENANCER, S. one who approves or encourages a perſon or deſign.

COUN'TER, S. [*contoir*, Fr.] a falſe piece of money. The table or board on which goods are ſhown in a ſhop, or warehouſe.

COUN'TER, Adv. [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.] in oppoſition, contrary, uſed with *to*. In Hunting, the wrong way, contrary, or oppoſite ways.

To COUNTERA'CT, V. A. acting contrary to a thing.

To COUNTERBA'LLANCE, V. A. to ballance one thing againſt another. Figuratively, to have an oppoſite effect.

To COUN'TERBUFF, V. N. to beat back a thing in motion. To ſtrike or beat back.

COUNTERBUF'F, S. a blow or ſtroke which makes a thing recoil.

COUN'TERCHANGE, S. a mutual changing of things.

To COUN'TERCHANGE, V. N. to give one thing for another.

COUNTERCHA'RM, S. a ſpell to deſtroy the effects of another.

To COUN'TERCHARM, V. A. to counteract the effect of a charm.

To COUNTERCHE'CK, V. A. to ſtop by a ſudden obſtruction.

COUNTE'REVIDENCE, S. a teſtimony oppoſite to a former one.

To COUN'TERFEIT, V. A. [*counterfait*, from *contrefaire*, Fr.] to imitate with an intention to make the thing paſs for an original. To reſemble. Figuratively, to pretend to ſomething really excellent.

COUN'TERFEIT, S. copied from another, with an intention to be paſſed for an original. Forged; fictitious. Figuratively, an hypocrite.

COUN'TERFEIT, S. an impoſter. Something in imitation of another. A forger.

COUN'TERFEITER, S. a forger; one who imitates a thing to paſs it as an original.

COUN'TERFEITLY, Adv. fictitiouſly; with diſſimulation or hypocriſy.

COUNTERFE'SANCE, S. [*counterfaiſance*, Fr.] the act of imitating with a bad intent. Forgery.

To COUNTERMA'ND, V. A. [*contremander*, Fr. *contra*, and *mando*, Lat.] to command ſomething contrary to what has been ordered, to repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppoſe.

To COUN'TERMARCH, V. A. to march in an oppoſite direction. To march back.

COUN'TERMARCH, S. in War, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in the front come to be in the rear.

COUNTERMA'RK, S. a ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to two or more perſons, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all. The mark of the goldſmiths company on a piece of ſilver, added to that of the maker, to ſhew that it is ſtandard. An artificial cavity or hollow made in the teeth of horſes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to conceal their age, and make them appear younger than they are.

COUNTERMI'NE, S. in War, a ſubterraneous paſſage in ſearch of the enemies mine to take out the powder, or any other way to fruſtrate its effects.

To COUNTERMI'NE, V. A. [from the noun] to dig a paſſage into an enemy's mine to take out the powder. Figuratively, to fruſtrate any deſign, or defeat by ſecret meaſures.

COU'NTERPANE, S. [*contrepoint*, Fr.] a cloth or ornamental covering over a bed.

COUNTERPAR'T, S. a part oppoſite to, or that anſwers another; a copy.

COU'NTERPLEA, S. a reply to a plea in order to oppoſe the plea of another.

To COUNTERPLOT, V. A. to plot one plot againſt another, to hinder its effects.

COU'NTERPLOT, S. a ſtratagem, plot, or artifice oppoſed to another.

To COUNTERPO'ISE, V. A. [from *contre* and *poids*, Fr. weight] to place on one weight againſt another. To act againſt with equal weight. To act with equal power againſt any thing.

COUNTERPOI'SE, S. an equivalent, or thing of equal weight or worth with another. The ſtate of being placed to deſtroy the effects, or counterbalance another weight or cauſe.

COUN

COUNTERPOI'SON, S. a medicine by which the effects of poiſon are counteracted.

COU'NTERPRESSURE, S. an oppoſite force or preſſure.

COU'NTERSCARP, S. [*countreſcarpe*, Fr.] in Fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp; ſometimes it is taken for the whole covert way, or glacis.

To COUN'TERSIGN, V. A. to ſign an inſtrument ſigned before by a perſon of higher rank; thus when a charter or patent is ſingned by the king, and afterwards by the ſecretary, the ſecretary is ſaid to *countерſign* it.

COUNTERTE'NOR, S. one of the middle parts of muſic, ſo called from its being oppoſite to the *tenor*.

To COUNTERVA'IL, S. [*contra* and *valo*, Lat.] to be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to, to counterballance.

COUNTERVAI'L, S. power, weight, or value ſufficient to oppoſe any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, a compenſation.

COUNTERVI'EW, S. oppoſition, in which two perſons front each other. Figuratively, oppoſition, or a deſign which is contrary to that of another.

To COUNTERWO'RK, V. A. to endeavour to hinder another effect. To counteract.

COU'NTESS, S. [*comteſſe*, Fr.] the wife or lady of a count or earl.

COU'NTING-HOUSE, S. a place, apartment, or room where merchants and traders keep their accounts.

COU'NTLESS, Adj. innumerable, what cannot be numbered or counted.

COU'NTRY, S. [the *o* is dropped in the pronunciation, from *contrée*, Fr.] a tract of land under one governor. Thoſe parts at a diſtance from cities or courts. The place of any perſon's birth.

COU'NTRY, Adj. rude, uncultivated, ruſtic. At a diſtance from the court. *Country-dance*, ſeems to be derived from the French, *coutré*, which ſignifies that the partners ſtand oppoſite to each other; but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country people.

COU'NTRYMAN, S. one born in the ſame place with another. Figuratively, one bred at a diſtance from cities or courts. A farmer, or huſbandman.

COU'NTY, S. [*comte*, Fr.] a ſhire of the realm into which the kingdom is divided. An earldom. A count or earl. "The gallant, young and noble gentleman, the *county* Paris." *Shak.* Obſolete.

COU'PEE, S. [Fr.] a motion in dancing.

COUPLE, S. [pronounced *cupple* of *couple*, Fr.] a chain which holds dogs together. Two, A pair. Figuratively, a man and woman joined in marriage.

To CO'UPLE, V. A. [*copulo*, Lat.] to chain dogs together. Figuratively, to join two things of the ſame kind together. To join a man and woman in marriage. It has *with* before the thing joined to another. Neuterly, to join in embraces.

CO'UPLET, S. two verſes which rhime together. Figuratively, a pair.

CO'URAGE, S. [Fr. pronounced *currage*] a manly bravery which enables a perſon to undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers, ariſing from the ſenſe of his duty.

COURA'GEOUS, Adj. [*courageux*, Fr.] reſolutely bold, and ready to undertake any enterprize, though ſurrounded with difficulties.

COURA'GEOUSLY, Adv. reſolutely oppoſing difficulties and dangers.

COUR'ANT, COURANTO, S. [*courante*, Fr.] a dance conſiſting of a nimble and quick motion. Anything which is ſpread or publiſhed quickly.

CO'URIER, S. [from *courier*, Fr.] a meſſenger ſent with diſpatches from the ſtate. An expreſs.

CO'URSE, S. [the *u* is dropped and the *o* pronounced like that in *pore*] a race. Alſo the place where races are performed. A methodical procedure; a ſeries wherein the ſeveral parts compriſe the whole of any ſcience or ſyſtem. "A *courſe* of philoſophy, &c." Method of life, or train of action. Natural inclination; take your own *courſe*. A ſeries or conſequence. In Cookery, a number of diſhes placed at one time on a table In Sea affairs, the tract in which a ſhip ſails; in the plural the ſails by which ſhe is enabled to keep on her courſe. *Words of courſe*, are thoſe that are merely complimental.

To CO'URSE, V. A. to hunt. To purſue with dogs. To exerciſe in running or riding.

COU'RSER, S. a ſwift running horſe.

COU'RT, S. [the *u* is dropped, and the *o* pronounced like *o* in *pore*, *cour*, Fr.] the place or palace where a prince reſides. A hall wherein juſtice is adminiſtered. An open ſpace or area before a houſe. A ſmall place having an avenue which leads to it, and no paſſage at the other end. Figuratively, the retinue which attend on a prince. Any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical. To make *court*; the art of pleaſing or inſinuating one's ſelf into the favour of another.

To COU'RT, V. A. to woo, to ſtrive to engage the affections of a woman. Figuratively, to ſollicit. To flatter. To endeavour to inſinuate one's ſelf into the favour of another.

COUR'TEOUS, Adj. [*courtois*, Fr.] affable, polite, full of reſpect, civil.

COUR'TEOUSLY, Adv. reſpectfully, civilly, complaiſantly.

COUR'TEOUSNESS, S. civil, affable, and reſpectful behaviour.

COUR'TESAN, COUR'TEZAN, S. [*courteſane*, Fr.] an immodeſt unchaſte woman; a proſtitute.

COUR'TESY, S. [*courtoiſie*, Fr.] an affable and polite addreſs. An act of civility, or reſpect. Figuratively, with women the bending the knees, and ſinking the body in ceremony. In Law, a tenure, purely by the favour of others. *Courteſy* of England, is a right which a perſon has to an inheritance, who marries an heireſs, that has a child by him, even after both ſhe and the child are dead.

To COUR'TESY, V. N. [pronounced *curtſey*] to ſink the body by bending the knees; the method uſed by the fair ſex, to ſhew their civility.

COU'RTIER, S. one who frequents the court, or eſpouſes the meaſures of the court; one who endeavours to engage the affections of another.

COU'RTLIKE, Adj. elegant, polite, diſſembling.

COU'RTLINESS, S. elegance of manners, civility, politeneſs, diſſimulation.

CO'URTLY, Adj. relating to the court. "Excuſe ſome *courtly* ſtrains." *Pope.* Elegantly, politely.

COU'RTSHIP, S. the act of endeavouring to gain the affections of a woman.

CO'USIN, S. [pronounced *cuzin*, *couſine*, Fr.] thoſe who are born of two ſiſters, or two brothers. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, eſpecially thoſe of the privy council.

CO'W, S. [*cows*, of *cu*, Sax. *koe*, Belg.] the female of the black cattle, whoſe milk is uſed for food, and for making butter or cheeſe.

To CO'W, V. A. [contraction from *coward*] to depreſs, to keep in great ſubjection, ſo as to render a perſon timorous.

CO'WARD, S. [*couard*, Fr.] one who is timorous or afraid of oppoſing danger; adjectively, timorous to a reproachful exceſs.

CO'WARDICE, S. exceſſive timorouſneſs, or fear.

CO'WARDLINESS, S. the quality of acting like a coward.

CO'WARDLY, in the manner of a coward.

CO'WARDSHIP, S. the qualities or character of a coward. "For his *cowardſhip*, aſk Fabian." *Shak.*

CO'WISH, Adj. timorous, fearful, cowardly.

CO'WL, S. [*cugle*, Sax.] a veil worn by monks; a veſſel or two in which water is carried on a pole between two.

CO'WSLIP, S. [*cuſlippe*, Sax. ſo called, according to ſome, becauſe it reſembles the breath of cows; but according to others, becauſe its growing in paſture grounds makes it often meet a cow's lip] in Botany, a ſmall yellowiſh flower, a ſpecies of the *primroſe*.

CO'XCOMB, S. [corrupted from *cock's comb*] the red dentellated, or ſawed ſubſtance on the top of a cock's head; the top of the head. "She rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a ſtick." *Shak.* An ignorant pretender to knowledge and politeneſs.

COXCO'MICAL, Adj. foppiſh, conceited, vain. By Johnſon cenſured as a low word, and unworthy of uſe.

CO'Y, Adj. [*coi*, Fr. from *quietus*, Lat.] modeſt, reſerved; unwillingly ſubmitting to the advances of a lover.

To CO'Y, V. N. to behave with reſerve; to condeſcend with reluctance.

CO'YLY, Adv. with reſerve; with modeſty or unwillingneſs.

CO'YNESS, S. reſerve; unwillingneſs to admit the advances of a lover.

To CO'ZIN, V. A. [pronounced *cazen*, *coſe*, Scot.] cheat, trick, defraud, or impoſe on.

CO'ZENAGE, S. the act of impoſing by falſe appearances; a fraud, impoſture, or cheat.

CO'ZENER, S. a perſon who cheats or defrauds another.

CRA'B, S. [*crabba*, Sax. *krabbe*, Belg.] a roundiſh, flat, ſea ſhell fiſh; which every year loſe their ſhell, and repair that loſs by means of a juice: alſo a wild, ſour, ſmall apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a ſour, moroſe perſon. In Aſtronomy, one of the ſigns of the zodiac. See CANCER.

CRA'BBED, Adj. ſour, moroſe, void of affability. Figuratively, diſagreeable; applied to writings, not eaſy to be underſtood; difficult, or perplexing. "Whate'er the *crabbedſt* authour hath." *Hudib.* It is now compared by prefixing *more* for the comparative, and *moſt* for the ſuperlative.

CRA'BBEDLY, Adv. in a peeviſh, moroſe, and unſociable manner.

CRAB'BEDNESS, S. ſourneſs; croſſneſs; moroſeneſs; and applied to writings, difficulty to be underſtood.

CRAB'S-EYES, S. in Pharmacy and Natural Hiſtory, whitiſh bodies, from the ſize of a pea to that of a horſe-bean, rounded on one ſide and depreſſed on the other, whereby they reſemble the figure of an eye, and thence derive their name. They are found in two ſeparate bags on each ſide of the ſtomach of the crawfiſh, and are alkaline, abſorbent, and in ſome degree diuretic.

CRA'CK, S. [*crac*, Fr.] a ſudden burſting, or ſeparation. Figuratively, the chaſm made by a ſeparation of the parts of a body; the ſound made by a ſudden and quick blow; a flaw; an immodeſt woman; a boaſt, or

mething beyond the truth; a boaſter, or e that brags.

To CRA'CK, V. A. [*kraecken*, Belg.] to eak into chinks; to ſplit; to make a flaw; turn mad. Neuterly, to ſplit, to open in hinks; to make a loud noiſe by a ſudden low; to boaſt, uſed with *of*.

CRACK-BRAINED, Adj. one who is diſordered in his mind.

To CRAC'KLE, V. N. to make a low and ontinued noiſe.

CRA'DLE, S. [*cradele*, *cradel*, Sax.] a ſmall moveable bedſtead for children, and fitted with pieces of wood underneath, making the egment of a circle, by means of which it is ocked to and fro; figuratively, infancy. In urgery, a caſe in which a limb is laid, that is been lately ſet.

To CRA'DLE, V. A. to lay or rock in a radle.

CRA'FT, S. [*cræft*, Sax.] a trade or mechanic employ. Figuratively, the carrying on nd perfecting any deſign without the knowledge of thoſe whom it concerns. A kind of ow cunning.

CRA'FTILY, Adv. in a cunning crafty manner.

CRA'FTINESS, S. cunning; or the practice of ſuch artifices as may ſecure a perſon's deſigns, and hinder them from obſtruction, even from thoſe who are like to be injured by them.

CRA'FTSMAN, S. an artificer, manufacturer, tradeſman, or mechanic.

CRA'FTY, Adj. cunning; full of art, whereby a perſon over reaches another.

CRA'G, S. [*kraegbe*, Belg.] a neck, or the ſmall end of the neck. "A *crag* of mutton."

CRAG, S. [*craig*, Brit.] a rough ſteep rock. The rough rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, Adj. rugged, uneven.

CRA'GGEDNESS, S. the quality of abounding in ruggedneſs.

CRA'GGINESS, S. the ſtate of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, Adj. uneven, broken, rugged, rough.

To CRA'M, V. A. to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain; to fill with too much food; to thruſt down by force, applied to feeding turkies, &c. to thruſt in by force.

CRA'MP, S. [*krampe*, Dan. *crompon*, Fr.] in Medicine, a convulſive contraction of the muſcular part of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any reſtraint; a piece of iron bent at both ends, by which two bodies are held together.

To CRA'MP, V. A. to contract the muſculous parts; to reſtrain, confine, or obſtruct; to faſten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MP-FISH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the torpedo, a fiſh which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it, and thoſe that take it with a line and fiſhing rod. This phænomenon, may be, perhaps, accounted for from the principles of electricity.

CRA'NE, S. [*cræne*, *cran*. Sax. *garan*, Brit.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird with long feet, a long neck, and long beak, living chiefly on fiſh; an engine, with ropes and pulleys, to unload ſhips and carts; alſo an inſtrument to draw liquor out of bottles or caſks.

CRA'NIUM, S. [Lat. from κρανιον, Gr.] in Anatomy, an aſſemblage of bones, which involve and include the cerebellum and brain, commonly called the ſkull. Its figure is round, by which means it is both liable to bear blows with leſs injury, and to contain the more in its inſide. It advances out behind, is flatted on the two ſides, which form the temples, which contributes to the enlarging both the ſight and hearing.

CRA'NK, Adj. healthy, ſprightly. In Sea Language, it is applied to a ſhip, which is ſaid to be *crankſided*, when ſhe cannot bear her ſails, without danger of overſetting.

To CRA'NKLE, V. N. to run in and out; to run in meanders. "See how the river comes *crankling* in." *Shak.*

CRA'NKLES, S. an unequal ſurface; furrows occaſioned by the windings of a ſtream.

CRA'NNIED, Adj. full of holes or chinks.

CRA'NNY, S. [*cran*, *cren*, Sax.] a chink, cleft, or a ſmall narrow hole.

CRA'PE, S. [*crepa*, low Lat.] a light tranſparent manufacture, like gauze, made of raw ſilk gummed and twiſted in the mill, much uſed in mourning.

CRA'PULOUS, Adj. [*crapuloſus*, Lat.] drunk; ſick or diſordered in the head by exceſſive drinking.

To CRASH, V. N. [*ſchrantſen*, Belg.] to make a loud noiſe. Actively, to break or bruiſe by means of force. Figuratively, to drink, applied to liquor. "I pray you come and *craſh* a cup of wine." *Shak.* Warburton reads *cruſh*; Sir Thomas Hanmer obſerves, that *craſh* is the right word, and ſignifies to be merry, the ſubſtantive *craſh* being ſtill uſed in ſome countries for a merry bout; but if *craſh* according to Hanmer ſignifies by itſelf to be merry, what muſt be done with the remainder part of the ſentence? This difficulty has induced Johnſon to propoſe *crack* as the true reading; to *crack* a bottle, being a common phraſe. But as in merry bouts it is common to make a *craſh* by every one of the company's claſhing the glaſſes together, there ſeems no neceſſity of altering the reading, as it is very expreſſive of the noiſe made by ſuch a circumſtance.

CRA'SH, S. a loud, ſudden, mixed ſound, occaſioned by ſeveral things being daſhed together.

CRA'SSITUDE, S. [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] that ſtate of a fluid, which enables it to ſupport ſolid things; groſſneſs.

CRASTINA'TION, S. [*craſtino*, Lat.] the delaying a thing to another time.

CRA'VAT, S. a piece of cloth worn round the neck; a neckcloth.

To CRA'VE, [*krafian*, Sax.] to aſk a thing earneſtly. Figuratively, to aſk or wiſh eagerly for, without being ſatisfied. To require as neceſſary; to claim. Uſed with *for* before the thing required. "Once one may *crave for* love." *Shak.*

CRA'VEN, S. a cock void of courage. Figuratively, a coward.

To CRA'VEN, V. A. To render a perſon a coward, or affect with fear or cowardice.

To CRAU'NCH, V. A. to cruſh in the mouth or between the teeth.

CR'AW, S. [*croe*, Dan.] the crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

CRA'WFISH, S. [ſometimes written *crayfiſh*, from *ecreviſe*, Fr.] in natural Hiſtory, a ſmall freſh-water fiſh in the form of a lobſter. They ſhed their ſhells every year; and in order to ſupply the want of this natural armour, they moiſten their bodies with a liquor which hardens by degrees, and becomes a ſhell. At the time of their moulting, two ſtones are found included in bags, one on each ſide of their ſtomachs; improperly termed crabs-eyes by apothecaries: as theſe ſtones decreaſe in proportion to the perfection of the new ſhell, and diſappear when it is perfectly formed, they are ſuppoſed to contain the liquor, which they employ to repair their ſhells.

To CRA'WL, V. A. [*krielen*, Belg.] to move ſlowly along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move ſlowly, occaſioned by weakneſs. To move in an abject poſture, hated and deſpiſed by all; alluding to the ſerpent at the fall, which was condemned to crawl with his belly on the ground, by way of puniſhment.

CRA'YFISH, S. See CRAWFISH.

CRA'YON, [Fr.] any colour formed into a kind of pencil with which pictures are drawn. Figuratively, any deſign formed with *crayons*.

To CRA'ZE, V. A. [*ecraſer*, Fr.] to break. Figuratively, to cruſh; to diſorder the ſenſes or brain of a perſon; to make him mad.

CRA'ZEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a thing broken; weakneſs, madneſs, inſanity.

CRA'ZINESS, S. the ſtate of being mad; weakneſs, owing to brokenneſs.

CRA'ZY, Adj. [*ecraſé*, Fr.] broken. Figuratively, weak, decrepit, feeble, diſordered in mind.

To CREAK, V. N. [corrupted from *crack*] to make a harſh, ſhrill noiſe, like that of a ruſty hinge.

CRE'AM, S. [*creme*, Fr.] the thick fat ſubſtance riſing on the ſurface of milk when it has ſtood ſome time. Figuratively, the beſt or moſt valuable part of a thing.

To CRE'AM, V. N. to riſe in cream. Figuratively, to reſemble cream. "Whoſe viſages do *cream* and mantle." *Shak.* Actively, to ſkim off the cream of milk. Figuratively, to collect the flower or quinteſſence of a thing.

CRE'AM-FACED, Adj. pale, pale with fear.

CREA'MY, Adj. abounding with, or partaking of the nature of cream.

CRE'ASE, S. [*creta*, Lat.] a mark made in a thing by folding it.

To CRE'ASE, V. A. to make a mark by folding or doubling a thing.

To CREA'TE, V. A. [*creatum*, Lat.] to form out of nothing. Figuratively, to produce. To occaſion. To confer an honour. "I *create* you knights." In Law, to give a thing new qualities.

CREA'TION, S. the act of giving exiſtence to a thing which had no pre-exiſtent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles. "The *creation* of a knight or peer." The things created, the world.

CREA'TIVE, Adj. having the power to form or produce out of nothing.

CREA'TOR, S. [Lat.] the being that forms or beſtows exiſtence, or forms without any pre-exiſtent matter.

CREA'TURE, S. a being which owes its exiſtence to ſomething elſe. A created being.

CRE'DENCE, S. [Norm. Fr. *credence*, Lat.] belief, credit, the act of the mind whereby it places confidence in a perſon's claim of aſſent. Figuratively, that intitles a perſon to belief or credit. "Letters of *credence*."

CREDE'NDA, S. [Lat.] things or articles neceſſary to be believed; thoſe articles which are merely the objects of faith.

CRE'DENT, Adj. [*credens*, Lat.] credulous; believing; claiming credit; not to be diſputed. "My authority bears a *credent* bulk." *Shak.*

CREDE'NTIAL, S. [*credens*, Lat.] that which deſerves belief and credit. That which warrants a perſon's aſſuming any authority or office.

CREDIBI'LITY, S. the quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be believed or aſſented to; probability.

CRE'DIBLE, Adj. *credibilis*, [Lat.] worthy of credit or belief.

CRE'DIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to claim or deſerve belief.

CRE'DIT, S [Fr. from *credo*, Lat. to believe or aſſent to] belief of a thing. Figuratively, honour, eſteem, teſtimony, reputation. The faith repoſed in the government or private perſons by lending money at intereſt. If we conſider how the public credit of this nation has been ſupported unſhaken dur-

ing the late war, and the ſhock or entire ruction of it in France, we muſt naturally clude that a marine war is rather to the ntage than diſadvantage of theſe king- , the proper exertion of our natural gth, the ſureſt means of humbling our mies, and the beſt ſtep that can be taken r for our ſecurity, or aggrandizing the . In Commerce, it ſignifies ſomething upon truſt, and the *credit* of a perſon's unt, that on which his payments are re- ed.

To CRE'DIT, V. A. [*credo*, Lat.] to be- what a perſon ſays. Figuratively, to ft honour on a perſon. To confide in. t a perſon have goods on truſt. In Com- ce, to enter an article on the *credit* ſide of ccount.

RE'DITABLE, Adj. deſerving confi- e, or eſteem. In Commerce, that which procure truſt. Honourable, eſtimable, rable.

RE'DITABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner preſerve one's reputation.

RE'DITOR, S. [Lat.] one who lets ano- have goods or any thing on truſt. One hom a debt is due.

REDU'LITY, S. [*credulite*, Fr.] belief out evidence. Too great eaſineſs in be- ing.

RE'DULOUS, Adj. [*credulus*, Lat.] af- ing to any thing as true, without exa- ing into its truth.

RE'DULOUSNESS, S. the quality of ving or aſſenting to things too eaſily or out examination.

RE'ED, S. [from the word *credo*, the word in Latin] a brief ſummary of the ciple articles of a perſon's faith; uſed in iptural as well as political ſenſe.

To CRE'EK, V. A. [*krecke*, Belg.] to e a harſh noiſe.

RE'EK, S. [*crecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Belg.] in graphy, part of the ſea which runs into land, a port, or bay. A narrow turning inding.

RE'EKY, Adj. having many creeks and ings.

To CRE'EP, V. N. [Preter *crept*; *creopan*, .] to move with the belly to the ground, reptiles, or animals without legs, ſuch as ms and ſerpents. Figuratively, to grow g the ground, applied to vegetables. To e ſlowly, through feebleneſs. Uſed with , to proceed in a low manner, without flights or ſoaring, applied to writings; roceed without venturing into dangers. ſteal out or into a place unperceived and eard. To behave with abjectneſs; to n.

RE'EPER, S. a plant which runs along ground. An iron uſed on a kitchen e. A kind of patten worn by women in country.

CREEP'INGLY, Adv. ſlowly, like a reptile.

CRE'MOR, S. [Lat.] a milky ſubſtance, a fluid like cream. "Reduced into a chyle, or *cremor*." *Ray*.

CRE'NATED, Adj. [from *crena*, Lat.] in Botany, notched, jagged, or, in *Miller*'s phraſe, ſawed on the edges.

To CRE'PITATE, V. N. [*crepitum*, Lat.] to make a crackling noiſe.

CREPITA'TION, S. a kind of ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPUSCULOUS, Adj. glimmering, of a middle ſtate between light and darkneſs. "A crepuſculous obſcurity." *Glanv*.

CRE'SCENT, Adj. [*creſens*, Lat.] growing, increaſing, in a ſtate of increaſe.

CRES'CENT, S. the moon in her increaſing ſtate. In Heraldry, a bearing in the form of a half moon.

CRES'CIVE, Adj. increaſing, growing, improving, "*Creſſive* in his faculty." *Shak*.

CRE'SS, S. [plural *creſſes*, from *creſco*, Lat.] an herb, uſed for ſallet, the garden *creſs*, and the water *creſs* are the moſt known.

CRE'ST, S. [*creſte*, Fr. *criſta*, Lat.] the plume of feathers on the top of helmets. The comb of a cock. In Heraldry, that part of the armoury over the caſk or helmet next to the mantle, which contains the ornament. Any natural tuft on the head. Figuratively, pride, ſpirit, or courage.

CRE'STED, Adj. [*criſtatus*, Lat.] adorned with a plume, creſt; or having a tuft on the head.

CREST-FA'LLEN, Adj. diſpirited; cowed; dejected; owing to ſome ſudden accident, or fear.

CRE'STLESS, Adj. not honoured with coat-armoury; not of a genteel or noble family.

CRETA'CEOUS, Adj. [*creta*, Lat.] abounding with qualities of chalk.

CRE'VICE, S. [*crevaſe*, Fr.] a narrow opening generally applied to walls or wainſcots.

CRE'W, S. [*cruth*, Sax. *karu*, Perſ.] formerly an aſſembly, or company met together. "A noble *crew* of lords and ladies." *Fairy Queen*. At preſent applied to a ſhip's company; or to ſignify a company of low, wicked, contemptible perſons.

CRE'W, the Preter of CROW.

CRE'WEL, S. [*klewel*, Belg.] fine worſted, or yarn twiſted.

CRI'B, S. [*crybble*, Sax. *krybble*, Dan.] the rack in a ſtable, wherein hay is placed for cattle. A manger. Figuratively, the ſtall of an ox. A ſmall houſe or habitation. The cards which each party lay out for the benefit of the dealer, at the game of cribbage.

CRIB'BAGE, S. a well-known game at cards, wherein the players endeavour to make pairs,

pairs, ſequents, pairs royals, and one and thirty in playing, and to hold in their hands as many fifteens, pairs, fluſhes, and ſequences as they can.

CRI'CK, S. [*cricco*, Ital.] the noiſe made by a door with ruſty hinges. A pain and ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET, S. [*krekel*, from *kreken*, Belg.] an inſect frequenting fire-places, remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noiſe. A game which is played at with a bat and ball, from *cryce*, Sax. a ſtake. A low ſeat or ſtool, from *kriechen*, Teut. to creep.

CRI'ER, S. one who proclaims things that are loſt, or to be ſold.

CRI'ME, S. [Fr. *crimen*, Lat.] a voluntary breach of any known law. An offence. Guilt.

CRI'MELESS, Adj. free from blame; innocent.

CRI'MINAL, Adj. [from *criminis*, genitive of *crimen*, Lat.] contrary to law. Figuratively, faulty, worthy of blame. Guilty; ſubject to puniſhment for the violation of a law. In Law, oppoſed to civil. "A *criminal* proſecution."

CRI'MINAL, S. one accuſed of a breach of a known law. A perſon who has wilfully acted contrary to law.

CRI'MINALLY, Adv. in a manner which implies guilt. In a manner which deſerves blame or puniſhment.

CRIMINA'TION, S. [*criminatio*, Lat.] the accuſing a perſon of guilt, or the breach of ſome law.

CRI'MINOUS, Adj. [*criminoſus*, Lat.] chargeable with a wilful breach of any known law.

CRI'MINOUSNESS, S. wickedneſs, or a great degree of guilt.

CRI'MP, Adj. eaſily broken, crumbling; eaſily reduceable to powder.

To CRI'MPLE, V. A. to draw together in wrinkles. "*Crimpled* up."

CRI'MSON, S. [*cramoiſie*, Fr.] a deep red colour. In poetical language, uſed for any degree of a red. A bluſh. "The virgin *crimſon* of modeſty." *Shak.*

To CRI'MSON, V. A. to colour with a crimſon.

CRIM-TARTARS, are a people of Aſia, ſo called, becauſe they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in ſearch of paſtures, their houſes being drawn on carts. There are great numbers of them about Aſtrachan, which place they flock to in the winter time; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reaſon they erect huts up and down in the open fields which are made either of bull-ruſhes or reeds, being about 12 feet in diameter, of a round form, and with a hole at the top to let out the ſmoke. Their fuel is turf or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold, they cover the hut with a coarſe cloth, and ſometimes they paſs ſeveral days without ſtirring out. They a generally of ſmall ſtature, with large face little eyes, and of an olive complexion. T men are generally ſo wrinkled in their face that they look like old women. Their co mon food is fiſh dried in the ſun, which ſerv them inſtead of bread, and they eat the fle of horſes, as well as camels. Their drink water and milk, eſpecially mares milk, whi they carry about in naſty leathern ba Their garments are of coarſe grey cloth, w a looſe mantle, made of a black ſheep's ſki with a cap of the ſame. The women a cloathed in white linen, with which like they dreſs their heads, hanging a great ma Moſcovian pence about them, and there likewiſe a hole left to ſtick feathers in. for their religion, they are a ſort of Mah metans, but do not coop up their wom like the Turks.

CRI'NCUM, S. [a cant word, perha from *krinkelen*, Belg.] a cramp; or whimſ

CRI'NGE, S. a low bow; fawning; ſ vility.

To CRI'NGE, V. A. [*kriechen*, Teut. crawl on the ground] to form into wrinkl Neuterly, to behave in a ſervilely compl ſant manner. To fawn.

CRINI'GEROUS, Adj. [*criniger*] hair

To CRINKLE, V. N. [*krinckelen*, Bel to meander, to go in and out. To wrink Actively, to draw a thing into wrinkles; make a thing uneven.

CRIN'KLE, S. a wrinkle.

CRI'NNOSE, Adj. hairy.

CRINO'SITY, S. hairyneſs.

CRIP'PLE, S. [*crypel*, Sax.] one who not the proper uſe of his limbs, particul his legs.

To CRI'PPLE, V. A. to make lame or prive of the uſe of limbs.

CRIP'PLENESS, S. the ſtate of a per who has not the uſe of his limbs.

CRI'SIS, S. [κρισις, Gr. judgment] Medicine, a change in a diſorder, which ther indicates a patient's death or recov A period of time, wherein an undertakin arrived at its greateſt height. Any partic or critical period of time.

CRI'SP, Adj. [*criſpus*, Lat.] curled. dented, winding. "Leave your *criſp* ch nels." *Shak.* Dry; brittle. "The inſ ment is made more *criſp*." *Bac.*

To CRI'SP, V. A. [*criſpo*, Lat.] to c to twiſt. To run in and out, to wind. " *criſped* brooks." *Par. Loſt.* To mak thing eaſy to be broken by drying it.

CRI'SPNESS, S. eaſineſs to be broken, caſioned by dryneſs. In Cookery, brittle formed by a briſk fire.

CRI'SPY, Adj. curled, brown, and t tle.

CRITE'RION, S. [κριτηριον, Gr. κρινω, Gr. to judge] a mark or ſtandar

ch the properties of a thing may be mea-
ed and judged.

CRI'TIC, S. [κριτικος, Gr. from κρινω, to judge] a perſon qualified to point out perfection or defects of any of the pro-ions in the arts or ſciences, or to diſtin-h the beauties or defects of an author. ratively, a cenſurer, or perſon addicted nding fault.

CRI'TIC, Adj. belonging or relating to ciſm.

CRI'TIC, S. [*critique*, Fr.] a comment riticiſm on the works of an author, where-oth taſte and learning are uſed as guides. riticiſm.

To CRI'TIC, V. N. to play the critic, to e remarks on the works of an author.

CRI'TICAL, Adj. able to point out the ties and defects of any author. Nice, ex-accurate; according to the rules of cri-m. "He wrote a *critical* diſſertation." ious; cenſorious. In Medicine and Po-, that in which ſome criſis happens. *itical* times." "In ſo *critical* a junc-." *Swift.*

CRI'TICALLY, Adv. in a critical man-ſo as to diſtinguiſh beauties or defects; lly; curiouſly.

To CRI'TICISE, V. N. to diſtinguiſh ties and defects of any author. Figura-y, to find fault with, uſed with *on* or . "To *criticiſe on* his expences." *Locke.* ively, to cenſure or blame.

CRI'TICISM, S. the art of judging of ny productions. An obſervation made critic.

To CRO'AK, V. N. [*cracettan*, Sax. *cro* Ital.] to make a hoarſe noiſe like a frog, aven. Figuratively, to covet or crave.

CRO'AK, S. the noiſe like a frog, raven, row.

CRO'CEOUS, Adj. [*croceus*, Lat.] re-bling ſaffron, yellow.

CRO'CK, S. [*krulk*, Belg. *croc*, Fr.] a e cup or earthen veſſel. Figuratively, the on the outſide of a boiling pot.

CRO'CKERY, S. [from *kruick*, Belg.] en-ware in general.

CRO'CODILE, S. [*crocodilus*, Lat. from κ. Gr. ſaffron, and δειλων, Gr. fearing] atural Hiſtory, an amphibious animal, bling a lizard, covered with very hard , ſcarce vulnerable, unleſs under the , having four ſhort legs, of incredible neſs, but cannot eaſily turn itſelf. Its is very piercing on land, but very dim ter. Its colour is of a dark brown, ſpeck-with blackiſh ſpots. Its eggs, which are the ſize of thoſe of a gooſe, are laid by female to the number of 50 or 60, covered with ſand, on the water ſide, e they are hatched by the ſun. The gious fecundity of this creature, ſo dread-oth to the human race, and to the inha-ts of the water, is counter-acted by pro-vidence, in giving the male an unnatural in-ſtinct, whereby he devours his offſpring as ſoon as hatched. In Rhetoric, the word is applied to a ſophiſtical and captious kind of ar-gument, contrived to ſeduce and enſnare the unwary.

CRO'CODILINE, Adj. [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] captious, enſnaring, hypocritical.

CROFT, S. [Sax.] a field, or cloſe near or adjoining to a houſe. "I'th' hilly *croſts* that brow this bottom glade." *Milt.*

CROISA'DE, CROISA'DO, S. [*croiſade*, Fr. from *croix*, Fr. a croſs] an holy war, or expedition againſt infidels and heretics, applied to thoſe formerly carried on by the Chriſtian powers againſt the Turks, for the recovery of Paleſtine.

CRO'NY, S. [from χρονος, Fr. time] an old and very intimate acquaintance, friend, or comfidant.

CRO'OK, S. [*croc*, Fr. *crycce*, Sax.] any thing bent. A ſheep-hook, or ſhepherd's hook. A meander.

To CRO'OK, V. A. [*krocken*, Belg.] to bend, ſo as to reſemble a hook. Figuratively, to pervert or wreſt.

CRO'OKED, Adj. [*crochu*, Fr.] bent, formed into an angle or hook. Winding. Perverſe, bad.

CRO'OKEDLY, Adv. untowardly, perverſely, ſo as to be bent.

CRO'OKEDNESS, S. the bending of a body, whereby it deviates from a ſtrait or perpendicular line. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, from any of its limbs being diſtorted. Perverſity of mind or temper.

CRO'P, S. [*crap*, Sax.] the craw of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digeſtion.

CRO'P, S. [*croppas*, Sax. an ear of corn] the higheſt part or end of a thing. The quantity of corn collected in a harveſt. The product of a field. Any thing cut off.

To CRO'P, V. A. to cut or lop off the top or ends of a thing; to ſhorten or conſume in eating. "My goats *crop* the flow'ry thyme." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to yield or produce a harveſt.

CRO'PSICK, Adj. ſick by exceſſive eating or drinking.

CRO'SIER, S. [*croſier*, Fr.] the paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop.

CRO'SLET, S. [*croiſſelet*, Fr.] a ſmall or little croſs. "An unfiniſh'd di'mond *croſslet.*" *Gay.*

CRO'SS, S. [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital.] an inſtrument on which malefactors were executed among the Romans; as this puniſhment was inflicted only on the moſt abject perſons, our Saviour's dying in this manner muſt heighten his ſufferings, and when duly reflected on, throw light on the expreſſions of its ignominy, often occurring in Scripture. Croſs is alſo the enſign of the Chriſtian religion. The ſign made by the prieſt on the forehead

forehead of a perſon when baptized. Figuratively, any thing which is contrary to a perſon's wiſhes, and is a trial of his patience. Money, ſo called becauſe marked on the reverſe with a croſs.

CR'OSS, Adj. oppoſed to a perſon's wiſhes. Perverſe. Peeviſh, diſpleaſed about trifles. Reciprocal, on each ſide, interchanging. "A *croſs* match."

CRO'SS, Prep. interſecting from one ſide to another. In Riding, having one leg on each ſide of a horſe. "*Croſs* the horſe."

To CROSS, V. A. to lay one body or line ſo as to form angles with another. To ſign with a *croſs*. In Commerce, to cancel an article, by drawing two black lines over each other, from oppoſite corners. To go over a river, road, &c. To oppoſe the deſigns of another. To contradict. Neuterly, to lie on one another, ſo as to form angles. To be inconſiſtent with, joined to *with*.

CRO'SS-BOW, S. an engine made of a bow fixed acroſs a piece of wood, uſed in ſhooting deer, &c. it will carry a bullet and do execution at a conſiderable diſtance.

CRO'SS-GRAINED, Adj. the grain of the branch ſhooting forward, and croſſing that of the trunk. Figuratively, peeviſh, perverſe, troubleſome.

CRO'SSLY, Adv. athwart, oppoſite, contrary, untowardly.

CRO'SS-ROW, S. the alphabet; ſo called from a croſs's being put at the beginning of it.

CRO'SS-WAY, S. a ſmall path interſecting a main road or way.

CRO'TCH, S. [*croc*, Fr.] a hook. "Some called it his fork, and ſome his *crotch*." *Bac.*

CRO'TCHET, S. [*crochet*, Fr.] in Muſic, one of the notes and marks of time, it is equal to half a minim or double quaver. In Building, a ſupport, or piece of wood fitted into another to ſuſtain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, device, or whim.

To CRO'UCH, V. N. [*crocha*, Fr. crooked] to ſtoop low, applied to the poſture of beaſts. Figuratively, to ſtoop to a perſon in a fawning and ſervile manner.

CRO'UP, S. [*crouppe*, Fr.] the rump of a fowl. The buttocks of a horſe.

CRO'W, S. [*crawe*, Sax. *kraye*, Belg.] a black bird feeding on carrion. *To pluck a crow*, is to contend or diſpute with a perſon. A ſtrong iron bar uſed as a lever, to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, &c. alſo the noiſe made by a cock.

To CRO'W, V. N. [Preter, *I crew*, *crowed*, or *have crowed*, from *crawan*, Sax.] to make a loud ſhrill noiſe like a cock. Figuratively, to boaſt, bully, or puff.

CRO'WD, S. [*cruth*, Sax.] a great number of people cloſe together. Figuratively, the mob or lower ſort of people. A fiddle, from *crwth*, Brit.

To CRO'WD, V. A. to fill a place with people. To force a great many things into the ſame place. To preſs cloſe together. In the marine, joined to *ſail*, to ſpread all the *ſails* wide upon the yards for the ſake of expedition. Neuterly, to go in great multitudes. To thruſt among many others, joined with *in*.

CRO'WDER, S. a word ſeldom uſed.

CRO'WN, S. [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Belg.] an ornament of ſtate worn on the head by monarchs. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, &c. worn on the head; a reward for a meritorious deed; royalty; a kingdom; the top of any thing, but particularly the head. "The ſteepy *crowns* of the bare mountains." *D.* that part of a hat which covers the head. A piece of money, worth five ſhillings; honour, ornament, completion.

To CRO'WN, V. A. to place a crown on the head to dignify, to reward, to perfect, to complete.

CRO'WN-OFFICE, S. an office under the king's bench.

CRO'WN-WORKS, S. in fortification, an out-work running into the field, in order to cover the other works of a place, &c. It conſiſts of two demi-baſtions at the extremities, and an entire baſtion in the middle with curtains.

CRU'CIAL, Adj. [from *crucis*, Lat.] reſembling or in form of a croſs.

To CRU'CIATE, V. A. [*cruciatum*, Lat.] to torture or torment.

CRU'CIBLE, S. [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] a little veſſel uſed by refiners, chemiſts, and others, to melt metals, &c. in.

CRUCIFI'ER, S. one who fixes another to a croſs; one who crucifies.

CRU'CIFIX, S. [*crucifixus*, Lat.] a croſs whereon the crucifixion of Jeſus Chriſt is preſented.

CRU'CIFI'XION, S. the act of nailing to a croſs, or crucifying.

To CRU'CIFY, V. A. [*crucifigo*] to fix a perſon on a croſs; to execute a perſon on the croſs.

CRU'DE, Adj. [*crudus*, Lat.] raw, undreſſed; unaltered by any proceſs or preparation; unfiniſhed; not brought to perfection; not properly examined by the mind; imperfect, unpoliſhed, inadequate, unreſined.

CRU'DELY, Adv. without any preparation; without conſideration; groſs.

CRU'DENESS, S. unripeneſs, imperfection, indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY, S. rawneſs, unripeneſs, indigeſtion.

CRU'DY, Adj. curdled, coagulated, chill. "*Crudy* vapours." *Shak.*

CRU'EL, Adj [*crudelis*, Lat.] void of mercy, or pity, and delighted in the ſufferings of others. Figuratively, implacable, inveterate, ſevere.

CRU'ELLY, Adv. in an inhuman

er, wherein the tortures of others are be-held with delight and joy.

CRU'ELNESS, S. the exerciſe of cruelty barbarity towards another.

CRU'ELTY, S. a ſavage diſpoſition; de-ghting in the ſufferings of another.

CRU'ENTATE, Adj. [*cruentatus*, Lat.] eared with blood. "The *cruentate* cloth." *Granville.*

CRU'ET, S. [*kruicke*,] Pelg.] a phial for inegar, oil, or muſtard.

CRU'ISE, S. [*croiſe*, Fr. *kruiſs*, Belg.] a yage made up and down a coaſt to guard it om any attack.

To CRU'ISE, V. N. to ſail to and fro ut a coaſt without any certain deſtina-on.

CRU'ISER, S. a ſhip that ſails to and fro queſt of an enemy's ſhips.

CRU'M, CRU'MB, S [*cruma*, Sax. *kruyme*, lg.] the ſoft part of bread, oppoſed to the uſt. Figuratively, a ſmall particle, or t.

To CRU'MBLE, V. N. [*kruymmelen*, lg. *krummelen*, Teut.] to break into ſmall eces. Neuterly, to fall into ſmall pieces, plied to dry bodies, whoſe particles ſepa-e of themſelves.

CRUM'MY, Adj. reſembling the crum bread; ſoft, plump, or fleſhy. "A mmy dame."

CRU'MPLING, S. a ſmall degenerate nd of apple.

CRU'PPER, S. [from *croupe*, Fr.] that rt of the furniture of a horſe that reaches m the ſaddle to the tail.

To CRU'SH, V. A. [*ecraſer*, Fr.] to break to eces; by ſqueezing; to preſs with force. Fi uratively, to depreſs, ſubdue, or deſtroy by rce. Neuterly, to thicken, to condenſe, a nearer approach of the particles, and ening the pores of the body.

CRU'SH, S. the deſtruction of a thing by ans of force; by ſqueezing; colliſion; de-uction.

CRU'ST, S. [*cruſta*, Lat.] the hard exter-l ſurface of a body; the caſe which con ns the materials of a pye or pudding; the rd part of bread; a piece of the outer or rd ſurface of a loaf.

To CRU'ST, V. A. to cover with a hard ſe; to have its external ſurface hardened

CRUSTA'CEOUS, Adj. being covered th a ſhell, applied to fiſh. "Lobſters, abs, and others of the *cruſtaceous* kinds." *Ray.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS, S. the quality of ving ſhells.

CRU'STILY, Adv. moroſely, peeviſhly.

CRU'STINESS, S. the hardeſt part of ead; peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY, Adj. having a hard ſurface. guratively, not eaſily prevailed on, moroſe.

CRU'TCH, S. [*cricce*, Sax. *croce*, Fr.] a ſupport placed under the arm-pits, and uſed by lame perſons to walk with.

To CRY', V. N. [*crier*, Fr.] to ſpeak with loudneſs. To ſpeak to, with great ſorrow; uſed with *to* or *unto*. To proclaim; to exclaim, or ſpeak loudly againſt; to ſpeak with a mournful tone, attended with tears; to make a ſqualling, to weep or ſhed tears. In hunting, to yelp. Joined to *out*, to ſcream, or make a ſhriek. To complain loudly. To blame or cenſure, uſed with *of*, *againſt*, or *upon*. To be in labour. "Is ſhe *crying out*?" *Shak.* Actively, to give notice that any thing that is loſt or to be ſold. Joined to *down*, to depreciate or undervalue; to forbid; to overbear. "I'll to the king—and quite *cry down*—this Ipſwich fellow's impudence." *Shak.* Joined to *up*, to praiſe, or increaſe the value of a thing by applauſe. To raiſe the price of a thing by proclamation.

CRY', S. [*cri*, Fr.] lamentation, ſhriek, ſcream, clamour, or outcry; a proclamation; the manner in which the hawkers proclaim what commodity they ſell. "The *cries* of London." Figuratively, the favour of the multitude; acclamation. "The *cry* went once for thee." *Shak.* The method of utterance, of animals to expreſs their wants, &c. In hunting, the yelping of dogs.

CRY'PTIC, CRY'PTICAL, Adj [κρυπτω, Gr.] dark, obſtruſe, ſecret, hidden.

CRY'PTICALLY, Adv. in a dark, hidden, private manner. Uſed by Boyle by miſtake, for *critically*. "Without *cryptically* diſtinguiſhing it."

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, S. [from κρυπτω, and γραφω, Gr.] the art of writing in ſecret characters.

CRY'STAL, S. [κρυσταλλος, Gr. ice] in natural hiſtory, a hard, tranſparent, colourleſs ſtone compoſed of ſimple plates, giving fire with ſteel, ſuppoſed by ſome to be formed of dew, coagulated by nitre. Iſland *cryſtal*, is a genuine ſpar, of an extreme pure, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots. It has the remarkable property of a double refraction, for when laid over a black line, drawn on paper, it ſhows two lines of the ſame colour and thickneſs, and running parallel to each other at a certain diſtance. This phænomenon is ſolved by Mr. Benjamin Martin, in his experimental lectures. *Cryſtal* glaſs, is that which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs. In chemiſtry, applied to expreſs ſalts, or other matters, congealed in the manner of a *cryſtal*.

CRY'STAL, Adj. conſiſting of *cryſtal*; bright, clear, ſhining, tranſparent. "*Cryſtal* ſtreams." *Dryd.*

CRY'STALLINE, Adj. [*cryſtallinus*, Lat.] conſiſting of cryſtal, bright, clear, tranſparent. *Cryſtalline* humour, in anatomy, the ſecond humour of the eye, lying behind the uvea.

It is convex on both ſides, and is covered with a fine coat called the aranea.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, S. in chemiſtry, a combination of ſaline particles in the form of a cryſtal, variouſly modified according to the nature of the ſalts. A maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

To CRYSTALLI'ZE, V. A. to form into a maſs reſembling cryſtals; to coagulate.

CU'B, S. [from *cubo*, Lat.] the young of a bear or fox; ſometimes uſed for the offſpring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

To CU'B, V. A. to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear. Figuratively, to be delivered, applied to a woman in contempt or reproach.

CUBA, an iſland of North America, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely maſters of it, they have rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The ſoil is not extremely fertile, but there are paſtures ſufficient to feed a great number of beeves, ſheep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are ſeveral ſorts of mines in the mountains, and foreſts full of game. The produce is ſugar-canes, ginger, caſſia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the iſland from eaſt to weſt, but, near the coaſt, the land is generally plain. Here are a great many rivulets, which run down from the hills to the north and ſouth, but they have a very ſhort courſe. The air is pretty temperate and wholeſome, and here are cedar-trees ſo large, that canoes made of them will carry 50 men. Between St. Jago and St. Salvadore there is a valley full of round ſtones, which, upon occaſion, might ſerve for great guns; Havannah is the capital town, and is ſeated on the weſtern ſide of the iſle, next Florida. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This iſland is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 50 W. of Hiſpaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CU'BATURE, S. the finding or diſcovering the ſolid contents of a body.

CU'BE, S. [κυβος, Gr. a die] in geometry, a ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix equal ſquare ſides. In arithmetic, a number ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number by its root.

CU'BIC, or CU'BICAL, Adj. belonging or relating to a cube.

CU'BICALNESS, S. the ſtate of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARY, Adj [*cubiculum*, Lat.] fitted for lying down. "Changed their *cubiculary* beds into diſcubitory." *Brown.*

CU'BIFORM, Adj. in the form of a cube.

CU'BIT, S. [*cubitus*, Lat. an elbow] a meaſure in uſe among the antients, which was the diſtance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

CU'BITAL, Adj. containing the meaſure of a cubit.

CU'CKING-STOOL, S. [from *coquina*, Fr. and *ſtool*] a chair for plunging women into the water, as a puniſhment for ſcolding.

CU'CKOLD, S. [*cocu*, Fr] one whoſe wife has violated the marriage bed.

To CU'CKOLD, V. A. to lay with another man's wife; to lay with another man tho' married.

CU'CKOLDLY, Adv. like a *cuckold*. Figuratively, mean, baſe, ſneaking.

CU'CKOLDOM, S. the ſtate or condition of a *cuckold*.

CU'CKOO, S. [*cwccow*, Brit. *cocu*, Fr] in natural hiſtory, a bird, which appears in the ſpring, which ſeeks the eggs of other birds, and lays her own to be hatched in their ſtead; hence it was uſual to give the huſband a ſign of the approach of an adulterer by crying *cuckoo*, hence in proceſs of time it was uſual to call the perſon whoſe bed was defiled, a *cuckold*.

CU'CULLATE, CU'CULLATED, Adj. [*cucullatus*, Lat.] hooded. Reſembling a hood.

CU'CUMBER, [pronounced *cowcumber*, from *concombre*, Fr.] in Botany, hath male and female flowers, at a diſtance, on the ſame plant, with a bell-ſhaped empaleme of one leaf, terminated with five briſtles. The flowers are bell-ſhaped, with one petal cut into five oval rough ſegments. The male flowers have three ſhort ſtamina; the female flowers have none, but have three ſmall pointed filaments without ſummits. The germen is ſituated under the flower, ſupports a ſhort cylindrical ſtyle, and becomes an oblong fleſhy fruit, with three cells including many oval ſeeds. It is ranked by Linnæus in the 10th ſect. of his 21ſt claſs; and by Tournefort in the 7th ſect. of his firſt. The ſpecies are three.

CU'D, S. [*cud*, Sax.] the inſide of the throat. The food kept by a cow in the firſt ſtomach, which is chewed a ſecond time.

CU'DDEN, CUDDY, S. a clown, a ſtupid aukward, ruſtic fellow.

To CUD'DLE, V. A. to lye cloſe; to ſquat, to hug, to embrace cloſely.

CU'DGEL, S. [*kudſe*, Belg.] a ſtick to ſtrike with.

To CUD'GEL, V. A. to beat with a ſtick. To think deeply or intimately on a thing. "*Cudgel* thy brains no more." *Shak.*

CU'E, S. [*queue*, Fr. a tail] the tail, the end. A hint. "Give them their *cue* to attend." *Swift.* The part which a perſon is to play in his turn. "Were it my *cue* to fight

ght." *Shakesp.* Humour, temper, diſpoſition. I am not in the proper *cue*.

CU'FF, S. [*zuffa*, Ital.] a box or ſtroke given with the fiſt.

CU'FF, S. [*coeffe*, Fr.] a part of the ſleeve which is turned back again from the fiſt.

CU'IRASS, S. [*cuiraſſe*, Fr.] a part of defenſive armour made of iron covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

CU'LINARY, S. [*culina*, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen; belonging or uſed in cookery.

To CU'LL, V. A. [*cueillir*, Fr.] to pick, chooſe or ſelect from a great many.

CU'LLER, S. one who picks, ſelects, or chooſes a thing from a great many others.

CU'LLY, S. [*coglione*, Ital.] a man deceived, impoſed upon, or ſeduced by ſharpers, or proſtitutes.

To CU'LLY, V. A. to deceive, ſeduce, or impoſe upon.

CULMI'FEROUS, Adj. [*culmus*, Lat.] in botany, applied to ſuch plants as have a ſmooth, jointed ſtalk, uſually hollow; and have their ſeeds contained in chaffy huſks; ſuch as wheat, barley, oats, *&c.*

To CU'LMINATE, V. N. [*culmen*, Lat. the top] in Aſtronomy, to be at its greateſt altitude; to be in its meridian.

CULMINA'TION, S. in Aſtronomy, the tranſit of a ſtar over the meridian.

CULPABI'LITY, S. the quality which ſubjects a perſon or thing to blame.

CU'LPABLE, Adj. [*culpabilis*, Lat.] deſerving blame, blameable.

CU'LPABLENESS, S. that which renders a perſon deſerving of blame.

CU'LPABLY, Adv. ſo as to deſerve blame.

CU'LPRIT, S. a malefactor or criminal. "Then firſt the *culprit* anſwered." *Dryd.* A perſon guilty of any offence.

CU'LTER, S. [Lat.] the iron of a plough which cuts the ground perpendicular to the ploug-ſhare; commonly ſpelt *coulter*.

To CU'LTIVATE, V. A. [*cultiver*, Fr.] to promote the fertility of the earth by manuring it, or other methods of huſbandry. Figuratively, to improve by education and ſtudy.

CULTIVA'TION, S. the act of improving land by huſbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education, improvement in any particular ſcience.

CU'LTURE, S. [*cultura*, Lat.] the act of cultivating the ground. Figuratively, improvement by education and ſtudy. Improvement in any branch of learning. The eradicating or rooting out any vice from the mind.

To CU'LTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to cultivate; to manure, till, or improve ſoil by other methods of huſbandry. Uſed by Thomſon, without other authority.

CU'LVER, S. [*culfre*, Sax.] a pigeon. "Born on liquid wing, the *culver* ſhoots." *Thomſon.*

CU'LVERIN, S. [*colouvrine*, Fr.] a ſlender piece of ordnance or artillery.

To CU'MBER, V. A. [*kommeren*, Belg.] to hinder by its weight. To put a perſon to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight, or length. Figuratively, to load with ſomething uſeleſs. To diſturb, diſtreſs, or involve in difficulties.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Scotland, and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Iriſh ſea, on the S. by Lancaſhire, and on the E. by Weſtmorland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains 14820 houſes, 88920 inhabitants, 1 city, 14 market-towns, 58 pariſhes, and ſends 6 members to parliament. The air is ſharp and cold, and the land for the moſt part hilly. It yields plenty of fiſh, fleſh, and fowls, with abundance of large ſalmon. The principal mountains are, Skiddow, which is very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the moſt northern part of the county; it is watered by ſeveral rivers, beſides lakes and meres; and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. In this county, near Keſwick, are mines of black lead, which, if not the only ones in the world, are certainly the beſt. Beſides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. Carliſle is the principal town.

CU'MBERSOME, Adj. occaſioning great trouble. Burthenſome, perplexing. Unweildly.

CU'MBROUS, Adj. troubleſome, vexatious, burthenſome, heavy, diſagreeable.

To CU'MULATE, V. A. [*cumulatum*, ſupine of *cumulo*, Lat.] to add one thing to another; to heap together.

CUMULA'TION, S. the act of heaping things on one another.

CUNCTA'TION, S. [*cunctatio*, Lat.] the act of deferring the doing of a thing to another time. Sometimes delay, in a good ſenſe. "Celerity ſhould always be contempered with *cunctation*." *Brown.*

CU'NEAL, Adj. [from *cuneus*, Lat.] relating to, reſembling or having the ſhape of a wedge.

CU'NEATED, Part. [*cuneus*, Lat.] in the form of a wedge.

CUN'NING, Adj. [from *connan*, Sax.] learned, knowing, wiſe. Performed with ſkill; curious. "Thou *cunnin'ſt* pattern of excelling nature." *Shakeſp.* Figuratively, ſly; deſigning; crafty; artful. *Cunning* man, is vulgarly uſed for a conjurer.

CUN'NING, S. [*conninge*, Sax.] artifice; deceit; ſuperior talents of mind, employed in deceiving others. Art, ſkill, knowledge, penetration.

CUN'NINGLY, Adv. in a ſly, crafty manner, including the idea of deceiving another.

CUN'NINGNESS, S. craftineſs, ſlyneſs. The quality of carrying on a deſign againſt another, without his diſcovery, till he feels the effects of it.

CU'P, S. [*cuppe*, Sax.] a ſmall veſſel to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a *cup*. In the plural *cups*, an entertainment of drinking.

To CU'P, V. A. to bleed a perſon by fixing a cupping-glaſs to the place.

CUP'BOARD, S. a place fitted with ſhelves and a door in which victuals, &c. are placed.

To CUP'BOARD, S. to put or place in a *cupboard*. To hoard. "Still *cupboarding* the viand." *Shakeſp.*

CU'POLA, S. [Ital.] in Architecture, the round of the top of the dome of a church, reſembling a *cup* inverted; called alſo a lanthorn.

CUP'PER, S. one who applies a cupping glaſs, and cups.

CUP'PING, S. the applying a cupping-glaſs for the diſcharge of blood, &c. by the ſkin.

CUP'PING-GLASS, S. a glaſs veſſel, which having its air rarified, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied, to expand itſelf, and bring with it ſuch humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards diſcharged by a ſcarifier, which by means of a ſpring enter the ſkin at the ſame time.

CU'R, S. [*korre*, Belg.] a degenerate, worthleſs kind of dog. Uſed alſo as a term of reproach for a man.

CU'RABLE, Adj. that which may be healed or cured.

CU'RABLENESS, S. the poſſibility of being healed.

CU'RACY, S. the employment of a clergyman, who does the duty of another for a certain ſalary.

CU'RATE, S. a clergyman who does the duties of another for a certain ſalary. A pariſh prieſt.

CU'RATIVE, Adj. relating to a cure. Able to recover from a diſorder, oppoſed to preſervative. "Both preſervative and *curative*." *Arbuth.*

CU'RATOR, S. [Lat.] a perſon who has the cure and ſuperintendance of a thing, or perſon.

CU'RB, S. [*courber*, Fr. to bend] an iron chain faſtened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, uſed to manage a hard mouthed horſe. Figuratively, a reſtraint put on the inclinations of a perſon. A hard and callous tumour, running along the inſide of a horſe's hoof, or that part of the hoof which is oppoſite to the leg of the lame ſide.

To CU'RB, V. A. to manage a horſe by means of a curb. Figuratively, to check or reſtrain the paſſions.

CU'RD, S. [*kruden*, Belg.] the thickening, coagulating, or clotting of any liquor generally applied to that of milk, occaſioned by mixing runnet with it.

To CUR'DLE, V. N. to grow into clots, to grow thick. Actively, to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate. Figuratively, uſed for the chill or ſenſation of cold arriſing from a ſtagnation of blood cauſed by fear.

CU'RDY, Adj. coagulated; clotted; thick.

CURE, S. [*cura*, Lat.] a remedy; the recovering from a diſeaſe. The employment of a curate.

To CURE, V. A. [*curo*, Lat.] to heal a wound; to recover from a diſeaſe. In Cookery, to preſerve from corrupting by ſalting. Figuratively, to remedy any diſorder of the mind, to reform from vice.

CU'RELESS, Adj. without remedy; not to be cured.

CU'RER, S. a healer, or phyſician; one who cures.

CU'RFEW, S. [*couvre feu*, Fr. cover the fire] an evening bell, on the ſound of which every man was obliged to extinguiſh his fire and candle, in the time of William the Conquerer. Figuratively, any bell which tolls conſtantly in the night time. A cover for a fire.

CURIO'SITY, S. a propenſity to enquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them. Figuratively, an act of curioſity, a nice experiment. A rarity.

CU'RIOUS, Adj. [*curioſus*, Lat.] diſpoſed to enquire into novelties. Attentive to, or diligent. "*Curious of* antiquities." *Dryd.* Accurate, without impropriety. "Men were not *curious* what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed." *Shakeſp.* Exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat; compoſed with great care. Rigid, ſevere, ſtrict. "*Curious* cannot be with you." *Shak.*

CU'RIOUSLY, Adj. in an inquiſitive, accurate, or elegant manner. Captiouſly.

CUR'L, S. a ringlet of hair formed into a kind of ring. Figuratively, a wave, or waving line.

To CU'RL, V. A. [*cyrlan*, Sax.] to place the hair in circles. To writhe, or twiſt round. To dreſs with curls. Neutrally, to form itſelf into ringlets, or circular lines. To twiſt.

CURMU'DGEON, S. [a corrupt pronunciation and ſpelling of *cœur mechant*, Fr. a bad heart] one who is void of generoſity, a niggardly or avaritious perſon. A miſer.

CURMU'DGEONLY, Adv. avariciouſly, covetouſly. After the manner of a curmudgeon.

CU'RRANT, S. in Botany, the tree has prickles; the flower have five petals expanded in the form of a roſe, the germen ariſes from the center of the flower, becom[es] a gl[obe]

globular fruit, and are white, red, or black, duced in bunches. Likewiſe a ſmall ied grape. See CORINTH.

CU'RRENCY, S. circulation; paſſing d acknowledged as legal, applied to money bills. General reception. Figuratively, ency of ſpeech, eaſineſs of utterance. nſtant flow, uninterrupted courſe.

CU'RRENT, Adj. [*currens*, Lat.] paſſ-g, circulating from hand to hand, legal, plied to money. Generally received, ap-ed to opinions. Popular, faſhionable. ſſable, or to be admitted. "No excuſe rent." *Shak.* What is now paſſing, "the *rent* expences."

CUR'RENT, S. a running ſtream. In vigation, a progreſſive motion of the wa- of the ſea.

CUR'RENTLY, Adv. in a conſtant mo-n. Without oppoſition; generally.

CU'RRIER, S. [*corriere*, Ital. *coriarius*, t.] one who dreſſes leather.

CUR'RISH, Adj. like a cur; ſnappiſh, urelſome, ſnarling.

To CU'RRY, V. A. [*conrayer*, Fr.] to ſs leather, *&c.* To rub a horſe with a ub, to ſmooth his hide, promote circula-n. Figuratively, to tickle, or flatter, ed to *with*. "I would *curry with* maſter llow." *Shak.* To *curry favour with*, is ſtrive to gain the eſteem of another by ial ſervices.

CU'RRYCOMB, S. an iron inſtrument with iron teeth or wires, uſed to dreſs a ſe.

To CU'RSE, V. A. [*curſian*, Sax.] to h a perſon ill; to deſire deſtruction. To ſt, or torment. "To be *curſed* with h a wife."

CU'RSE, S. the action of wiſhing or pray- for any tremenduous evil to another. e act of devoting to torment. Affliction, fery.

CU'RSED, Part. under a curſe. Figura-ly, hated, deteſtable. Unholy, impious, fled by a curſe. Vexatious, troubleſome. metimes uſed only to expreſs the ſuperla- degree, as "*Curſed* dirty," *curſed* ad."

CU'RSEDLY, Adv. miſerably; ſhame-y, prodigiouſly, abominably.

CU'RSITOR, S. [Lat.] an officer belong- to the court of Chancery, who makes original writs. There are 24, having particular ſhires allotted them, for ch they make ſuch writs as are required.

CU'RSORILY, Adv. in a haſty inatten- manner.

CURSO'RINESS, S. haſte, want of at-ion.

CU'RSORY, Adj. [*curſorius*, Lat.] haſty; k; careleſs; inattentive.

CU'RST, Adj. [*korſel*, Belg.] froward; ling; miſchievous.

To CU'RTAIL, V. A. [*kertelen*, Belg. to cut. *Accortare*, Ital. *curto*, Lat. Johnſon, who perhaps did not know the Dutch derivation, imagines that the antient word *curtal*, which he acknowledges to be the moſt proper, being commonly applied to dogs, who had their *tails* cut, and were thence called *curtail* dogs, was vulgarly conceived to mean *to cut the tail*, and was thence ſpelt *curtail*] to cut off; to ſhorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expences. Uſed with *of* before the thing ſhortened or cut off.

CU'RTAIN, S. [*courtine*, Fr. *cortina*, Ital. Span. and Lat.] a cloth hung before a window, or round a bed, and running on an iron rod, by which means it is ſpread, or contracted, made uſe of to exclude the light, or air, or to conceal any thing. To *draw a curtain*, is to ſpread it ſo before a thing that it cannot be ſeen; but when it is ſpread *before*, to *draw*, is uſed for to contract it, ſo as an object may be ſeen, which was before hid by it; this is more properly to undraw. In fortification, that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two baſtions. A *curtain lecture*, is a reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

To CU'RTAIN, V. A. to furniſh with *curtains*.

CURTA'TION, S. [*curtatum*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planet's diſtance from the ſun.

CUR'VATED, Adj. [*curvatus*, Lat.] bent, crooked.

CURVATION, S. the act of bending or crooking.

CUR'VE, Adj. [*curvus*, Lat.] crooked, bent, formed from a ſtraight ſurface to an angular one.

CUR'VE, S. any thing bent. A bending. In Geometry, a line whoſe points extend different ways, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

To CUR'VE, S. to bend, to crook, to fold.

To CUR'VET, V. N. [*corvetare*, Ital.] to bound, leap or jump; to friſk, to grow wanton.

To CUR'VET, S. [ſee CORVET] in the manege, a leap, or bound. A frolic, or a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR, Adj. [from *curvus*, Lat. and *linea*, Lat.] conſiſting of crooked lines.

CUR'VITY, S. crookedneſs.

CU'SHION, S. [*kuſſen*, Belg. *couſſin*, Fr.] a caſe of ſilk, &c. ſtuffed placed on the ſeat of a chair to render the ſeat eaſy.

CU'SHIONED, Adj. ſupported by or ſeated on a cuſhion.

CU'STARD, S. [*ewſtard*, Brit.] a kind of paſtry made with milk, eggs, and ſugar, which are thickened into a maſs either by baking or boiling.

CU'STODY, S. [*cuſtodia*, Lat.] confinement in priſon; reſtraint. Figuratively, the

the charge or keeping of a perſon. Defence, preſervation, ſecurity.

CU'STOM, S. [*couſtume*, Fr.] habitual practice; faſhion; an eſtabliſhed manner; a great run of trade. In Law, a right or law not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been and is daily practiſed. A tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Cuſtom-houſe*, is the place where thoſe taxes are paid.

CU'STOMABLE, Adj. commonly practiſed.

CU'STOMABLY, Adv. according to the common practice.

CU'STOMARILY, Adv. commonly, generally, frequently.

CU'STOMARINESS, S. frequency of repetition, commonneſs.

CU'STOMARY, Adj. agreeable to the practice of a majority; habitual; uſual.

CU'STOMED, Adj. uſual, common, frequently practiſed.

CU'STOMER, S. one who purchaſes any thing of a tradeſman. A common woman. "I marry her! what, a *cuſtomer!*" *Shak.* This ſenſe is now obſolete.

To CU'T, V. A. [preter and participle paſſive *cut*, from *couteau*, Fr. a knife] to enter or divide with a ſharp edged inſtrument. Figuratively, to hew; to carve; to wound. In Gaming, to ſeparate a pack of cards, by taking off ſome of them from the others; to interſect; to *cut down*, to fell, or hew. Figuratively, to excell or ſurpaſs. "He *cuts down* the fineſt orator." *Addiſ.* *To cut off*, to ſeparate from the other parts by a ſharp inſtrument. Figuratively, to deſtroy, to put to an untimely death. *To cut out*, to ſhape, to form, to contrive, to fit, to debar, to excel. *To cut ſhort*, to hinder from proceeding by a ſudden interruption, to deprive, defraud, or abridge of an uſual allowance. *To cut up*, to carve or divide a joint, or fowl properly. Neuterly, to make its way by dividing, or forcing a paſſage through all obſtructions. To perform the operation, for extracting the ſtone. To interfere; "a horſe that *cuts*." *To cut a feather*, is applied to a well-bowed ſhip, which preſſes the water ſo ſwiftly as to make it foam and ſwell; *to cut a ſail*, is to unfurl and let it fall down.

CU'T, Part. prepared, fit, or proper for uſe.

CUT, S. the effect of a ſharp inſtrument. A channel made by art. A ſmall piece, or ſhred. *A ſhort cut*, a ſhort way, by which ſome winding is cut off. A picture taken from a copper-plate. That part of a pack of cards divided from the reſt. Faſhion, or ſhape of cloaths or dreſs.

CUTA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *cutis*, Lat.] relating to the ſkin.

CU'TICLE, S. [*cuticula*, Lat.] the outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin, which ariſes on the application of a bliſter plaſter. When examined through a microſcope, it ſeems made up of ſeveral layers of exceeding ſmall ſcales, covering one another; according to *Lewenhoeck*, each of the ſcales has 500 excretory ducts, and a grain of ſand will cover 250 ſcales and 1250000 pores through which we perſpire. Figuratively, a thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

CUTI'CULAR, Adj. belonging to the ſkin.

CU'TLASS, S. [*coutelaſs*, Fr. ſometimes written *cutlace*] a broad cutting ſword.

CU'TLER, S. [from *couteau*, Fr. a knife] one who makes and ſells knives, &c.

CUT-PURSE, S. a thief, a robber, a pick-pocket.

CU'TTER, S. a perſon, or inſtrument which cuts any thing; a nimble veſſel; the fore teeth. An officer in the exchequer, who provides wood for the tallies, cuts the ſtick paid upon them, and caſts them into the court to be written upon.

CU'T-THROAT, S. a murderer.

CU'T-THROAT, Adj. cruel, barbarous, inhuman.

CU'TTING, S. a ſhread or piece ſeparated by a ſharp inſtrument.

CY'CLOD, S. [κυκλος, Gr. a circle, and ειδος, Gr. a form or ſhape] a geometrical curve formed by the line which a nail, in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, when the wheel revolves in a right line.

CYCLO'IDAL, Adj. relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA, S. [from κυκλος, Gr. a circle, and παιδεια, Gr. ſcience] a circle of knowledge; a general courſe of ſciences.

CY'GNET, S. [*cycnus*, Lat.] a young ſwan.

CY'LINDER, S. [κυλινδρον, Gr.] in Geometry, a round ſolid, having its baſes circular, in the form of a rolling ſtone uſed by gardiners.

CY'LINDRIC, CY'LINDRICAL, Adj. partaking of the form of a cylinder.

CY'MBAL, S. [*cymbalum*, Lat.] a muſical inſtrument among the ancients, ſuppoſed to be made of braſs, and in the form of a kettle-drum.

CUNA'NTHROPY, S. [from κυων, Gr. a dog, and ανθρωπος, Gr. a man] the ſpecies of madneſs contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CY'NIC, CY'NICAL, Adj. [κυνικος, Gr.] ſatirical, ſnarling; brutal, partaking of the qualities of a cynic philoſopher, who was remarkable for his rigorous reprehenſion of vice.

CY'NIC, S. a philoſopher, who had an utter contempt of every thing, except morality. A ſect founded by Diogenes.

CY'ON, S. See CION.

CY'PRESS, S. [*cypreſſus*, Lat. *cypre*, Fr.] in Botany, hath male and female flowers,

distance, on the ſame plant, the male form- into oval katkins without petals, or ſta- ina. The wood of this tree is of ſo laſting nature, that the gates of St. Peter's church Rome, which were made of it, laſted 600 ars, without any ſenſible decay. Figura- ely uſed for mourning.

CE'ST, S. [κυςις, Gr.] in Surgery, a bag ontaining morbid matter.

CYSTIC, Adj. in Surgery, contained or cluded in a bag.

CYSTO'TOMY, S. [from κυςτος and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] the act of opening encyſ- d tumours, to let out morbid matter.

CZ'AR, S. the title of the emperor of uſſia.

CZA'RINA, S. [from *czar*] the title of e empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

D, The fourth letter in the Engliſh al- phabet, and the third conſonant. It has the ſame ſhape in the Roman, ſame, and our alphabet, and ſeems formed om the Δ Delta of the Greeks; it is pro- ounced by placing the top of the tongue to e fore part of the palate, and then ſeparat- g them by a gentle breathing, the lips being pen at the ſame time. As a numeral it ands for 500. As an abbreviature, D ſtands r doctor, D. D. doctor in divinity, D. C *a capo*, [Ital. from the head or beginning] Muſic, implies that the beginning of a ne is to be played over again.

To DA'B, V. A. [*dauber*, Fr.] to touch ently, generally applied to ſomething ſoft, moiſt.

DA'B, S. a ſmall lump, generally applied to omething moiſt. A blow, with ſomething oiſt or ſoft. In low language, a perſon ex- ert in any thing, but not uſed in writing. n Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall flat fiſh. A *dab- ſh*, is a ſmall waſh of cloaths, to anſwer a articular emergence, till the ſtated period of aſhing returns.

To DA'BBLE, V. A. [*dabbelen*, Belg.] to ear or dab with ſomething wet. Neuter- , to play in the water. Figuratively, to o any thing ſuperficially.

DA'BBLER, S. one that dabbles in water. figuratively, one who performs a thing ſu- erficially; one who never goes to the bot- m of an affair.

DA'CE, S. [*derceau*, Fr.] a ſmall river fiſh, omething leſs than a roach.

DA'CTYL, S. [*dactylus*, Lat.] a foot in atin and Greek poetry, conſiſting of one ng and two ſhort ſyllables.

DAD, DA'DDY, S. [*tad*, Brit. *atta*, Goth. ד, *ded*, Heb.] a father.

DÆDAL, Adj. [*dædalus*, Lat.] various, ariegated, ſkilfull. "The *dædal* hand of nature" *Phillips*. Johnſon obſerves that this is not the true ſenſe of the word, and ſhould not be imitated: Thoſe who know the fable of Dædalus, are the beſt judges.

DA'FFODIL, DAFFODI'LLY, DAFFODOWNDI'LLY, S. in Botany, the Narciſſus. The flowers are included in an oblong ſpatha, or ſheath, which tears open, and then withers.

To DA'FT, V. A. to toſs aſide, with ſlighting and contempt; to poſtpone.

To DA'G, V. A. [*daag*, *dag*, Sax.] to bemire the lower parts of a gown or other garment.

DA'GGER, S. [*dague*, Fr.] a ſhort ſword. In Printing, the obelus, uſed as a mark of reference, of this form. †.

To DA'GGLE, V. A. [from *dag*,] to wet, or daub the bottom of the cloaths, in the dirt, dew, or wet. Neuterly, to hang in the mire or dirt.

DA'ILY, Adj. [*daglic*, Sax.] happening every day. Adverbially, every day. Figuratively, conſtantly, frequently, often.

DA'INTILY, Adv. curiouſly, elegantly, deliciouſly, pleaſantly.

DA'INTINESS, S. delicacy, elegance, nicety, ſqueamiſhneſs; or, the not being eaſily pleaſed.

DA'INTY, Adj. [derived by Skinner from *dain* old Fr. for delicate, which Johnſon cannot find; perhaps from δαιτη, Gr. an entertainment] pleaſing to the taſte and dearly purchaſed; delicate, ſqueamiſh, ſcrupulous, elegant, well formed, affected. "Your *dainty* ſpeakers" *Prior*.

DA'INTY, S. ſome curious food of exquiſite taſte.

DA'IRY, S. the making ſeveral kinds of food from milk. Paſturage; a place where butter or cheeſe are made.

DA'IRY-MAID, S. a woman ſervant, who manages the dairy, and makes butter or cheeſe.

DAISY, S. [*dæges eage* Chauc, *dais*, Fr.] in Botany, the *bellis*, it hath a radiated diſcous flower, compoſed of many hermaphrodite flowers in the diſk, and female flowers forming the border, or rays, which are included in a common empalement.

DA'LE, S. [*dal*, *del*, Belg.] a hollow place between hills; a vale, a vally.

DA'LLIANCE, S. [from *dally*] acts of fondneſs between lovers. Figuratively, the careſſes of a married couple. Delay, or deferring. "You uſe this *dalliance* to excuſe —your breach of promiſe." *Shak*.

DA'LLIER, S. a trifler. Alſo a perſon who uſes acts of fondneſs.

To DA'LLY, V. N. [*dollen*, Belg.] to trifle; to amuſe one's ſelf idly; to exchange careſſes of fondneſs. To ſport, to frolic. To delay. "Wherein he *dallied* with them." *Wiſd.* xii. 26. Actively, to put off.

DAM,

DA'M, [from *dame*] the mother, generally applied to beasts.

DA'M, S. [*dam*, Belg.] a mole, a bank, &c. to confine waters.

To DAM, V. A. [*damman*, Fr.] to confine water by banks, moles, or other obstructions. Figuratively, to damp, obstruct, or intercept. "The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns." *Shak.*

DA'MAGE, S. [*domage*, Fr.] mischief, hurt, detriment, loss, generally applied to that hurt, hindrance, and detriment which a person receives in his estate. Hence in Law, the giving of damages to a plaintiff, is the allowing him so much as may be supposed to compensate for his loss or hindrance of business during a prosecution.

To DA'MAGE, V. A. to spoil, hurt or injure any thng. To affect a person with loss; to impair.

DA'MAGEABLE, Adj. that which may be damaged or spoiled by time. Mischievous, hurtful.

DA'MASCENE, S. [*damascenus*, Lat.] a small round black plumb, of a rough and astringent taste; it is pronounced *damson*.

DA'MASK, S. [*damasquin*, Fr.] a manufacture of linnen or silk woven with raised flowers. Likewise a very fine steel used for sword and cutlass blades, and of a very fine temper. Figuratively, a red colour, alluding to the colour of the damask rose.

To DA'MASK, V. A. to weave in raised figures. To variegate, deversify or embellish. "*Damasking* the ground with *flowers*." *Fenton.*

DA'MASK-ROSE, in Botany, the flowers are of a soft, pale red, not very double, of an agreeable odour, and the tops are long and smooth. See ROSE.

DA'ME, S. [Fr. *Dama*, Ital.] originally applied to a person of a noble birth, as it is at present used in law; but commonly used now for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower sort. Used in poetry for a person of rank

To DAMN, V. A. [*damno*, Lat. *damner*, Fr.] to devote or curse to eternal torments. To explode or render any person or performance unpopular, by hissing, &c.

DA'MNABLE, Adj. deserving eternal punishment. Used in a ludicrous sense, for pernicious or odious.

DA'MNABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to incur eternal punishments. Indecently used for odiously, hatefully, detestably; prodigiously.

DAMNA'TION, S. a state of exclusion from divine mercy.

DA'MNATOR, Adj. [*damnatorius*, Lat.] containing the sentence to everlasting punishment.

DA'MNED, Part. hateful; detestable; abominable; deplorable.

DAMNI'FIC, Adj. procuring loss, mischievous, hurtful.

To DA'MNIFY, V. A. [*damnifico*, Lat.] to occasion loss. To spoil, hurt, or impair.

DA'MP, Adj. [*dampe*, Belg.] moist; wetish. Figuratively, dejected; full of sorrow on account of some unexpected calamity.

DA'MP, S. a fog, or mist. A moist vapour. Figuratively, dejection or sorrow.

To DA'MP, V. A. to wet or moisten. To chill; or lessen heat by water. Figuratively, to lessen any quality. To smother, check, or depress.

DA'MPISHNESS, S. tendency to wetness, or moisture.

DA'MPNESS, S. a cold, chilly moisture.

DA'MPY, Adj. moist or wet with mist, fogs, or other vapours. Figuratively, dejected; sorrowful. "The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts." *Hayw.*

DA'MSEL, S. [*damoiselle*, Fr.] originally used for an attendant of the higher rank, but at present for a young country lass.

DA'MSON, See DAMASCENE.

To DA'NCE, V. N. [*danser*, Fr.] to move in a graceful attitude, agreeable to an air sung, or play'd. To *dance attendance*, is to wait in a suppliant manner on a person. To *dance after*, to go frequently in order to see a person.

DA'NCE, S. [Fr. *dans*, Isl.] an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art to the tune of a musical instrument.

DA'NCER, S. one who dances.

DANC'ING-MASTER, S. one who teaches the art of dancing.

To DA'NDLE, V. A. [*dandelen*, Belg.] to keep a child in motion, to quit it. Figuratively, to treat with too much fondness, to use like a child or infant.

DA'NDLER, S. a person that plays with or fondles a child.

DAN'GER, S. [pronounced *dainger*, *danger*, Fr.] hazard, risque, a condition which is liable to mischief.

To DAN'GER, V. A. to expose to loss or calamity.

DAN'GERLESS, Adj. out of a possibility of meeting with any accident.

DAN'GEROUS, Adj. exposed to accidents, injury, loss, or harm.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, S. a condition which exposes to accidents.

To DAN'GLE, V. N. to hang loose, so as to be easily put in motion by the wind, &c. Figuratively, to hang as a dependant upon another.

DAN'GLER, S. one who frequents the company of women purely to pass time.

DAN'K, Adj. [*tuncken*, Teut. half dry] moist, wettish.

DANUBE, the largest and most considerable river in Europe, which rises in the Black Forest, near Zunberg; and running N. E. through Suabia, passes by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Bavar-

aria and Auſtria, paſſes by Ratiſbon, Paſ- Ens, and Vienna. It then enters Hun- , and runs S. E. from Preſburg to Buda, ſo on to Belgrade; after which it divides aria from Molachia, and Moldavia, diſ- ging itſelf by ſeveral channels into the k Sea, through the province of Beſſara- Towards the mouth, it was called the by the ancients; and it is now ſaid, that of the mouths are choaked up with ſand, that there are only two now remaining. egins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, receives ſeveral large rivers as it paſſes g. It is ſo deep between Buda and Bel- e, that the Turks and Chriſtians have men of war upon it; and yet it is not gable to the Black Sea, on account of the rafts.

AN'KISH, Adj. ſomewhat moiſtiſh,

AP'PER, Adj. [*dapper*, Belg.] ſmall ſtature, and full of life, ſpirit, and viva-

APPLE, Adj. marked or variegated with rent colours.

To DAP'PLE, V. A. to ſtreak, variegate, diverſify with a different colour.

To DA'RE, V. N. [preter, I *durſt*, or *dared*, from *dearran*, *dyrran*, Sax.] to ertake a thing without being diſcouraged danger. Actively, to challenge a per- to fight.

DA'RE, S. a provocation; a challenge; chance.

DA'REFUL, Adj. courageous, without fear. We might have met them *dareful*; beard to d." *Shak.*

DA'RING, Adj. bold; adventurous; rageous; taking an affair notwithſtand- the dangers attending it. Attempting a g without regarding the laws.

DA'RINGLY, Adv. boldly, courageouſ- outrageouſly, impudently.

DA'RINGNESS, S. boldneſs, impudence.

DA'RK, Adj. [*deorc*, Sax.] without light. , applied to colours. Not to be ſeen ugh. Figuratively, not eaſy to be un- ood; obſcure. Ignorant, gloomy, ap- d to the temper.

DA'RK, S. want of light, by which gs become inviſible. Obſcurity; want nowledge.

To DA'RKEN, V. A. [*adeorcian*, Sax.] eprive of light. Figuratively, to cloud erplex. Neuterly, to grow dark.

DA'RKLY, Adj. void of light. Ob- dy.

DA'RKNESS, S. a ſtate wherein light is nt and objects become inviſible. Opake- Figuratively, obſcurity; the infernal ons; wickedneſs.

DA'RKSOME, Adj. gloomy; obſcure; oft without light.

DAR'LING, S. [*deorling*, Sax.] a perſon ly careſſed. A favourite.

To DA'RN, V. A. to mend holes in ſtockings, &c. by croſs ſtitches.

To DARRA'IGN, V. A. to prepare for fight; to ſet in battle array. "*Darrain* your battle, for they are at hand." *Shak.*

DA'RT, S. [*dard*, Fr.] a ſmall lance, thrown by the hand.

To DA'RT, V. A. to caſt or throw a dart. To wound at a diſtance. To emit, or caſt; to fly.

To DA'SH, V. A. [*gaſcher*, Fr. to ſprinkle] to break by throwing with violence. To beſprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a ſtick, &c. To mix with another liquor. To form at once or without ſtudy, uſed with *out*. To obliterate, or cancil a writing by drawing a ſtroke over it with a pen. To make a perſon aſhamed or confounded. Neuterly, to fly in waves or ſparkles over the ſurface of a veſſel or bank.

DA'SH, S. the ſtroke occaſioned by flinging one thing againſt another. A ſtroke made with a pen. A blow. A mixture of another liquor.

DA'STARD, S. [*adraſtrigan*, Sax.] a coward; a perſon infamouſly timid and fearful.

To DA'STARD, V. A. to terrify. "And *doſtards* manly ſouls with hope and fear." *Dryd.*

To DA'STARDIZE, V. A. to intimidate, or render cowardly.

DA'STARDY, S. fear, cowardice.

DA'TE, S. [*datte*, Fr.] the day in which a writing is ſigned, or an event happens. Continuance. The fruit of the palm tree.

To DA'TE, V. A. to minute down the time in which any thing is performed.

DA'TELESS, Adj. without any fixed term, date, or period.

DA'TIVE, S. [*datif*, Fr. *dativus*, Lat.] the caſe of a noun which ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given or done In Law, ſuch executors as are appointed by a judge's decree.

To DAU'B, V. A. [*dauber*, Fr.] to ſmear, to ſpoil. Figuratively, to paint coarſely. To cover with ſomething gaudy. To flatter groſsly, to play the hypocrite. "I cannot *daub* it further." *Shak.*

DAU'BER, S. a perſon who ſoils or ſmears a thing. Figuratively, a coarſe, indifferent painter.

DAU'BRY, S. ſomething which beſpeaks craftineſs; artifice. "Spells and ſuch *daubry*," *Shak.* Not in uſe.

DA'VENTRY, or DAI'NTRY, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays and five fairs, on eaſter-Monday, for horſes and horned cattle; on June 6, for hogs, and all ſorts of goods; on Auguſt 6, for horned cattle; on October 2, for cattle, cheeſe, and onions; and on October 27, called ram-fair, chiefly for ſheep. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is a pretty hand-

ſome town on the great road to Cheſter and Carliſle; and the market is well ſupplied with horſes, cattle, ſheep, corn, and proviſions. It is 12 miles W. of Northampton, 20 S. E. of Coventry, and 73 N.-W. of London Lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 12.

DAU'GHTER, S. [*daubtar*, Goth. *dobtar* Sax.] the female offspring of a man and woman. Figuratively, any female. A female who confeſſes to a prieſt.

To DAU'NT, V. A. [*dompter*, Fr. *domito*, Lat.] to diſcourage, to affect with fear.

DAU'NTLESS, Adj. without fear, brave.

DAU'NTLESSNESS, S. a condition void of fear.

DA'W, S. [*tul*, *dol*, Bav.] a ſmall bird of a black and white colour.

To DAWK, V. A. in Carpentry, to cut a hollow in a work.

To DAWN, V. N. [*dægian*, Sax.] to grow light. Figuratively, to afford an obſcure light to the underſtanding. To give ſome indication of approaching ſplendor.

DA'WN, S. the firſt appearance of light, after night, a beginning.

DA'Y, S. [*dæg*, Sax.] that ſpace of time wherein it is light; but a natural or civil day is that ſpace of time wherein the earth performs one rotation on its axis, ſo as its different parts ſhall ſucceſſively enjoy the light of the ſun; this conſiſts of a period of 24 hours. In Scripture, ſome particular period or remarkable incident in a perſon's life.

DA'Y-BED, S. a bed uſed in the day-time, for idleneſs and luxury. "Having come from a *day-bed*." *Shak.*

DA'Y-LABOUR, S. a portion of labour, claimed or exacted of a perſon every day.

DA'Y-LABOURER, S. one who is hired to work by the day.

DA'YSPRING, S. the dawn; the day-break. "With *day-ſpring* born." *Milt.*

DA'Y-STAR, S. the morning-ſtar. "So ſinks the *day ſtar*, in the ocean bed." *Milt.*

To DAZE, V. A. [*dwæs*, Sax.] to over-power with too much light or refulgence.

DA'ZIED, Adj. adorned with dazies. "The prettieſt *dazied* ſpot we can." *Shak.*

To DA'ZZLE, V. A. to over-power the eyes with too great a degree of light or ſplendor. To loſe the uſe of ſight for a time, by too much light, or reading. "Thy ſight is young——and you ſhall read when mine begins to *dazzle*." *Shak.*

DE'ACON, S. a lower degree of clergy, rather a ſtate of probation for one year, after which a perſon is ordained prieſt.

DE'AD, Adj. [Sax. *dood*, Belg. *dod*] deprived of life, uſed with *of* before the cauſe of death. Figuratively, without ſenſe or motion; hence a deep ſleep is called a *dead* ſleep. Unactive. Dull, applied to colours. To lie *dead*. Uſeleſs. Unaffecting; void of ardour. "How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear." *Addiſ.* Taſteleſs, inſipid, or vapid applied to liquors. Without any force or influence; dull. "A *dead* fire." Without any capacity for growing; withered. "A *dead* bough or plant." Not to be influenced or ſeduced by: uſed with *to*. "We be *dead* to ſin." 1 *Peter* ii. 24. In Scripture generally applied to ſignify thoſe whoſe conſciences are ſo ſeared by an habitual courſe of ſin, as to be inſenſible to the calls of grace.

To DE'AD, DE'ADEN, V. A. to deprive of any quality or ſenſation. Figuratively, to make liquors vapid or taſtleſs. Neuterly, to loſe any force or quality.

DEA'D-LIFT, S. a preſſing call, or exigence. A laſt reſource. "To help itſelf at a *dead-lift*." *Hud.*

DEA'DLY, Adj. murtherous. Mortal, inveterate, not ſatisfied with anything leſs than the death of another. "*Deadly* enmies to the Turks." *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY, Adv. reſembling death. "Looked *deadly* pale." *Shak.* Mortally, ſo as to deprive of life. Sometimes uſed in familiar diſcourſe or implying very much, *deadly* hungry; exceedingly. "Though *deadly* weary." *Orrery.*

DEA'DNESS, S. want of ardour. Languor or faintneſs. Vapidneſs, loſs of ſpirit.

DE'AF, Adj. [*doof*, Belg.] not having the ſenſe of hearing. Figuratively, regardleſs, inattentive.

To DE'AF, DE'AFEN, V. A. to deprive of the ſenſe of hearng.

DEA'FLY, Adv. [*deaflic*, Sax.] without any ſenſe of ſounds, without hearing.

DEA'FNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon whoſe hearing is entirely loſt, or greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention, diſregard.

DE'AL, S. [*dæl*, Sax.] a part, ſhare, portion. The practice of diſtributing cards to thoſe who are engaged in any game.

To DE'AL, V. A. [*dælan*, Sax.] to diſtribute to different perſons. To ſcatter miſcuouſly. Neuterly, to tranſact buſineſs. To act; joined with *by*. *To deal in*; to be converſant in; to practiſe. To behave towards.

DEAL, a ſea-port town in Kent, which though pretty large has no market, nor fair. It is ſeated near the ſea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1[illegible] houſes, which are moſtly low and built of bricks; theſe form three long but narrow ſtreets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the ſea-faring men who reſort thither. The place is defended by a caſtle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between his place and Goodwin Sands are the Downs, where the ſhips uſually ride at going out

ning home. It is 7 miles S. by E. of dwich, 7 N. by E. of Dover, and 75 E. S. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 51. 16.

DEALBA'TION, the act of rendering gs white, which were no ſot before. "It ives a manifold *dealbation*." *Brown.*

DEA'LER, S. one who trades. One who thſes any thing. One who diſtributes ds.

DE'ALING, S. practice, behaviour, treatnt. Buſineſs.

DE'AN, S. [*doyen*, Fr.] a perſon in colate churches who is preſident of the chap-

DE'ANERY, S. the office, revenue, or reence of a dean.

DE'ANSHIP, S. the office of a dean.

DE'AR, Adj. [*deore*, *dyre*, Sax.] an obt of great affection; beloved. Valuable; high price, ſcarce, not plentiful. "A ſeaſon." uſed by *Shak.* for *deer*, of *dear*, . wild, fierce, ſarocious, or inveterate. Would I had met my *deareſt* foe." *Shak.*

DE'AR, S. a word of fondneſs, implythat the perſon is valued as much as the ſt coſtly purchaſe.

DE'AR-BOUGHT, Adj. bought at too h a price. "*Dear-bought* with ſo much e." *Milt.*

DE'ARLING, S. [*deorling*, Sax.] a perſ careſſed and eſteemed with great affec-

DE'ARLY, Adv. with great affection; at great a price.

To DEARN, V. A. [*dyrnan*, Sax. to hide] mend holes. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS, S. fondneſs; warmth of ction. Scarcity; coſtlineſs.

DE'ARTH, S. ſcarcity. Want. Need. mine. Barrenneſs.

DE'ATH, S. [pronounced *deth*, from *death*, t.] the departure of the ſoul from the bo. Loſs of motion, and all the functions animal life. The ſtate of the dead. Murr. The cauſe of death. "The feather'd th." *Dryd.* In Divinity, a ſtate of inſenſibi, ſo as not to be ſeduced by allurements of kind, uſed with *unto*. "A *death* unto ſin." *arch Cateb.* "The gates of *death*." *ſal.* ix. 13. are the grave.

DE'ATH-BED, S. the bed whereon a ſon dies.

DE'ATHFULL, Adj. mortal, fatal, deſtive.

DE'ATHLESS, Adj. not ſubject, or liable death; immortal.

DE'ATHLIKE, Adj. [*deathlic*, Sax.] reembling death.

DE'ATH'S-DOOR, S. [πυλαι αδου, Gr.] near approach to death. On the verge of ing.

DE'ATH-WATCH, S. in Natural Hiſty, a ſmall inſect, making a noiſe like the ating of a watch, deſcribed by Dr. Derham the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It very much reſembles a louſe both in ſhape and colour; but is more nimble; is common in every houſe in the warm months; but in the cold ſeaſon hides itſelf in dry duſty places. It is hatched by the warmth of the ſpring, and at its firſt leaving its egg, is perfectly like a cheeſe-mite, but ſo exceeding ſmall, as ſcarce to be diſcerned without a microſcope. In this ſtate it continues two months, after which it grows gradually to its more perfect ſtate. Their ticking noiſe is a wooing act, or a kind of courtſhip, and happens commonly in July, or the beginning of Auguſt. But they do not beat alike every year, ſometimes beginning it ſooner, ſometimes later, ſometimes for a longer and ſometimes for a ſhorter time. It feeds on duſt of powdered bread, fruits, &c. Some have imagined this to have been a houſe-ſpider; it being cuſtomary for them when they firſt come into a place, to make a noiſe or beating on a wainſcot, to which if any other of the ſame ſpecies anſwers, they ſettle there, but on the contrary, go farther in queſt of company. A perſon may hold converſe with this creature by imitating its ſound, who will anſwer as regularly with its noiſe, as a human creature can in diſcourſe with his voice.

To DEBA'RK, V. A. [*debarquer*, Fr.] to come out of a ſhip to ſhore.

To DEBA'R, V. A. to hinder a perſon from the enjoyment of a thing.

To DEBA'SE, V. A. to reduce to a lower value. To adulterate by the addition of ſomething leſs valuable. To ſpoil, or render leſs perfect.

DEBA'SEMENT, S. the act of debaſing, or degrading a thing by the mixture of ſomething worthleſs.

DEBA'SER, S. the perſon who leſſens the value of a thing by ſome mixture. One who adulterates or debaſes.

DEBA'TABLE, Adj. that which may be diſputed, or debated.

DEBA'TE, S. [*debat*, Fr. *dibatto*, Ital.] a diſpute or controverſy. Figuratively, a quarrel or conteſt.

To DEBA'TE, V. A. [*debattre*, Fr.] to controvert; to produce arguments; to ſupport any ſide of a queſtion; to deliberate.

DEBA'TEFUL, Adv. fond of diſpute or contradiction; quarrelſome.

DEBA'TEMENT, S. conteſt, diſpute, contradiction, or oppoſition of opinions. "Without *debatement* further." *Shak.*

DEBA'TER, S. a diſputant, or one fond of engaging in diſputes.

To DEBAU'CH, V. A. [*debaucher*, Fr.] to ſeduce a perſon; to corrupt a perſon's morals; to corrupt by intemperance.

DEBAU'CH, S. intemperance in meat or drink. Lewdneſs.

DEBAUCHE'E, S. [*debauché*, Fr.] a perſon given to intemperance or lewdneſs.

DEBAU'CHMENT, S. the act of corrupting the morals of persons.

To DEBE'L, DEBELLATE, V. A. [*debello*, Lat.] to conquer or subdue by force of arms. "The extirpating or *debellating* of giants." *Bacon*.

DEBE'NTURE, S. [from *debeo*, Lat.] a writ, memorandum, or note by which a debt is claimed.

DEBILE, Adj. [*debilis*, Lat.] weak, feeble, faint through loss of strength or spirit. "Foiled some *debile* wretch." *Shak.*

To DEBI'LITATE, V. A. [*debilitatum*, Lat.] to deprive of strength; to weaken.

DEBILITA'TION, S. the act of depriving a person of strength.

DEBI'LITY, S. loss of strength; weakness; want of strength; infirmity.

DEBONA'IR, Adj. [*debonnair*, Fr.] lively, affable, civil, well-bred, elegant, polite.

DEBONA'IRLY, Adj. elegantly, genteelly, civilly.

DE'BT, S. [*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.] that which one person owes to another. Figuratively, that which it is a person's duty, or which he is under a necessity to do or suffer.

DEB'TED, Part. owing, indebted; placed on the debtor side of an account.

DEB'TOR, S. [*debitor*, Lat.] he that owes another money, or goods; that side of an account which contains what a person has had on trust.

DE'CADE, S. [δεκα, Gr.] a number consisting of ten.

DECA'DENCY, S. [*decadence*, Fr.] decay.

DE'CAGON, S. [from δεκα, Gr. ten, and γωνια, Gr. a corner] in Geometry, a figure having ten sides.

DE'CALOGUE, S. [δεκαλογος, Gr.] the ten commandments, given by God to Moses, now placed in the 20th chapter of Exodus.

To DECA'MP, V. N. [*decamper*, Fr.] to shift a camp; to remove from one place to another.

DECA'MPMENT, S. the act of moving from one place to another.

To DE'CANT, V. A. [*decanter*, Fr. *decanto*, Lat.] to pour liquor off gently.

DECANTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECA'NTER, S. a bottle of white or transparent glass, used to contain liquors in.

To DE'CAY, V. N. [*dechoir*, Fr.] to lose of its value, substance, or perfection; to be gradually impaired; to consume gradually.

DE'CAY, S a gradual loss of substance, value, or perfection. The effects of consumption or decline. Declension from prosperity.

DECE'ASE, S. [*decessus*, Lat.] death; departure from life; loss of life.

To DECE'ASE, V. N. [*decessum*, Lat.] to die

DECE'IT, S. [*deceptio*, Lat.] falsehood; a fraud; cheat; artifice; stratagem. In every subtle, wily shift or devise, used to deceive, defraud, or impose on another.

DECE'ITFUL, Adj. full of fraud or artifice; not to be confided in, not sincere.

DECE'ITFUL, Adj. in a fraudulent, insincere manner.

DECE'ITFULNESS, S. the quality of imposing on a person to injure him.

DECE'IVABLE, Adj. exposed to fraud or imposture; capable of leading a person into an error.

DECEI'VABLENESS, S. the possibility of being imposed upon by false representations.

To DECEI'VE, V. A. [*decevoir*, Fr.] to impose on a person's credulity by false appearances; to lead into an error or mistake. Figuratively, to disappoint, to misrepresent.

DECEI'VER, S. one who imposes on the credulity of another.

DECE'MBER, S. [from *decem*, Lat.] the twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time; but formerly the tenth, as its name imports. The year then began in March.

DECEMPE'DAL, Adj. [*decempedalis*] measuring ten feet.

DE'CENCE, DE'CENCY. [*decence*, Fr.] a method of address or action becoming a person's sex, character, or rank. Figuratively, modesty. "Want of *decency* is want of sense." *Roscom.*

DECE'NNIAL, Adj. [*decennium*, Lat.] continuing, enduring the space of ten years.

DE'CENT, Part. [*decens*] becoming; suitable, or proper. Neat.

DE'CENTLY, Adv. properly. Consistently with character, or the rules of good-breeding. Figuratively, modestly. With immodesty.

DECEPTIBI'LITY, S. [from *decipio*, Lat.] liableness to be imposed on. "The *deceptibility* of our decayed nature" *Glan.*

DECE'PTIBLE, Adj liable to be deceived or imposed on.

DECE'PTION, S. [*deceptio*, Lat.] the act of imposing on a person, or leading him into an error; the state of a person imposed on, or in a mistake; a cheat; fraud; mistake; fallacy, or misrepresentation.

DECE'PTIOUS, Adj. apt to impose upon; apt to deceive.

DECE'PTORY, Adj. containing the means of leading a person into a mistake.

DECE'SSION, S. [*decessio*, Lat.] a departure.

To DECHA'RM, V. A. [*decharmer*, Fr.] to counter-act a charm. "He was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft." *Hale.*

To DECI'DE, V. A. [*decido*, Lat.] to put an end to a dispute, or event.

DECI'DER, S. the person who decides or determines a quarrel, or cause.

DECI'DUOUS, Adj. [*deciduus*] in botany, soon withering, not lasting the whole year.

DECI'DUOUSNESS, S. aptneſs to fall. In Botany, the quality of withering every year.

DE'CIMAL, Adj. [*decimus*, Lat. the tenth] numbered, or increaſing by tens. *Decimal* arithmetic, is that which computes by decimal fractions.

To DE'CIMATE, V. A. [*decimatum*, Lat.] to tithe; to take the tenth part.

DECIMA'TION, S. the act of tithing; a ſelection of every tenth ſoldier by lot, for puniſhment, in a general mutiny.

To DECI'PHER, V. A. [*decbiffrer*, Fr.] to explain ſomething written in ciphers. Figuratively, to deſcribe, to unfold, to diſcover, to unravel. "To *decipher* a perplexed affair."

DECI'PHERER, S. one who explains any thing written in ciphers; an explainer.

DECI'SION, S. the determination of a diſpute or difference; the reſult of an event.

DECI'SIVE, Adj. having the power of determining, or ſettling a difference.

DECI'SIVELY, Adv. concluſively, ſo as to put an end to a diſpute.

DECI'SIVENESS, S. the power of determining or ſettling any difference.

DECI'SORY, Adj. able to determine, or fix beyond diſpute.

To DE'CK, V. A. [*decken*, Belg.] to dreſs by way of ornament. "To *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd ſky." *Par. Loſt.* To adorn or embelliſh with dreſs.

DE'CK, S. [*decken*, Dan.] the floor of a ſhip.

DE'CKER, S. one who adorns or dreſſes; one who covers a table.

To DECLA'IM, V. A. [*declamer*, Fr.] to ſpeak in a florid manner, like a rhetorician. To ſpeak much againſt a thing; to run a thing down.

DECLAI'MER, S. one who makes a florid ſpeech in order to move the paſſions; an orator, or one who depreciates a perſon or thing.

DECLAMA'TION, S. [*declamatio*, Lat.] a florid diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions. Figuratively, an oſtentatious diſplay of oratory.

DECLAMA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſpeaks or inveighs againſt a thing, or perſon. An orator. "This generous *declamator*." *Tatler*, No. 56.

DECLA'MATORY, Adj. [*declamatoire*, Fr.] appealing to the paſſions; meerly rhetorical flouriſh, oritorical.

DECLARA'TION, S. [Fr.] the diſcovery of a thing by words. Explanation. Affirmation. In Law, the laying out an action in any ſuit.

DECLA'RATIVE, Adj. explaining; making proclamation; expreſs.

DECLA'RATORILY, Adv. in the form of a declaration; in a decretory form, expreſsly, oppoſed to promiſſively.

DECLA'RATORY, Adj. expreſſive; affirmative.

To DECLA'RE, V. A. [*declaro*, Lat.] to explain, or render free from obſcurity. To manifeſt. To publiſh, or proclaim.

DECLA'REMENT, S. diſcovery; manifeſtation. "A *declarement* of very different parts." *Brown.*

DECLA'RER, S. one who publiſhes, proclaims or makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION, S. [*declinaiſon*, Fr. *declinatio*, Lat.] a gradual decreaſe from a greater degree to a leſs. Deſcent, declination, or declivity. "The *declenſion* from the land from that place to the ſea." *Burnet.* In Grammar, the variation of the laſt ſyllable of a noun, whilſt it continues to ſignify the ſame thing.

DECLI'NABLE, Adj. having a variety of endings according to the different relations it ſtands for.

DECLINA'TION, S. [*declinatio*, Lat.] deſcent; a change to a leſs perfect ſtate. Decay. The act of bending down. "A *declination* of the head." An oblique direction. Variation from a fixed point; ſuch as that of the needle from the north. In Aſtronomy, the diſtance of the ſun, or a ſtar from the equator. In Grammar, the inflexion, or declining a noun.

DECLINA'TOR, DECLI'NATORY, S. an inſtrument uſed in dialling to determine the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes.

To DECLI'NE, V. N. [*declino*, Lat. *decliner*, Fr.] to lean downwards. Figuratively, to go aſtray. To ſhun, refuſe, or avoid to do a thing. To be impaired, to decay. To elude the force of an argument. To mention the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLI'NE, S. decay, owing to age, time, or diſeaſe.

DECLI'VITY, S. [*declivis*, Lat.] the gradual deſcent of an eminence, or hill.

DECLI'VOUS, Adj. [*declivis*, Lat.] gradually deſcending from an eminence.

To DECOC'T, V. A. [*decoctum*, Lat.] to prepare for uſe by boiling. In Pharmacy, to boil in water, ſo as to draw out its virtue. To boil till it grows thick, or ſtrong.

DECO'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be boiled, or decocted.

DECOC'TION, S. [*decoctum*, Lat.] the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the ſtrained liquor, after it is boiled in water.

DECOC'TURE, S. a preparation formed from boiling ingredients in water.

DECOLLA'TION, S. [*decollatio*, Lat.] the act of beheading. Figuratively, deſtruction. "He by *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy." *Brown.*

DECOMPO'SITE, Adj. [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] compounded a ſecond time.

DECOM-

DECOMPOSI'TION, S. the act of compounding things, that have been compounded before.

To DECOMPO'UND, V. A. [*decompono*, Lat.] to compound a second time. To form by a second composition.

DECOMP'OUND, Adj. compoſed of words or things, as already compounded. Compounded a ſecond time.

DE'CORAMENT, S. [from *decoro*, Lat.] an embelliſhment or ornament. At Oxford, uſed for vinegar, muſtard, ſalt, pepper, and other ſauces, and the veſſels which they are contained in.

To DE'CORATE, V. A. [*decoratum*, Lat.] to ſet off, adorn, or embelliſh with ornaments.

DE'CORATION, S. an ornament, an embelliſhment.

DECORA'TOR, S. one who adorns, decorates, or embelliſhes.

DECO'ROUS, Adj. [*decorus*, Lat.] ſuitable, agreeable, becoming. "It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of GOD, that he ſhou'd immediately do all the meaneſt and triflingeſt things himſelf." *Ray*.

To DECO'RTICATE, V. A. [*decortication*, Lat.] to ſtrip off the bark or huſk. To peel.

DECORTICA'TION, S. the act of ſtripping a thing of its bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM, S. [Lat.] a behaviour ſuitable to the character of a perſon, conſiſting likewiſe of a due obſervance of the eſtabliſhed rules of politeneſs.

To DECO'Y, V. A. [*koey*, Belg. a cage] to lure or intice into a cage, or ſnare. Figuratively, to ſeduce.

DECO'Y, S. a place calculated to draw wild fowl into ſnares. Figuratively, allurements, temptation, a ſnare, alluding to the methods uſed by decoy-ducks to draw others of their ſpecies into a ſnare. "The devil could never have had ſuch numbers, had he not uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others." *Government of the Tongue*. A *decoy-duck*, is one that is trained to allure or draw others into a ſnare.

To DECREA'SE, V. N. [*decreſco*, Lat. *decroiſtre*, Fr.] to become leſs either in length, weight, force, or bulk. To diminiſh. To make leſs.

DECRE'ASE, S. the ſtate of growing leſs; decay; the change made in the face of the moon from its full, till it return to full again.

To DECRE'E, V. N. [*decretum*, Lat. *decret*, Fr.] to eſtabliſh by law. To reſolve. Actively, to diſpoſe of a thing by law. To give judgment.

DECRE'E, S. [*decret*, Fr. *decretum*, Lat.] a law. The determination of a ſuit. A deciſion In Canon Law, an ordinance eſtabliſhed by the pope.

DE'CREMENT, S. [*decrementum*, Lat.] the ſtate of being reduced, or becoming leſs. The quantity loſt by decay, or decreaſe.

DECRE'PIT, Adj. [*decrepitus*, Lat.] waſted, worn out, emaciated and enfeebled by age.

To DECRE'PITATE, V. A. [*decrepitare*, Lat.] to calcine ſalts on the fire, till they ceaſe to crackle.

DECREPITA'TION, S. the crackling noiſe made by ſalt, when over a fire in a crucible.

DECRE'PITNESS, DECRE'PITURE, S. the weakneſs and feebleneſs attending old age.

DECRE'SCENT, Part. [*decreſcens*, Lat.] becoming leſs. Decaying.

DE'CRETAL, Adj. [*decretum* Lat.] relating to a decree.

DE'CRETAL, S. a letter of the Pope, by which ſome point in the eccleſiaſtical law is reſolved. A book of decrees or laws. A collection of the Pope's decrees.

DE'CRETORY, Adj. judicial, final; deciſive.

DECRI'AL, the endeavouring to leſſen the eſteem of any thing. Cenſure; condemnation.

To DECR'Y, V. A. [*deſcrier*, Fr.] to cenſure, blame, inveigh, or exclaim againſt a thing.

DECUM'BENCE, DECUMBENCY, S. [*decumbens*, *decumbo*, Lat.] the act or poſture of lying down. "The ancient manner of *decumbency*." *Brown*.

DECU'MBITURE, S. the time a perſon takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

DE'CUPLE, Adj. [*decuplus*, Lat.] tenfold repeated, or continued ten times.

DECU'RSION, S. [*decurſus*, Lat.] the act of flowing down. "The *decurſion* of waters."

DECURTA'TION, S. The act of ſhortening.

To DECUS'SATE, V. A. [*decuſſatum*, Lat.] to interſect, to croſs at right angles.

DECUSSA'TION, S. the ſtate of being croſſed at right angles. The point in which two lines croſs each other.

DEDENTITION, S. [from *de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] loſs, or ſhedding of the teeth. "*Dedentition* or falling of teeth." *Brown*.

To DE'DICATE, V. A. [*dedicatum* Lat.] to devote or appropriate for divine uſes. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a purpoſe. To inſcribe to a patron. "*Dedicated* to lord Chatham."

DE'DICATE, Adj. [*dedicatus*, Lat.] devoted to a particular uſe.

DEDICA'TION, S. The act of conſecrating ſome place or thing to divine uſes. The addreſs of an author to his patron, generally prefixed to his work.

DEDICA'TOR, S. one who aſcribes or addreſſes a work to a patron.

DE'DICATORY, Adj. belonging to, or the ſtyle of a dedication.

DEDI'TION, S. [*deditio*, Lat.] a ſurrendering to an enemy.

To DEDU'CE, V. A. [*deduco*, Lat.] to deſcribe in a continual or connected ſeries. To infer from certain propoſitions

DEDU'CEMENT, S. that which is underſtood or inferred from any premiſes.

DEDU'CIBLE, Adj. to be inferred or known from principles laid down.

DEDU'CIVE, inferring or concluding from principles already laid down.

To DEDU'CT, V. A. [*deductum*, Lat.] to ſubtract, or take from.

DEDU'CTION, S. a conſequence or inference drawn. That which is ſubtracted, or taken away from any ſum, number, quantity, &c.

DEDU'CTIVE, Adj. that which may be deduced or inferred.

DEDU'CTIVELY, Adv. by way of inference, or conſequence.

DE'ED, S. [*deed*, Sax. *daed*, Belg.] an action, or thing done. An exploit. Written evidence of any legal act. Fact, reality, oppoſed to fiction, preceded by *very*. "So now in *very deed* I might behold." *Lee.*

DE'EDLESS, Adj. unactive, idle; without doing any thing.

To DEE'M, V. N. [Part. *deemed*, from *deman*, Sax.] to judge; to think; to imagine; to ſuppoſe; To determine on due conſideration.

DEEM, S. [from the verb.] judgment, deciſion, ſentence. "What wicked *deem* is this?" *Shak.*

DE'EP, Adj. [*deop*, *deope*, Sax.] applied to ſituation, low, oppoſed to high. Below the ſurface, or meaſured from the ſurface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far. Far from the entrance. "*Deep* ambuſh'd in her ſilent den." *Dryd.* Not to be diſcovered at firſt ſight; not obvious. "The ſenſe lies *deep*." *Locke.* Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "A *deep* mathematician." Artful. Dark, applied to colours. Exceſſive. "*Deep* diſtreſs." Grave, applied to ſounds.

DE'EP, S. [*diepte*, Belg.] the ſea. "*Deep night*," the ſtilleſt part thereof; mid-night.

To DE'EPEN, V. A. to ſink a great way below the ſurface. Applied to colours; to make a ſhade darker. To add to the doleſulneſs of a ſound. "*Deepens* the murmurs of the falling floods." *Pope.*

DE'EPLY, Adv. far below the ſurface. With great ſtudy and application. Sorrowfully, profoundly, when uſed with words expreſſing grief. Nearly black, applied to colours. Exceſſively, vaſtly, highly; "He had *deeply* offended both." *Bac.*

DE'EPNESS, S. diſtance meaſured from the ſurface downwards.

DEE'R, S. [*deor*, Sax.] in natural Hiſtory, a claſs of animals, the males of which have their heads adorned with branching horns; when killed, their fleſh is called veniſon, there are various ſpecies.

To DEFA'CE, V. A. [*defaire*, F.] to deſtroy; to mutilate; to ruin; to diſfigure.

DEFA'CEMENT, S. the act of defacing or diſfiguring. "The Image of God is purity, and the *defacement*, ſin." *Bac.*

DEFA'CER, S. one who deſtroys, or defaces.

To DEFA'LCATE, S. [*defalquer*, Fr.] to cut, or lop off. To take away or abridge a perſon's ſalary. Generally applied to money affairs.

DEFALCA'TION, S. diminution; abridgment; or deduction.

DEFAMA'TION, S. the uttering of reproachful language with an intent to leſſen another perſon's character.

DEFA'MATORY, Adj. tending to leſſen the character of another. Tending to make a perſon infamous.

To DEFA'ME, V. A. [from *de* and *fama*, Lat.] to utter words with an intent to leſſen a man's reputation, or render him infamous.

DEFA'ME, S. diſgrace. Infamy.

DEFA'MER, S. one who aſſerts things injurous to the reputation of another. One who ſpeaks againſt a thing or perſon.

DEFAU'LT, S. [*default*, Fr.] omiſſion. Neglect. Fault. Defect. Want. In Law, abſence from court at the time, or on the day appointed.

To DEFAU'LT, V. A. to fail; to forfeit, by breaking a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE, S. [*defaiſance*, Fr.] the act of rendering a contract void. In Law, a condition annexed to an act, which when performed by the contracting party, the act is made void. The writing in which a *defeaſance* is contained. A defeat, or conqueſt. The act of defeating or conquering. "After his foes *defeaſance*." *F. Queen.*

DEFE'ASIBLE, Adj. [*defaire*, Fr.] that which may be annulled, abrogated, or made void.

DEFE'AT, S. the overthrow of an army or navy. An act of deſtruction; deprivation; murther. "Upon whoſe life a damn'd *defeat* was made." *Shak.* This laſt ſenſe is ſeldom uſed.

To DEFE'AT, V. A. to beat or overcome an army; to fruſtrate, to diſappoint.

To DE'FECATE, V. A. [*defæcatum*, Lat.] to clear liquors from dregs. Figuratively, to clear or brighten truth from any thing which renders it obſcure. To purify; to brighten.

DE'FECATE, Adj. [*defæcatus*, Lat.] cleared, or purifying.

DEFECA'TION, S. the act of clearing or purifying.

DEFE'CT, S. [*defectus*, Lat.] imperfection; failing; want; a miſtake or error; a fault.

To

To DEFE'CT, V. N. [*defectum*, Lat.] to be deficient; to fall short off. "The enquiries of most *defected* by the way." *Brown.*

DEFECTI'BILITY, S. a state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

DEFE'CTIBLE, Adj. imperfect; deficient; wanting.

DEFE'CTION, S. [*defectio*, Lat.] with failure; imperfection. A falling away; rebellion.

DEFE'CTIVE, Adj. [*defectivus*, Lat.] not adequate or suitable to the purpose for which it is designed; imperfect; inadequate to the rules, or standard for perfecting any work; faulty, blameable. *Defective* nouns, or verbs in grammar, are those without cases, numbers, persons, tenses, or moods.

DEFE'CTIVENESS, S. the state of being deficient in something. A state of imperfection.

DEFE'NCE, S. [*defense*, Fr. *defensio*, Lat.] the method used to defend a person. Figuratively, guard, protection, security, resistance, vindication, or justification. In Fortification, any thing which serves to screen the soldiers or the place. Formerly, a prohibition, from *defense*, Fr. "Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen." *Temple.*

DEFE'NCELESS, Adj. without any defence. Figuratively, unarmed, impotent, weak, unable to resist.

To DEFE'ND, V. A. [*defendo*, Lat.] to guard, to protect, to support, to secure, to forbid. "His taste of that *defended* fruit." *Par. Lost.* To vindicate, or justify.

DEFEN'DABLE, Adv. that which may be maintained or defended against attacks; that which may be vindicated or justified.

DEFE'NDANT, Adj. that which may defend or protect against the attack of an enemy.

DEFEN'DANT, S. he that endeavours to keep off an enemy. In Law, the person who is prosecuted or sued, or defends a suit.

DEFEN'DER, S. one who protects or defends against an enemy. Figuratively, one who answers the objections raised against doctrine. In Law, one who espouses the cause of one person against another, in a court of justice.

DEFEN'SATIVE, S. that which is made use of as a security or defence; guard.

DEFEN'SIBLE, Adj. that which may be defended. Figuratively, that which may be justified or vindicated.

DEFEN'SIVE, Adj. [*defensif*, Fr.] proper for *defence*, opposed to *offensive*. In a state, posture, or condition, proper to ward off the blows of an enemy.

DEFEN'SIVE, S. means to secure from danger. Figuratively, a safe-guard; a state of defence.

DEFE'NSIVELY, Adv. so as to guard against the attacks of an enemy.

To DEFE'R, V. N. [*differo*, Lat.] to put off, to delay; to pay a regard, or respect to another's opinion, seldom used in the verb. Actively, to withold or delay the giving or performance of a thing expected; to refer or leave to the judgment of another. "The commissioners *deferred* the matter to the earl of Northumberland." *Bac.*

DE'FERENCE, S. [Fr.] regard, respect, reverence, complaisance, submission.

DEFI'ANCE, S. [*defi*, Fr.] a challenge upon a person to make good an accusation. Figuratively, a daring contemptuous challenge.

DEFI'CIENCE, DEFI'CIENCY, S. [*deficio*, Lat.] the want of something; an imperfection, failure, or defect.

DEFI'CIENT, Adj. [*deficiens*, Lat.] imperfect, defective.

DEFI'ER, S. a challenger; a contemner; one who dares or defies a person to make good a charge.

To DEFI'LE, V. A. to render a thing unclean, or impure. Figuratively, to pollute, or render either legally, or ritually impure; to commit any sin against the purity of the marriage bed, or the chastity of a virgin; to be guilty of any crime, that shall sully our character.

To DEFILE, V. N. [*deffiler*, Fr.] to march or divide in files, applied to an army.

DEFI'LE, S. [*deffile*, Fr.] a narrow pass, or passage, where only a few men can march abreast.

DEFI'LEMENT, S. that which renders a thing foul or polluted. Figuratively, that which corrupts the virtue of a person.

DEFI'LER, S. one who pollutes the chastity of another; one who acts inconsistent with purity or chastity.

DEFI'NABLE, Adj. that which may be defined, or ascertained.

To DEFI'NE, V. A. [*definer*, Fr.] to explain a thing or word by the particular enumeration of its properties. In Law, to ascertain the property of a thing.

DEFI'NER, S. one who explains the nature of a thing, by enumerating and particularizing all its properties.

DEFINI'TION, S. [Fr. *definitio*, Lat.] an enumeration of all the simple ideas of words, in order to distinguish, ascertain, or explain its nature. A *nominal* definition is that which explains the signification of a word; a *real* definition, is an enumeration of the principal attributes of a thing.

DEFI'NITIVE, Adj. [*definitivus*, Lat.] express, positive, conclusive, decisive, free from any ambiguity or uncertainty.

DEFI'NITIVELY, Adv. in a positive, express, decisive, conclusive manner.

DEFLAGRA'TION, S. [*deflagratio*, Lat.] in Chemistry, the setting fire to a thing, which will burn till it is totally consumed.

To DEFLE'CT, V. N. [*deflecto*, Lat.] to turn aside from its true course; to bend from a straight line.

DE-

DEFLE'CTION, S. [from *deflecto*, Lat.] act of deviating from its proper courſe or ection.

DEFLE'XURE, S. [from *deflecto*, Lat.] a ding or inclining downwards; the ſtate a thing turned aſide, or from its right ection.

DEFLORA'TION, S. [Fr. *defloratus*, .] the act of violating the chaſtity of a an.

To DEFLOU'R, V. A. [*deflorer*, Fr.] violate or pollute a virgin by acts of im-deſty. Figuratively, to deſtroy the beauty excellence of a thing.

DEFLOU'RER, S. a raviſher; or one o violates the chaſtity or honour of a an.

DEFLU'XION, S. [*defluxio*, Lat.] the of flowing or falling down.

DEFLY, Adv. nimbly; elegantly. "They ncin *deftly*." *Spenſ.*

DEFOEDA'TION, S. [*defœdus*, Lat.] act of rendering foul or filthy. The cor-ing of the ſenſe of an author. "The *ation* of ſo many parts by a bad prin-." *Bentley.*

To DEFO'RM, V. A. [*deformo*, Lat.] to gure, or injure the beauty or ſhape of thing. To render unſeemly and diſa-able.

DEFORMA'TION, S. [*deformatio*, Lat.] act of diſtorting or ſpoiling the ſhape of hing, or making it ugly. The ſtate of hing which has been deprived of its auty.

DEFO'RMEDLY, Adv. in an ugly ill-ed manner.

DEFO'RMITY, S. [*deformitas*, Lat.] the e of a thing which has loſt its beauty, ther quality, which rendered it pleaſing the ſight. Figuratively, any irregularity. honour; diſgrace.

To DEFRAU'D, V. A. [*defraudo*, Lat.] deprive a perſon of his property by ſome d, or trick; uſed with *of* before the g loſt by the cheat.

DEFRAU'DER, S. one who deprives an-er by ſome trick, or falſe appearance.

To DEFRA'Y, V. A. [*defrayer*, Fr.] to or repay the expences a perſon has been n our account.

DEFRA'YER, S. one who pays or diſ-rges an expence.

DEFRA'YMENT, S. the payment of ex-ces.

DEFTLY, Adv. in a neat, ſprightly or ful manner. "*Deftly* tune the reed."

DEFU'NCT, Adj. [*defunctus*, Lat.] dead; ired, deceaſed.

DEFU'NCT, S. a perſon who is dead.

DEFU'NCTION, S. death, or deceaſe.

To DEFY, V. A. [*defier*, Fr.] to chal-e or dare a perſon to fight. To treat diſdain and contempt.

DEFY, S. [*deffi*, Fr.] a provocation, or challenge. "At this the challenger with fierce *defy*." *Shakeſp.*

DEFYER, S. a perſon who challenges another to fight. Figuratively, one who treats a perſon diſdainfully.

DEGE'NERACY, S. [*degeneratio*, Lat.] the acting unworthy of one's anceſtors. Figuratively, the quitting a life of godlineſs for one of impiety. Meanneſs, whereby a perſon loſes all ſenſe or thought of the dignity of his nature.

To DEGE'NERATE, V. N. [*degeneratum*, Lat.] to act inconſiſtent with the virtues of one's anceſtors. To ſink from a noble to a mean or baſe ſtate. To grow wild, baſe, or loſe its perfection, applied to vegetables.

DEGE'NERATE, Adj. [*degener*, Lat.] beneath the character of the merits and virtue of one's anceſtors. Unworthy, corrupted; having loſt its virtue or value.

DEGE'NERATENESS, S. corruption, depravity.

DEGENERA'TION, S. a deviation from the virtues of one's anceſtors. A ſinking from a ſtate of excellence, to an inferior one. Figuratively, the thing which has changed the properties of its kind.

DEGE'NEROUS, Adj. [*degener*, Lat.] depraved, ſunk from the virtue of one's anceſtors. Baſe, mean, unworthy.

DEGE'NEROUSLY, Adv. in a degenerate, baſe, or unworthy manner.

DEGRADA'TION, S. [Fr.] the depriving a man of any office or dignity. Figuratively, depravation, or placing in a lower and meaner ſtate.

To DEGRA'DE, V. A. [*degrader*, Fr.] to deprive a perſon of any poſt or dignity. Figuratively, to leſſen or diminiſh the excellence or value of a thing.

DEGREE', S. [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Lat.] ſtation, quality, rank, condition, or dignity. Meaſure, proportion, or quantity. In Geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The ſpace of one *degree*, has been variouſly determined by different perſons, in different times, but that of the French miſſionaries is the moſt exact. In Chemiſtry, a greater or leſs intenſeneſs of heat. In Canon Law, an interval in kinſhip, from whence nearneſs of blood are computed. The different orders or claſſes of the angelic bodies. In the univerſity, a dignity conferred on perſons of a certain ſtanding, and have performed the exerciſes required by the ſtatutes.

By DEGREE'S, Adv. gradually; by little and little imperceptibly.

To DEHO'RT, V. A. [*dehorter*, Lat.] to diſſuade a perſon not to do ſomething.

DEHORTA'TION, S. a diſſuaſion. Argument, counſel, or adviſe, uſed to keep a perſon from doing any action.

DEHOR'TATORY, Adj. belonging or relating to diſſuaſion.

DEHOR'TER, S. one who uſes arguments to diſſuade a perſon from any thing.

DE'ICIDE, S. [from *deus*, Lat. and *cædo*, Lat.] the crime of murdering a Deity, applied peculiarly to the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

To DEJE'CT, V. A. [*dejectum*, Lat.] to render ſorrowful, or melancholly. Figuratively, to affect a perſon's countenance by grief.

DEJE'CTED, Part. [*dejectus*, Lat.] caſt down; mournful, melancholy

DEJE'CTEDLY, Adv. in a dull, ſorrowful, grievous, or mournful manner.

DEJE'CTEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is caſt down, and dejected.

DEJEC'TION, S. a lowneſs of ſpirits occaſioned by ſome loſs, diſappointment, or approaching calamity. Loſs or an impaired ſtate. "*Dejection* of appetite." *Arbuth.* The going to ſtool. "To provoke *dejection*." *Ray.*

DEIFICA'TION, S. the act of worſhiping a perſon as a God.

DE'IFORM, Adj. [from *deus*, Lat. and *forma*, Lat.] of a God-like form.

To DE'IFY, V. A. [*deifier*, Fr.] to make a God. To rank among the deities or gods. Figuratively, to praiſe too much. To extol to a great degree of adulation.

To DEI'GN, V. N. [pronounced *dain*, from *daigner*, Fr.] to condeſcend, to vouchſafe to ſubmit. Actively, to grant a favour, to permit. "We *deign* him burial of his men." *Shak.*

DEI'GNING, S. a condeſcenſion, permiſſion, compliance.

DEI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *deus*, Lat. a god, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth] the bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin, the mother of our Saviour.

DE'ISM, S. [*deiſme*, Fr.] the opinion of thoſe, who own the belief of a *God*, but deny his having ever given a revelation.

DE'IST, S. [*deiſte*, Fr.] one who believes the exiſtence of God, but diſbelieves all revelation in general.

DEI'STICAL, Adj. the opinion of one who denies all revealed religion.

DE'ITY, S. [*deité*, Fr.] divinity. The nature and eſſence of God. An idol, an heathen god.

DELA'TION, S. the act of carrying, or conveying. "The *delation* of ſounds." *Bacon.* An accuſation, charge, or information

DELA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an accuſer, or informer.

To DELA'Y, V. A. [*delayer*, Fr.] to defer, or put off. To keep a perſon long in ſuſpence. Figuratively, to fruſtrate. Neuterly, to ſtop; to hinder.

DELA'Y, S. the act of deferring or p ting off; a ſtay; a ſtop.

DELA'YER, S. one who defers or p pones a thing; a putter off.

DELEC'TABLE, Adj. [*delectabilis*, L affording or conveying pleaſure either to ſight, ear, taſte, or mind.

DELEC'TABLENESS, S. pleaſantn agreeableneſs.

DELEC'TABLY, Adv. in ſuch a man as to afford pleaſure, delight, or ſatisfacti

DELECTA'TION, S. [*delectatio*, L pleaſure; delight.

DE'LEGATE, V. A. [*delegatum*, ſup of *delego*, Lat.] to ſend away. To ſen the character of an embaſſador. To intr or give a perſon authority to exerci power; to communicate authority. In L to appoint judges to determine a partic cauſe.

DE'LEGATE, S. [*delegatus*, Lat.] perſon authorized to act for another. *court of Delegates*, is that court wherein cauſes of appeal by way of devolution f either of the arch-biſhops, are decided.

DE'LEGATE, Adj. [*degelatus*, Lat.] puted; or authorized to act for another.

DELEGA'TION, S. [*delegatio*, Lat.] act of ſending away; the aſſignment debt. In Law, an extraordinary commi given a judge to take cogniſance of cauſe, which would not otherwiſe come fore him.

DELETE'RIOUS, Adj. [*deleterius*, δηλέω, Gr.] noxious, hurtful, deadly, f applied to ſuch things as are of a poiſon or pernicious nature.

DELE'TERY, Adj. [*deleterious*, L hurtful, deſtructive; deadly; poiſon "Well ſtored with *deletory* medici *Hud.*

DELE'TION, S. [*deletio*, Lat.] deſt tion. "If there be a total *delction* of perſon." *Hale.*

DE'LF, DE'LFE, [*delfan*, Sax. to di mine, a quarry, or large cavity made by ging. "The *delfs* would be overflo *Ray.* A *delf* of coal is that which lie veins under ground. In Heraldry, on the abatements in honour, being a ſquar the middle of an eſcutcheon, and is uſe denote cowardice. Glazed earthen w poorly imitating china.

DELIBA'TION, S. [*delibatio*, Lat. taſte; a ſmack. Figuratively, an eſſ trial.

To DELI'BERATE, V. N. [*delliber* Lat.] to think on, to conſider, to heſita

DELI'BERATE, Part. [*deliberatus*, L circumſpect; diſcreet; wary; conſider Figuratively, ſlow, tedious.

DELI'BERATELY, Adv. circumſpec wearily, diſcreetly.

DELI'BERATENESS, S. circumſpect Coolneſs; caution, conſideration.

DELIBERA'TION, S. [*deliberatio*, Lat.] act of conſidering or weighing things be- the making a choice.

DELI'BERATIVE, Adj. [*deliberativus*, .] relating to conſideration; or premedi- on.

DE'LICACY, S. [*delicateſſe*, Fr. of *deli-*, Lat.] daintineſs, Any thing which af- the ſenſes with great pleaſure. Elegant neſs of form. Nicety, or accuracy. neſs. Politeneſs. Tenderneſs of con- tion. A diſpoſition that cannot bear excels.

DE'LICATE, Adj. [*delicat*, Fr.] fine, op- ed to coarſe. Beautiful or pleaſing and ightful to the eye. Pleaſant to the taſte. ary in the choice of food. Chaſte, ſe- , polite. Soft, effeminate, or unfit for our. Pure; free; ſerene, clear. "The is *delicate*." *Shakeſp.*

DE'LICATELY, Adv. beautifully. Fine- oppoſed to coarſely. Daintily; luxuri- ly. "Eat not *delicately* or nicely." *ſon.* Choicely; politely; effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS, S. ſoftneſs; effemi- y.

DE'LICATES, S. niceties, rarities, delici- s food.

DELI'CIOUS, Adj. [*delicieux*, Fr.] giving conveying exquiſite pleaſure to the ſenſes the mind.

DELI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in an elegant, urious or rapturous manner.

DELI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of af- ding or conveying exquiſite pleaſure to e ſenſes.

DELIGA'TION, S. [*deligatio*, Lat.] the ning the ſeveral parts of a thing toge- r by binding.

DELI'GHT, S. [*deleite*, Span. *delice*, Fr.] at which affords pleaſure to the mind or e ſenſes.

To DE'LIGHT, V. A. [*delector*, Lat. *ilare*, Ital.] to take pleaſure in the en- yment of a thing. To ſatisfy; to repeat y action with pleaſure, to communicate aſure; uſed with *in*. Neuterly, to be eaſed, ſatisfied or contented.

DELI'GHTFUL, Adj. that which affords conveys pleaſure to the ſenſes or mind.

DELI'GHTFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a anner, as to afford pleaſure, ſatisfaction, d delight.

DELI'GHTFULNESS, S. pleaſure, ſatis- ction, gratification, joy. The quality of mmunicating pleaſure.

DELI'GHTSOME, Adj. affording great light or pleaſure.

DELI'GHTSOMELY, Adv. in ſuch a anner as to afford great delight or pleaſure.

To DELI'NEATE, V. A. [*delineatum*, at.] to draw the firſt ſketch; to deſign. o paint the reſemblance of a thing. Fi- ratively, to deſcribe accurately.

DELINEA'TION, S. the firſt draught or deſign of a thing. Figuratively, a deſcrip- tion.

DELI'NQUENCY, S. [*delinquentia*, Lat.] a failure. An omiſſion. A thing done wil- fully againſt any known law.

DELI'NQUENT, S. [*delinquens*, Lat.] one who has been guilty of ſome crime or fault. An offender. A criminal.

To DE'LIQUATE, V. N. [*deliqueo*, Lat.] to melt. To diſſolve. To be diſ- ſolved.

DELIQUA'TION, S. [*deliquatio*, Lat.] the act of melting or diſſolving. Figurative- ly, a ſolution, or the ſtate of a thing diſ- ſolved.

DELI'QUIUM, S. [Lat.] in Chymiſtry, the act of diſtillin by fire.

DELI'RIOUS, Adj. [*delirius*, Lat.] in- ſane; light-headed; ving from the vio- lence of ſome diſord Figuratively, do- ting.

DELI'RIUM, S. [Lat.] ind of phren- ſy or madneſs, cauſed often evers, by the too impetuous a motion of th lood.

To DELI'VER, V. A. [*delive* , Fr.] to give or preſent a thing which w given for that purpoſe by another. To t off. To *deliver* from, to free from any nger. To pronounce, to relate, to peat. To bring into the world, uſed with *of*. Actively, to ſurrender, to put into a perſon's hands, or leave to his diſcretion. To *deliver* over, uſed with *down* or *over*, to tranſmit any tranſaction by means of writing. Joined to *up*, to ſurrender.

DELI'VERANCE. S. [*delivrance*, Fr.] the act of giving or ſurrendering a thing. The act of freeing a perſon from captivity, or diſtreſs. The manner of pronouncing or ſpeaking. The act of producing or bringing children into the world.

DELIV'ERER, S. one who gives a thing into the hands of another. One who frees another from danger or captivity. One who pronounces or relates a thing.

DELIV'ERY, S. the act of ſurrendering a thing to another. A releaſe from bondage or diſtreſs. Speech, pronunciation. The bringing a fœtus or child from the womb.

DE'LL, S. [*dal*, Belg. ſee DELF] a pit, valley, or any hollow made in the ground. "Buſhy *dell* in this wild wood" *Par. Loſt.*

DEL'PH, S. [from *delft*] a glazed kind of earthen ware.

DELU'DABLE, Adj. liable to be deceived, deluded, or drawn aſide.

To DELU'DE, V. A. [*deludo*, Lat.] to beguile; to deceive; ſeduce or impoſe on. Figuratively, to diſappoint.

DELU'DER, S. one who deceives, im- poſes on, beguiles, ſeduces, or deludes.

To DE'LVE, V. A. [*delven*, Belg.] to dig or open the ground. Figuratively, to

found one's opinion, to fathom, to get to the bottom of an affair. "I cannot *delve* him to the root." *Shak.*

DE'LVER, S. a digger, or one who opens the ground with a ſpade, &c.

DE'LUGE, S. [Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.] a flood, or inundation of water covering the earth. Figuratively, the overflowing of a river. Any ſudden, unforeſeen, and irreſiſtible calamity. Any corruption, or depravation, which ſpreads rapidly.

To DE'LUGE, V. A. to drown or cover with water. To overflow with water. Figuratively, to overwhelm with any calamity.

DELU'SION, S. [*deluſio*, Lat.] the act of deluding, or impoſing on a perſon. Figuratively, a falſe appearance or illuſion.

DELU'SIVE, Adj. [*deluſus*, Lat.] having the power to deceive, impoſe on, or delude.

DELU'SORY, Adj. [from *deluſus*, Lat.] apt to deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE, S. [from δημος, Gr. and αγω, Gr.] the ringleader of a faction or tumult.

DEMA'ND, S. [*demande*, Fr.] the aſking of a thing with authority, ſometimes implying a neceſſity of granting in the perſon applied to. Enquiry after in order to buy. "The *demand*, for theſe my papers encreaſes daily." *Spect.* In Law, the aſking or claiming what is due.

To DEMA'ND, V. A. [*demander*, Fr.] to claim; to aſk for with authority; to aſk.

DEMAN'DABLE, Adj. that which may be claimed or demanded as a due.

DEMA'NDANT, S. in Law, the perſon who is plaintiff in a real action.

DEMA'NDER, S. one who claims or aſks with authority. Figuratively, a dun or one who aſks or demands a debt.

To DEME'AN, [*demeaner*, Fr.] to behave. To leſſen, or undervalue. To do any thing below one's character or rank in life.

DEME'ANOUR, S. [*demener*, Fr.] behaviour, carriage, conduct.

DEME'ANS, S. [Plural.] in Law, an eſtate which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

DEME'RIT, S. [*demerite*, Fr.] the want of merit. Uſed formerly, inſtead of merit or defect. "My *demerits* may ſpeak unbonneting." *Shak.*

To DEME'RIT, V. A. [*demeriter*, Fr.] to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deſerve blame

DEMER'SION, S. [*demerſio*, Lat.] the plunging under the water, or drowning. In Chemiſtry, the putting any thing into a diſſolving liquor.

DE'MI-CULVERIN, S. in Gunnery, is from four inches to four and three quarters bore, from ten feet, to ten feet and one third long, and from two thouſand to three thouſand pound weight.

DE'MI-GOD, S. one who was mortal by birth from one of his parents, but had a d for the other; and was raiſed to cohabit w the deities on account of his exploits.

DEMI'SE, S. [*demis*, *demiſe*, Fr.] de deceaſe. Uſed chiefly in law writings.

To DEMI'SE, V. A. [*demis demiſe*, F bequeath or diſpoſe of by will. "My e cutors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* lands." *Swift.*

To DEMI'T, V. A. [*demitto*, Lat.] depreſs, to hang or bend down; to let "They preſently *demit* and let fall ſame." *Brown.*

DEMO'CRACY, S. [δημοκρατια, form of goverment wherein the ſup power or authority is lodged in the peopl

DEMO'CRATICAL, Adj. belonging that government wherein the ſupreme po is lodged in the people.

To DEMO'LISH, V. A. [*demolir*, to pull down, raze or deſtroy. Figurativ to deſtroy reputation, or fame by remarks criticiſm. "I expected the fabric of book would, long ſince, have been *demoliſh Tillotſ.*

DEMO'LISHER, S, one who deſtr demoliſhes, or pulls down.

DEMOLI'TION, S. the act of de liſhing, or deſtroying; deſtruction.

DE'MON, S. [*dæmon*, Lat.] a ſpirit. evil ſpirit.

DEMO NIAC, DEMONI'ACAL, devilliſh. Poſſeſſed or produced by the d or ſome evil ſpirit.

DEMO'NIAC, S. one poſſeſſed by the vil or ſome evil ſpirit.

DEMO'NIAN, Adj. [from *demon*] d iſh: belonging or relating to the d "*Domonian* ſpirits." *Par. Loſt.*

DEMONO'LOGY, S. [from δαιμων and λογος] a diſcourſe on the nature and p tices of evil ſpirits.

DEMON'STRABLE, Adj. [*demonſtra* Lat.] that which may be proved beyon contradiction.

To DEMO'NSTRATE, V. A. [*demon tum*, Lat.] to prove in ſuch a manner convince the moſt prejudiced; to prove by conteſtible evidence.

DEMONSTRA'TION, S. [Fr. *demon tio*, Lat.] a clear and invincible proof of truth of a propoſition. The ſhewing agreement or diſagreement of two ideas the intervention of one or more proofs w have a conſtant, immutable and viſible c nection one with another. Figuratively, dubitable evidence or proof.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE, Adj. [*demon tivus*, Lat.] applied to ſuch proofs as ca be denied.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, Adv. evide Figuratively, clearly, plainly, certainly.

DEMO

DEMONSTRA'TOR, S. one who proves by demonſtration, one who explains a thing. A lecturer. "*Demonſtrator* of anatomy."

DEMU'LCENT, Part. [*demulcens*, Lat.] in Phyſic, ſoftening, mollifying.

To DEMU'R, V. N. [*demurer*, Fr.] to delay a proceſs in law. To pauſe; to heſitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to ſuſpend one's judgment. To doubt.

DEMU'R, S. doubt. Heſitation. Suſpenſe of judgment.

DEMU'RE, Adj. [*des mœurs*, Fr.] behaving in a ſober, preciſe, or modeſt manner. Affectedly. Grave, or modeſt.

To DEMU'RE, V. N. [from the noun] to look preciſely; to behave with affected modeſty. "Your wife Octavia with her modeſt eyes—*demuring* upon me." *Shak.*

DEMU'RELY, Adv. in an affected, ſober, preciſe, or modeſt manner.

DEMU'RENESS, S. affected modeſty, ſobriety or gravity. Preciſeneſs.

DEMURRAGE, S. [*demurer*, Fr.] in Commerce, an allowance made by merchants and maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER, S. in Law, a kind of pauſe made in an action, for a court to take time to conſider of ſome difficult point.

DEMY, S. [*demi*, Fr. of *demidium*, Lat.] a larger ſized paper, the ſame as that on which this dictionary is printed.

DEN, S. [*den*, Sax. *denne*, Belg.] a cavern or hollow place under ground. The cave of a wild beaſt.

DENA'Y, S. denial, refuſal. "My love can give no place, bide no *denay*." *Shak.*

DENBIGHSIRE, a county of N. Wales, thirty-nine miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, is bounded on the E. by Flintſhire and Shropſhire, on the W. by Carnarvonſhire, on the S. by Mirionethſhire, and on the N. by the Iriſh ſea. It contains ſix thouſand four hundred houſes, thirty-eight thouſand four hundred inhabitants, fifty-ſeven pariſhes, and four market-towns. It has ſome good paſtures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, ſheep, and goats. The air is good, but ſharp, and the ſoil hilly, intermixed with fruitful valleys. Among the hills there are ſtones called Druid-ſtones, and ſmall pillars, with inſcriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

DENDRO'LOGY, S. [from δενδρον, Gr. and λογος, Gr.] a Natural Hiſtory of trees.

DENHAM, Sir *John*.——This elegant writer was the only Son of Sir *John Denham*, Knight, of little Horſley, who was, at the time of our Author's Birth, which happened in 1615, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and one of the Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom: In conſequence of which our Author was born in Dublin, but was brought over from thence at two years old, on the promotion of his Father to the Rank of a Baron of the Exchequer in England.

His grammatical Learning he received in London, and in Michaelmas Term 1631, was removed from thence to Oxford, where he was enter'd a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College; but inſtead of ſhewing any early Dawnings of that Genius which afterwards ſhone forth in him, he appear'd a ſlow dreaming young Man, and one whoſe darling Paſſion was Gaming.—Here he continued for three Years, when, having paſs'd his Examinations, and taken a Degree as Batchelor of Arts, he came to London, and entered himſelf at Lincoln's-Inn, where he applied pretty cloſely to the Study of the Law.—Yet his darling Vice was ſtill predominant, and he frequently found himſelf ſtripped to his laſt Shilling, by which he ſo greatly diſpleas'd his Father, that he was obliged, in Appearance at leaſt, to reform, for fear of being abſolutely abandoned by him.—On his Death, however, being no longer reſtrained by parental Authority, he again gave Way to it, and being a Dupe to Sharpers, ſoon ſquander'd away ſeveral thouſand Pounds.

In the latter end of 1641, however, to the Aſtoniſhment of every one, his Genius broke forth in a full blaze of Meridian brightneſs, in that juſtly celebrated and admir'd Tragedy the Sophy, and ſoon after ſhone out again in his Poem of Cooper's Hill.—In the ſame year he was prick'd for High Sheriff for the County of Surry, and made governor of Farnham Caſtle, for the King.—But being poſſeſs'd of no great Share of military Knowledge, he preſently quitted that Poſt, and retired to his majeſty at Oxford.

And now the grand rebellion being broke out in its full Force, he ſhewed the warmeſt Attachment to the Royal Family, and in the courſe of their unhappy affairs, became of ſignal ſervice to them.—In the year 1647, when the King had been delivered into the hands of the Army, he undertook, on the behalf of the queen mother, to gain acceſs to his Majeſty, which he found means to do by the Aſſiſtance of Hugh Peters.—On this occaſion the King converſed with him in an unreſerved manner, with regard to his affairs, and entruſting him with nine cyphers, commanded him to ſtay privately in London, in order to receive all his letters to and from his correſpondents, all which were conſtantly decypher'd and undecypher'd by Mr. Cowley, at that time with the Queen mother in France. This truſt he performed with great punctuality and ſafety for ſome time, till at length Mr. Cowley's hand being known, this affair was diſcovered, and Mr. Denham obliged to make his eſcape to France.—In 1648 he was ſent ambaſſador, together with lord Crofts, to Poland, where he ſucceeded ſo well as to bring back ten thouſand pounds for the King,

levied

levied there on his Majeſty's Scottiſh ſubjects.

About 1652 he return'd to England, and reſided about a year at the Earl of Pembroke's at Wilton, having quite exhauſted his own fortune, by his paſſion for gaming, and the expences he had been at during the civil war. —It does not clearly appear what became of him between that time and the reſtoration, though it is moſt probable he went over again to France, and reſided there till King Charles II's return from St. Germain's to Jerſey, when he was immediately appointed, without any ſolicitation, ſurveyor general of all his Majeſty's buildings, and at the coronation of that Monarch made knight of the Bath.

On ſome diſcontent ariſing from a ſecond marriage, he for a little Time loſt his ſenſes, but on his recovery, continued in great eſteem at court for his poetical abilities, eſpecially with the king, who was fond of poetry, and during his exile us'd frequently to give Mr. Denham arguments to write on.

This ingenious gentleman died at an office he had built for himſelf near Whitehall, March 10, 1668, Ætatis 53. and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, leaving behind him among the ſeveral works wherby his poetical fame ſtands eſtabliſhed, only one dramatic one, viz.

The Sophy, a tragedy.

As a poet we need only refer to the teſtimonials of many writers, particularly Dryden and Pope, in his favour.—As to his moral character, he has had no vice imputed to him but that of gaming, and although authors have been ſilent as to his Virtues, yet if we may judge from his works, he was a good-natur'd man and an eaſy companion; and from his actions it apears that he was one of ſtrict honour and integrity, and in the day of danger and tumult of unſhaken loyalty to the ſuffering intereſt of his ſovereign.

DENI'ABLE, Adj. that which may be refuſed to be granted, or believed.

DENI'AL, S. [from *deny*] refuſal. The perſiſting in one's innocence. Abjuration, or renouncing.

DENI'ER, S. one who refuſes to grant a favour or aſſent to a truth. One who will not acknowledge.

DENIGRA'TION, S. [*denigratio*, Lat.] the act of blackening.

DENIZA'TION, S. [from *denizen*] the act of enfranchiſing a ſtranger, by which means he enjoys the ſame priviliges as a natural ſubject, ſuch as the power of purchaſing lands, &c.

DE'NIZEN, DENI'SON, S. [*denaſddyn*, Brit.] in Law, an alien enfranchiſed or made free; and thereby enabled to purchaſe and poſſeſs lands, to hold any office or dignity, &c.

To DE'NIZEN, V. A. to enfranchiſe, to make free. Figuratively, to protect, encourage, or defend. "Falſhood is *denizen'd* *Donne*.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the by Germany. The country is generally fl and the ſoil a barren ſand. The air is re dered foggy by the neighbourhood of the ſe and the lakes, of which it is full. Denmar properly ſo called, conſiſts of Jutland and t iſlands of Zealand, and Funen, with the litt iſles about them; but the king of Denmark dominions contain the kingdom of Norwa the dutchies of Holſtein, Oldenburgh, a Delmonhorſt. There is no conſiderable r ver, and the winter continues ſeven or eig months. In the ſummer the heat is ve conſiderable, and the days are long. T commodities are corn, pulſe, but chie horſes, and large beeves. The kingdom Denmark was formerly elective, but ſin 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to t daughters, partly by conſent, and partly force; at which time the nobility loſt mo of their privileges, but by the weakneſs their preſent king, who has been prevail upon by the queen dowager to impriſon t queen conſort, and other ſteps equally ri culous, it is imagined the ſtate of Denma is now at the eve of a revolution. Th have very few laws, and thoſe are ſo pla that they have little need of lawyers, f cauſes are ſoon tried. They allow but of o apothecary in a town, except at Copenhage where there are two. Their ſhops are viſit by the phyſicians once a-week, and all t periſhed drugs are deſtroyed. The inh bitants are proteſtants ſince the year 152 when they embraced the confeſſion of Aug burg. The forces which the king of De mark has uſually on foot are near 40,00 but moſt of them are in the pay of oth princes. The revenues are computed 500,000l. a-year, which ariſe from t crown lands and duties. The produce Norway conſiſts in pitch, tar, fiſh, oil, a deal-boards. Copenhagen is the capital tow Lon. from 25. 25. to 30. 30. lat. fro 54. 0. to 57. 30.

To DENO'MINATE, V. A. [*denom natum*, Lat.] to name, to give a name appellation to.

DENOMINA'TION, S. [*denominatio*, La a name given to a thing ariſing from ſo peculiar quality belonging to it.

DENO'MINATIVE, Adj. that whi gives or obtains a diſtinct or peculiar na or appellation.

DENOMINA'TOR, S. that which affi a particular name or appellation to a thi In Fractions, the number below the li ſhewing the number of parts, which any i teger is ſuppoſed to be divided into.

DENOTA'TION, S. [*denotatio*, Lat.] the act of aſcertaining that a particular thing belongs to a particular perſon.

To DENO'TE, V. A. [*denoto*, Lat.] to point out; to mark; to be a ſign of; to imply, or ſignify. "A quick pulſe *denotes* a fever."

To DENOU'NCE, V. A. [*denoncer*, Fr.] to declare or threaten by proclamation. Figuratively, in Law, to paſs ſentence.

DENOU'NCEMENT, S. the act of proclaiming any threat, or ſentence.

DENOU'NCER, S. one who declares ſome menace, or impending ſentence, or puniſhment.

DEN'SE, Adj. [*denſus*, Lat.] cloſe, compact, thick, containing much in a ſmall compaſs. Having few or very ſmall pores.

DE'NSITY, S. [*denſitas*, Lat.] a property of bodies ariſing from the cloſeneſs of their particles, and the ſmallneſs of their pores. Thickneſs; ſolidity; compactneſs.

DE'NT, S. [Fr.] a notch, defect made by breaking a piece out of the edge of a thing. A mark made in the ſurface of a thing.

DE'NTAL, Adj. [*dentalis*, Lat.] belonging to the teeth. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

DENTE'LLATED, Adj. in Botany, notched, jagged, formed like the teeth of a ſaw on the edges; named *ſawed* by Miller.

DENTI'CULATED, Part. [*denticulatus*, Lat.] ſet with ſmall jagged teeth.

DENTICULA'TION, S. [*denticulatus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, ſet with ſmall teeth, notched, or jagged.

DE'NTRIFICE, S. [from *dens*, Lat. and *fio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a powder to cleanſe and faſten the teeth.

DENTI'TION, S. [*dentitio*, Lat.] the act, or time of breeding teeth.

DENUDA'TION, S. the act of ſtripping naked. The act of freeing or diveſting one's ſelf from incumbrances.

To DENU'DE, V. A. [*denudo*, Lat.] to make naked. Figuratively, to diveſt a thing of its natural covering. "*Denude* a vine-branch of its leaves." *Ray*. Seldom uſed, unleſs by technical writers.

DENUNCIA'TION, S. [*denunciatio*, Lat.] the act of publiſhing any menace; or threatening any puniſhment.

DENUNCIA'TOR, S. [from *denuncio*, Lat.] the perſon who threats.

To DEN'Y, V. A. [*denier*, Fr. *denego*, Lat.] to contradict an accuſation, oppoſed to *confeſs*. To refuſe a thing requeſted. To diſown. To renounce. To diſregard. Uſed in Scripture with the perſonal pronouns, to forego all prejudices, and advantages, that nothing may obſtruct the work of grace, or hinder our growth in piety.

To DEOBSTRU'CT, V. A. [*deobſtructum*, Lat.] to clear from impediments; to free a paſſage.

DEO'BSTRUENT, S. [*deobſtruens*, Lat.] a medicine which, by its diſſolving viſcidities, opens the pores or paſſages of the human body.

DE'ODAND, S. [*deodandum*, Lat.] in Law, a thing devoted or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in caſe of a Chriſtian's coming to a violent end, without the fault of a reaſonable creature; thus, if a horſe ſhould ſtrike its keeper and kill him, the horſe is to be a *deodand*, i. e. forfeited, ſold, and the money given to the poor.

To DEO'PPILATE, V. A. [from *de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] to clear a paſſage from obſtructions.

To DEPAI'NT, V. A. [*depeint*, Fr.] to form the reſemblance of a thing by painting. To deſcribe.

To DEPA'RT, V. N. [*depart* from *departer*, Fr.] to go away from a place. Figuratively, to ceaſe from practiſing a thing. To revolt; to quit; to leave, or apoſtatize; joined to *away from*. To periſh; to be loſt; uſed with *away*. To die. Actively, to quit, or leave a perſon or place.

DEPA'RT, S. [*depart*, Fr.] the act of going away. Figuratively, death. "Tidings were brought me of your loſs and his *depart*." Among refiners, a method of ſeparating gold from ſilver, ſilver from copper, copper from iron, iron from calaminaris, and calaminaris from fixed nitre by means of aqua fortis. The ſilver and gold are at firſt incorporated together in a crucible by means of fire, then caſt into cold water; afterwards the particles thus produced are put into a ſtone veſſel with aqua fortis over a fire for an hour, after which the gold will be found precipitated in a calx, to the bottom of the veſſel, and the ſilver will be imbibed by the aqua fortis; this ſilver may again be precipitated in the ſame manner, by adding water to the aqua fortis in which the gold was precipitated, and adding a piece of copper, which will be diſſolved in the ſame manner as the ſilver was, and the ſilver will then be found precipitated in the ſame manner as the gold was at the firſt experiment.

DEPA'RTER, S. a refiner, one who purifies metals by aqua fortis, &c. one who departs.

DEPA'RTMENT, S. [*departement*, Fr.] a peculiar province, lot, or employment.

DEPA'RTURE, S. [from *depart*] the act of going from a perſon or place. Death; the act of forſaking, or quitting.

To DEPA'STURE, V. A. [*departus* from *depaſcor*, Lat.] to graze, to eat up. "Removing to freſh land, as they have *depaſtured* the former." *Spencer*.

To DEPAU'PERATE, V. A. [*depauperatum*] to make poor, or barren; to impoveriſh liquors.

To

To DEPE'ND, V. N. [*dependeo*, Lat.] to hang. To proceed *from*. To be ſubject to the will of another. To be ſupported by another. To be in ſuſpenſe, or undetermined. To *depend upon*; to confide in, rely on.

DEPE'NDANCE, S. [Fr.] ſomething hanging from another. Relation, or connexion of one thing to another. The ſtate of being ſubject to, or at the diſpoſal of another. Figuratively, the things or perſons which are ſubject to, and at the diſpoſal of another. Reliance, truſt, confidence.

DEPE'NDANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſubject to, or in the diſpoſal of another.

DEPE'NDANT, S. [Fr.] one who is ſubject to, at the diſpoſal of, or maintained by another.

DEPE'NDENCE, DEPE'NDENCY, S. [this word with many others of the ſame ending, are indifferently written, with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*] one who is ſubject to the will of another. That which is ſubordinate to, or appendant to another. Connexion or a ſeries, having a mutual relation to each other. Figuratively, truſt, reliance, confidence.

DEPE'NDENT, Adj. [*dependens*, Lat. this, and other words of the ſame ending, are written either *ent* or *ant*] hanging down.

DEPE'NDENT, S. indebted to another for protection, ſafety, or ſupport.

DEPE'NDER, S. a perſon who confides in another.

To DEPI'CT, V. A. [*depictum*, Lat.] to paint the likeneſs of any thing. Figuratively, to convey the idea of a perſon or thing by an accurate or elegant deſcription thereof.

DEPI'LOUS, Adj. [ſee DEPILATORY] without hair or fur. "Corticated and *depilous*." *Brown*.

DEPLE'TION, S. [*depletus* of *depleo*, Lat.] in Phyſic, the act of emptying. "*Depletion* of the veſſels gives room to the fluid to expand itſelf." *Arbuth*.

DEPLO'RABLE, Adj. [*deploro*, Lat.] that which cauſes or produces ſorrow. Figuratively, uſed to increaſe the ſignification of a word, implying ſometimes *very great*, deſpicable or contemptible. "*Deplorable* nonſenſe." "I have a moſt *deplorable* hand."

DEPLO'RABLENESS, S. the ſtate of being an object of grief, or wretchedneſs.

DEPLO'RABLY, Adv. lamentably; miſerably; ſorrowfully.

DEPLO'RATE, Adj. [*deploratus*, Lat.] wretched, occaſioning ſorrow; lamentable. "The caſe or thing is then moſt *deplorate*, when reward goes over to the wrong ſide." *L'Eſtrange*.

To DEPLO'RE, V. A. [*deploro*, Lat.] to lament, or mourn for any calamity, or misfortune.

DEPLO'RER, S. one who laments, or grieves.

DEPLUMA'TION, S. [*deplumatio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off feathers.

DEPO'NENT, S. [*deponens*, Lat.] one who gives evidence or teſtimony in a court of juſtice; an evidence, or witneſs. In Grammar, thoſe verbs which have an active ſignification, though they have no active voice.

To DEPO'PULATE, V. N. [*depopulatus*, Lat.] to unpeople; to lay waſte a country, to make deſolate.

DEPOPULA'TION, S. the act of rendering a country waſte, deſolate, or uninhabited.

DEPOPULA'TOR, S. one who deſtroys the inhabitants of a country. A deſtroyer.

To DEPO'RT, V. A. [*deporter*, Fr.] to carry, or behave, "*deport himſelf* in the moſt graceful manner."

DEPO'RT, S. demeanour; behaviour. Carriage. See DEPORTMENT.

DEPO'RTMENT, S. [*deportment*, Fr.] conduct, demeanour; behaviour, carriage.

To DEPO'SE, V. A. [*depoſitum*, Lat.] to lay down, uſed with *upon*. To deprive a perſon of a poſt, or dignity. To give teſtimony on oath in a court of juſtice.

DEPO'SITARY, S. [*depoſitaire*, Fr.] one who is intruſted with the care of a thing.

To DEPO'SITE, V. A. [*depoſitum*, Lat.] to lay up. To give as a pledge or ſecurity. To place at intereſt.

DEPO'SITE, S. [*depoſitum*, Lat.] any thing committed to the care or charge of another, generally applied to things of value. A pledge, a pawn, or ſecurity. The ſtate of a thing pledged. "And have now put in *depoſite*." *Bacon*.

DEPOSI'TION, S. the act of giving teſtimony in a court on oath. The act of dethroning a prince.

DEPO'SITORY, S. the place where things which are entruſted with a perſon are laid up.

DEPRAVA'TION, S. [*depravatio*, Lat.] the act of ſpoiling, corrupting or rendering a thing leſs perfect, or valuable. The ſtate of a thing which hath loſt any good quality or virtue. Figuratively, defamation whereby the eſteem of a perſon or thing is deſtroyed. "Without a theme for *depravation*." *Shak*.

To DEPRA'VE, V. A. [*depravo*, Lat.] to corrupt, to ſpoil, to ſeduce from goodneſs; to adulterate.

DEPRA'VEMENT, S. that which renders a thing vicious or bad.

DEPRA'VER, S. one who corrupts or makes bad.

DEPRA'VITY, S. corruption; a change from good to bad, or from virtue to vice.

To DE'PRECATE, V. N. [*deprecatus*, of *deprecor*, Lat.] to pray for the averting ſome puniſhment: to aſk pardon for a crime.

To

request with importunity and humility. ...rely, to pray for mercy, or to avert ...ishment.

DEPRECA'TION, S. [*deprecatio*] a beg- ...pardon, or prayer for the averting some ...inent punishment.

DEPRECATIVE, DE'PRECATORY, ...used as an apology; excuse, or means ...verting some mischief.

DEPRECA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who sues ...intercedes for another. An intercessor. ...who apologizes for another, in order to ...se him from punishment.

To DEPRE'CIATE, V. A. [*de* and *pre-*..., Lat. a price] to speak meanly of a ...g. To under-value, to under-rate.

To DE'PREDATE, V. A. [*deprædatus*, ...] to rob, plunder, or pillage. To seize. ...consume, or destroy. "Less subject to ...nsumed and *depredated* by the spirits." *Bac.*

DEPREDA'TION, S. [*deprædatio*] the ... of spoiling, robbing, or seizing on as ...der. Waste, destruction.

DEPREDA'TOR, S. [*deprædator*, Lat.] ...ber, a spoiler. A devourer, a destroyer, ...sumer.

DEPREHEN'SIBLE, Adj. [from *depre-*..., Lat.] that which may be detected, ...hended, discovered, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSION, S. [*deprehensio*, Lat.] ...tion; a discovery.

To DE'PRESS, V. A. [*depressum*, Lat.] ...ss down, to look downwards. "Rais- ...or *depressing* the eyes or otherwise moving ... *Newt. Opt.* To abase, or deject, ap- ...to the mind.

DEPRE'SSION, S. [*depressio*, Lat.] the ...f pressing down. The sinking in of a ...ce. Figuratively, degradation, abase- ..., or humbling. Depression, in Algebra, ...ed to equations, is the bringing them ...ir lowest terms by division. In Astro- ..., the distance of a star from the ho- ..., measured from the horizon down- ... In Geography, the depression of ... pole, is the travelling so much from ...ole, nearer to the horizon. Depression ...e sensible horizon, is its sinking so much ...w the real horizontal plane, owing either ...e variation of the atmosphere, or the dif- ...t situation of an observer's eye, above ...rface of the sea.

DEPRE'SSOR, S. [Lat.] one that pres- ...own; an oppressor.

DEPRI'VATION, S. [from *de* and *pri-*..., Lat.] the act of taking away a quality ...sence of a thing. In Law, the depo- ...or taking away the preferment of a cler- ...an for some crime.

To DEPRI'VE, V. A. [from *de* and *pri-*...Lat.] to take away that which is enjoyed ...nother. In Law, to turn a clergyman ...of a benefice.

DE'PTH, S. [See DEEP, *diep*, Belg.] the ...ure of a thing, from the surface down- ... Quantity of water opposed to a *shoal*, The sea, the abyss. Figuratively, the middle of a season, or night. "The *depth* of winter." Profoundness, difficulty, obscurity, applied to learning.

To DE'PTHEN, V. A. [*diepen*, Belg.] to make deep.

DEPU'LSION, S. [*depulsio*, Lat.] the act of beating, or driving away.

DEPU'LSORY, Adj. [*depulsus*, Lat.] thrusting or driving away.

To DE'PURATE, V. A. [*depurer*, Fr.] to purify, to cleanse from any impurities.

DE'PURATE, Adj. [from the verb] cleansed from dregs or foulness. Figuratively, pure, not tainted, or corrupted.

DEPURA'TION, S. [*depuratio*, Lat.] the act of extracting the impure or foul parts of any thing. In Surgery, the cleansing a wound.

To DEPU'RE, V. A. [*depurer*, Fr.] to cleanse from dregs, or filth. To purge or cleanse from any noxious qualities.

DEPUTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the sending some persons selected out of a body, to treat of matters in their behalf or name. The commission of treating in behalf of others.

To DE'PUTE, V. A. [*deputer*, Fr.] to send with a special commission; to select one or more persons to negotiate a public or private affair.

DE'PUTY, S. [*deputé*, Fr.] one that is commissioned or deputed to transact an affair for another. A vice-gerent. Any one who transacts business for another. An officer of a ward, chosen by the alderman, from the body of common council of that ward, to transact business relating to it in his absence. In Law, any person who exercises an office in right of another.

To DERA'CINATE, V. A. [*deraciner*] to pluck up by the roots; to abolish or extirpate. "The cutter rusts—which should *deracinate* savagery." *Shak.*

DERA'Y, V. A. [*derangea*, *derayer*, Fr.] a confusion, tumult, disorder, merriment.

DERELI'CTION, S. [*dereliction*, Lat.] the utter forsaking a person.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on February 25, which is a meeting for cheeze; on Wednesday in the Lent-assize-week for horses, now almost neglected; Friday in Easter-week for horned cattle; first Friday in May, Friday in Whitsun week, and July 25 for horned cattle: September 27 for cheese; first Friday before Michaelmas for horned cattle. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, and a small brook runs through the town, under several bridges. It is a large, populous, and well frequented place, containing five parish churches, whereof All-Saints is the chief, whose tower-steeple is as high as most in the nation. The shire-hall is a stone-building, where the assizes are kept. It has the title of an earldom, and

ſends two members to parliament. In 1734 there was a mill erected here, of a great length, by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of ſilk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It is governed by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and other offices, but is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, 24 N. W. of Leiceſter, and 122 N. W. by N. of London. The town is well paved, and adorned with many handſome buildings. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 57.

DERBYSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, is bounded on the E. by Nottinghamſhire, on the S. by Leiceſterſhire, on the W. by Staffordſhire, and on the N. by Yorkſhire. It contains 21,140 houſes, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 pariſhes, and 11 market towns. The air in general is pretty good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is ſharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and ſtony, but in the S. there is ſome very rich land. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-ſtones, beſides what is common to other counties. The Peak country is taken notice of for ſeveral caves, and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are, the Trent, the Dove, and the Derwent. In ſome place they have a manufactory of knit ſtockings.

DE'RHAM, [William] a moſt excellent Chriſtian philoſopher and divine, was born at Stowton near Worceſter in 1657. In 1675 he was entered at trinity college Oxon, where his tutor was the learned Dr. Willes, father of the late lord chief juſtice of the common pleas. In 1678-9 he took his bachelor's degree, by which time he had ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning, and other eminent qualifications, that Dr. R. Bathurſt, then preſident of trinity college, earneſtly recommended him to Dr. Seth Ward, biſhop of Saliſbury, by whoſe intereſt he was, when he entered into holy orders in 1681, made chaplain to the lady Dowager Grey of Warke: In 1689 he was preſented by Mrs. Jane Bray, to the rectory of Upminſter in Eſſex, worth 200l. per ann. and not more than 15 miles from London. His proximity to the metropolis was ſubſervient to the higheſt purpoſes of a ſcholar and a divine, and his retirement was employed in ſtudying both the volumes of his creator, the ſcriptures, and the book of nature. As a natural hiſtorian, no perſon ever made a greater figure; but as his ſtudies in this branch had always the honour of God, the promotion of religion, and the good of mankind for their guide, he richly deſerved all the honours which they prepared for him, and the notice taken of him by the Royal Society, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, his late majeſty, and the univerſity of Oxford, who preſented him with his doctor's degree, were rath many evidences of his merit, than ma honour. While true, maſculine and ra piety, unſpotted reputation, or ext learning, have any advocates, this g man's name muſt be held in veneration his private life was no leſs beneficial th writings, as he was not only the teache the example of his pariſhioners; and as h not only a phyſician to their ſouls, but bodies likewiſe, he deſerves no leſs pra a man, than as an author; and as an a his Phyſico Theology, Aſtro Theology curious pieces in the Philoſophical Tr tions, will ſhow, that he is, in that char inferior to none.

To DERI'DE, V. A. to laugh at, r ridicule, or turn to ſcorn.

DERI'DER, S. one who makes a r or ridicules a thing or perſon.

DERI'SION, S. the act of ridiculing, r ing, or deriding. The object of ridicu

DERI'SIVE, Adj. ridiculing, mockin

DERI'SORY, Adj. [*deriſorius*, Lat.] r ing, ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE, Adj. that which m communicated from one to another.

DERIVA'TION, S. [*derivatio*, Lat. draining water from its courſe. In G mar, the tracing a word from its origina genealogy, deſcent. Figuratively, the tr any thing from its ſource.

DERIVA'TIVE, Adj. [*derivativus*, derived from another.

DERI'VATIVE, S. the thing or which is derived or taken from another.

DERI'VATIVELY, Adv. after a de tive manner, from another, not origina

To DERIV'E, V. A. [*deriver*, Fr. *d* Lat.] to let out water, or turn its courſe. guratively, to divide or ſeparate. To from its original or ſource. To commun as a cauſe to an effect. To deſcend to ſon, or to communicate by deſcent of b In Grammar, to trace a word from its gin; to proceed, or deſcend from.

DERI'VER, S. one who partakes o derives a thing by deſcent, pedigree, or munication.

To DE'ROGATE, V. A. [*derogatum* pine of *derogo*, Lat.] to act contrary or in ſiſtent with the dignity of a family; to d nerate; to undervalue, or leſſen the c of a thing.

DE'ROGATE, Adj. [*derogatus*, Lat. degenerated, depraved, leſſened in valu fertility. "And from her *derogate* bo *Shak.*

DEROGA'TION, S. [*derogatio*, Lat.] done contrary to law, by which meani force and value is leſſened. The act of paraging a thing. Uſed with *to*, and ſo times, though not ſo properly, with *from*.

DERO'GATIVE, Adj. leſſening the v of a perſon or thing.

RO'GATORILY, Adv. in ſuch a manto leſſen the value of a thing, or the reon of a perſon.

RO'GATORY, Adj. [*derogatorius*, Lat.] hich leſſens the value of a thing.

R'VIS, or DER'VISE, S. [from דרוש, a kind of monks among the Turks, profeſs extreme poverty, and lead a very e life.

SC'ANT, S. [accented on both the firſt ſt ſyllables, by Shakeſpeare, in different of his works, and by Milton, on the ſyllable, from *diſcanto*, Ital.] a ſong e compoſed in parts. Figuratively, a ſe or treatiſe. In Muſic, the art of ing ſeveral parts.

DE'SCANT, V. N [from the noun] g in parts. In Muſic, to compoſe in . Figuratively, to criticiſe minutely d fault with the actions of another; to e.

DESCE'ND, V. A. [*deſcendre*, Fr. *de*, Lat.] to come or go to a lower place. gradually downwards; to ſink; to in- an enemy's country; to proceed to the ir; to change a diſcourſe from a gene-, to a more minute and particular Actively, to walk or roll downwards.

SCEN'DANT, S. [Fr. *deſcendens*, Lat.] ſpring or poſterity of a perſon.

SCEN'DENT, Part. [*deſcendens*, Lat. e general cuſtom to write the ſubſtanas if derived from the French, and the ple as if derived from the Latin] moving higher to a lower ſituation; ſinking; ding, as from an anceſtor, or from a In Aſtronomy, it is divided into right ique. Right deſcenſion is a point or of the equator, which deſcends with a t ſign, in a right ſphere. Oblique deon, is that which deſcends in an oblique e.

SCE'NT, S. [*deſcente*, Fr. *deſcenſus*, Lat.] t of paſſing to a lower place; a ſlope or ſituation. "The heads and ſources ers flow upon a *deſcent*." *Woodw.* In- en an enemy's country; birth, exracLineal *deſcent*, is that which is conveyn in a right line from the grand-fa- the father, from the father to the ſons; Collateral *deſcent*, is that which ſprings the ſide of the line or blood, as from to his brother, nephew, &c.

DESCRI'BE, V. A. [*deſcribo*, Lat.] in g, to form or paint the reſemblance hing. In Logic, to convey an idea of g. In Geometry, to draw or make a Figuratively, to delineate, or convey otion of a thing by words.

SCRI'BER, S. a perſon who relates a of fact; a battle, &c.

SCRI'ER, S. [from *deſcry*] one who diſcovers, or deſcries a thing at a diſtance.

SCRI'PTION, S. [*deſcriptio*, Lat.] the conveying the idea of a perſon or In Logic, a collection of the moſt remarkable properties of a thing; the qualities expreſſed in repreſenting a thing.

To DESCR'Y, V. A. [*deſcrier*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe it implied the giving notice, by calling out, on the ſudden diſcovery or ſight of a thing or perſon. In its ſecondary ſenſe, the other being obſolete, it implies, to reconnoitre, to examine or view at a diſtance; to diſcover, or diſcern.

DESCR'Y, S. diſcovery, or the thing diſcovered.

To DE'SECRATE, V. A. [*deſecratum*, from *deſecro*, Lat.] to convert a thing to an uſe different from that to which it was originally conſecrated.

DESCERA'TION, S. the converting of a thing conſecrated, to ſome common uſe.

DE'SERT, S. [*deſertum*, Lat.] a waſte uninhabited place; a ſolitude; a place at ſome diſtance from any city.

DE'SERT, Adj. [*deſertum*, Lat.] wild, waſte, uncultivated, uninhabited, ſolitary.

To DESERT, V. A. [*deſerter*, Fr.] to quit, to leave, to forſake; to abandon a perſon who has a reliance on one. To run away from an army or company, applied to ſoldiers.

DESE'RT, S. [*deſſert*, Fr.] the laſt courſe of an entertainment; conſiſting in fruits or ſweetmeats. Alſo, the fruits or ſweetmeats of which compoſe the laſt courſe.

DESE'RT, S. the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a perſon conſidered. A claim to praiſe or reward. Excellence, or virtue. Degree of merit.

DESE'RTER, S. [*deſertus*, Lat.] one who leaves or abandons a perſon. One who abandons, quits or leaves his poſt, or the army or navy to which he belongs.

DESE'RTATION, S. the act of abandoning a perſon, cauſe, poſt, or place in an army. In Divinity, a perſuaſion, that a perſon is abandoned by divine grace or mercy.

DESER'TLESS, Adj. without merit; without thoſe qualifications which render a perſon a proper object of approbation and reward.

To DESE'RVE, V. A. [*deſervir*, Fr.] to be an object of reward or puniſhment, on account of one's actions. To be a proper object of reward.

DESE'RVEDLY, Adj. according to a perſon's merits, whether good or ill.

DESE'RVER, S. a man who is an object either of approbation and reward. This and other words of the ſame derivation, are moſt properly uſed in a good ſenſe, or that which implies merit.

DESHABI'LLE, S. [Fr.] an undreſs. Not dreſſed in a proper manner for receiving company. "He is in *diſhabille*."

DESIC'CANT, Part. [*deſiccans*, Lat.] in Medicine, ſuch applications as dry up the humours.

To DE'SICCATE, V. A. [*deſiccatum*, Lat.] to dry up.

DESICCA'TION, S. the act of drying up.

DESI'CCATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of drying up moiſture.

To DESI'GN, V. A. [*deſſiner*, Fr. *deſigno*, Lat.] to purpoſe or intend to mean To form for a particular purpoſe, uſed with *for*. To intend or ſet apart to a certain uſe or end. To plan, project, or contrive. To ſketch the plan of a work, or the out-lines of a picture.

DESI'GN, S. an intention, purpoſe, or meaning. A plan. A ſcheme, formed for the prejudice of another. The plan of a painting, poem, books, building, &c.

DESIG'NABLE, Adj. that which can be deſcribed, or expreſſed.

DESIGNA'TION, S. [*deſignatio*, Lat.] appointment, direction, import or ſignification. Intention.

DESI'GNEDLY, Adv. purpoſely. In a manner agreeable to the intention, not accidentally.

DESI'GNER, S. one who contrives ſome thing ill. A perſon who invents a draught, or original, in painting.

DESI'GNING, Part. contriving, or meditating, ſomething amiſs, or prejudicial.

DESI'GNLESS, Adj. without intending; without meaning; without any bad intention.

DESIG'NMENT, S. an intended expedition againſt an enemy. A plot. The ſketch of a work.

DESI'RABLE, Adj. an object of deſire, delight or longing.

To DESI'RE, V. A. [*deſirer*, Fr.] to wiſh for ſome abſent good. To appear to long for, or covet a thing. "A *deſiring* look." *Dryd.* To aſk, to entreat.

DESI'ROUS, Adj. full of longing; wiſhing; coveting.

DESI'ROUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to covet, ſomething unpoſſeſſed.

To DESI'ST, V. N. [*deſiſto*, Lat.] to ceaſe from a thing which is begun. To ſtop, uſed with *from*.

DESI'STANCE, S. the act of ſloping or ceaſing.

DESI'TIVE, Adj. [*deſitus* of *deſino*, Lat.] ending or concluſive.

DE'SK, S. [*diſch*, Belg.] a ſloping board or table, uſed by writers or readers.

DE'SOLATE, Adj. [*deſolatus*, Lat.] uninhabited, laid waſt. Solitary.

To DE'SOLATE, V. A. [*deſolatus*, Lat.] to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte; to make ſolitary.

DE'SOLATELY, Adv. in an unfrequented deſolate manner.

DESOLA'TION, S. the act of making a place waſte, or uninhabited. Figuratively, melancholy or grief. A place waſted and forſaken. "How is Babylon become a *deſolation?*" *Jer.* i. 23.

DESPAI'R, S. [*deſeſpoir*, Fr.] loſs of hope. That which deprives a perſon of hope. A Paſſion excited by imagining the object or ſubject of deſire is not to b tained. In Divinity, loſs of confidence o liance on the divine mercy.

To DESPA'IR, V. N. [*deſpero*, Lat. *perer*, Fr.] to give a thing over as unatta ble. To ceaſe to hope, uſed with *of*.

DESPAI'RER, S. one who is wit hope, one who ceaſes to hope.

DESPA'IRFUL, Adj. without hope; in diſpair. "That ſweet but ſour *diſpa* care." *Sidney*.

DESPA'IRINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a ner as to be without hope.

DESPA'TCH, S. quickneſs or expe in performing. Figuratively, conduct, nagement. "You ſhall put—this ni great buſineſs into my *deſpatch*." *Shak* meſſage or meſſenger ſent in haſte; an preſs, "*deſpatches* were ſent away."

DE'SPERATE, Adj. [*deſperatus*, without hope, without any regard to ſ ariſing from deſpair. Figuratively, no be retrieved or ſurmounted. Mad, fu with deſpair. Sometimes uſed for pe habituated to ſomething bad. "Mere *rate* ſots." *Pope*. Violent, applied to th "*Deſperate* remedies.

DE'SPERATELY, Adv. in a mann a perſons grown furious by deſpair. M in a very great degree.

DES'PERATENESS, S. madneſs, rage.

DESPERA'TION, S. a ſtate void o manner of hope.

DES'PICABLE, Adj. [*deſpicabilis*, deſerving contempt, mean, baſe, and applied both to perſons and things.

DES'PICABLENESS, S. the quality renders a thing or perſon contemptible.

DES'PICABLY, Adv. in a mean, ſo vile, contemptible, or baſe manner.

DES'PICABLE, Adj. deſerving o tempt on account of its worthleſſneſs, plied both to perſons or things. "The *deſpicable* thing in the world." *Arbuth.*

To DESPI'SE, V. A. [*deſpiſer*, ol *deſpicio*, Lat.] to ſcorn or contemn, with degree of diſdain, on account of its w leſſneſs, meanneſs. To diſregard.

DESPI'SER, S. one who regards a with ſcorn or contempt.

DESPI'TE, S. [*deſpite*, Fr. *diſpetto*, malice, anger, defiance. "In *deſpite* of by day." *Blackm.* An act of malice, ſentment; ſomething done to counter deſigns of another, through malice, rev or reſentment.

To DESPI'TE, V. N. to counter- fruſtrate the deſigns of another, throu principle of malice or reſentment.

DESPI'TEFUL, Adj. full of mali ſpleen, acting contrary to the deſigns of ther, purely to make him unhappy. M nant.

DESPITEFULNESS, S. malice, or an endeavour to make a perſon miſerable through malice, and reſentment.

To DESPO'IL, V. A. [*deſpoiller*, Fr.] to deprive a perſon of what he poſſeſſes by ſome act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a perſon of ſome poſt, employment, or honour. Uſed with *of*, before the thing taken away.

DESPOILA'TION, S. the act of depriving a perſon of ſomething he poſſeſſes.

To DESPOND, V. A. [*deſpondeo*, Lat.] to become melancholy, through a perſuaſion that ſomething to be done is impoſſible. In Divinity to deſpair of the divine mercy.

DESPON'DENCY, S. the ſtate of a perſon who imagines a thing deſired to be done is impoſſible.

DESPON'DENT, Adj. [*deſpondens*, Lat.] without any hopes of attaining what is ardently deſired.

DES'POT, S. [δεσπότης, Gr.] a deſpotic, abſolute, uncontroulable prince.

DESPO'TIC, DESPO'TICAL, Adj. of unlimited abſolute power.

DESPO'TICALNESS, S. the quality of exerciſing authority, without any reſtraint.

DES'POTISM, S. [*deſpotiſme*, Fr.] abſolute power, applied to thoſe governments, wherein the power of the prince is abſolute, unlimited or arbitrary.

To DESPU'MATE, V. A. [*deſpumatum*, Lat.] to ſkim the froth off.

DESSE'RT, S. [*deſerte*, Fr.] the laſt courſe of an entertainment, conſiſting of fruits and ſweetmeats. See alſo DESERT.

To DESTINATE, V. A. [*deſtinatum*, Lat.] to deſign for any particular purpoſe or end. "Birds are *deſtinated* to fly." *Ray*.

DESTINA'TION, S. the purpoſe or ultimate end for which any thing is deſigned.

To DES'TINE, V. A. [*deſtino*, Lat.] to doom; to appoint to any end or purpoſe. To devote, or doom to puniſhment or miſery. To fix or determine unalterably.

DE'STINY, S. [*deſtinie*, Fr.] in mythology, fate or the power who dermines the lot of mortals. The order of ſecond cauſes fixed by ſome unalterable decree. Doom; fortune.

DE'STITUTE, Adj. [*deſtitutus*, Lat.] deprived of; in want of; forſaken by.

DE'STITUTION, S. [from *deſtitute*] want; defect; deprivation; deficiency.

To DESTRO'Y, V. A. [*deſtruire*, Fr. *deſtruo*, Lat.] to demoliſh. To kill. To make deſolate. To ruin, to put an end to, reduced to nothing, or deprive a thing of its preſent qualities.

DESTRO'YER, S. one who lays a town waſte. One who deprives of life. One who defaces a thing.

DESTRU'CTIBLE, Adj. [*deſtructum*, Lat.] poſſible or liable to be deſtroyed, defaced or demoliſhed.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, S. poſſibility of being deſtroyed.

DESTRU'CTION, S. [*deſtructio*, Lat.] the act of ruining, deſtroying, or demoliſhing. Murder. The ſtate of a thing ruined, demoliſhed, or deſtroyed. In Divinity, a ſtate wherein a perſon is cut off from all hopes of divine mercy, ſometimes termed eternal death, or a ſtate of eternal torment.

DESTRU'CTIVE, S. [*deſtructivus*, low Lat.] that which demoliſhes, deſtroys or lays waſte. Uſed with *to*.

DESTRU'CTIVELY, Adv. ſo as to deſtroy, demoliſh, or ruin both perſons and things.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, S. the quality which deſtroys, ruins, or demoliſhes.

DESTRU'CTOR, S. a conſumer, a demoliſher, a deſtroyer.

DESU'LTORY, DESULTORIOUS, Adj. [*deſultorius*, Lat.] unfixed; unſettled; removing from one thing or idea to another, as it were by leaps without any connection or method.

To DETA'CH, V. A. [*detacher*, Fr.] to ſeparate ſomething, which was joined before. To ſend out or draw off a part of a body of forces.

DETA'CHED, Part. drawn off, ſeparated from, diſengaged. In Painting, well *detached*, is applied to ſuch figures which appear free, and not intangled, having a good relievo.

DETA'CHMENT, S. a body of troops from the main army.

To DETA'IL, V. A. [*detailler*, Fr.] to relate a fact minutely and circumſtantially.

DETA'IL, S. an account containing all the minute circumſtances of an affair.

To DETA'IN, V. A. [*detenir*, Fr. *detineo*, Lat.] to keep or reſerve that which is due to another. To hinder a perſon from departing. To keep a perſon in cuſtody or confinement.

DETA'INDER, S. in Law, a writ for detaining a perſon in cuſtody.

DETA'INER, S. he that withholds another perſon's right. He that hinders the departure of a perſon or thing.

To DETE'CT, [*detectus*, Lat.] to diſcover, find out, or ſurpriſe a perſon in the commiſſion or after the commiſſion of a crime. To lay open the artifices or ſophiſtry of a perſon.

DETE'CTOR, S. a diſcoverer of ſome criminal or hider. One who expoſes the ſophiſtry of an author.

DETE'CTION, S. the diſcovery of a criminal, crime, fault, or error. The diſcovery of ſomething concealed.

DETE'NTION, S. the withholding what is due to another. Confinement, reſtraint or impriſonment.

To DETE'R, V. A. [*deterreo*, Lat.] to diſcourage a perſon from doing a thing either by menaces, or by laying before him the conſequences that may attend it.

DETER'-

DETER'MENT, S. that which diſcourages. The cauſe or obſtacle which hinders or diſcourages.

To DETE'RGE, V. A. [*detergo*, Lat.] to cleanſe a ſore from its pus or matter. To cleanſe the body by purges.

DETE'RGENT, Adj. [*detergens*, Lat.] having the power of cleanſing.

DETE'RMINABLE, Adj. [from *determine*] that which may be aſcertained, determined, or decided.

To DETER'MINATE, V. N. [*determiner*, Fr.] to limit; to ſettle; to fix; to determine; to eſtabliſh.

DETER'MINATE, S. [*determinatus*, Lat.] limited; determined; ſettled; eſtabliſhed; deciſive.

DETER'MINATELY, Adv. reſolutely fixed; firmly reſolved or eſtabliſhed.

DETE'RMINATION, S. abſolute direction to a certain point or end. A reſolution formed after mature deliberation. The deciſion of ſome conteſted point.

DETE'RMINATIVE, Adj. having the power to direct to a particular end. That which reſtrains the ſignification of a word.

DETERMINA'TOR, S. one who determines, aſcertains, ſettles, or decides a controverſy.

To DETE'RMINE, V. A. [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.] to ſettle a point in debate. To conclude; to decide; to reſtrain within limits. To aſcertain the ſenſe of an expreſſion, or uſe a word invariably to ſignify the ſame thing. To fix. To direct to a certain point; to influence the choice; to reſolve. To decide. To put an end to. "'Till ſickneſs has *determin'd* me." *Shak.* Neuterly, to conclude; to end.

DETE'RSION, S. [from *deterſum*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of cleanſing a wound.

DETE'RSIVE, Adj. [*deterſif*, Fr.] having the power of cleanſing.

DETE'RSIVE, S. In Medicine, that which cleanſes a wound, or cleanſes the body.

To DETES'T, V. A. [*deteſter*, Fr. *deteſtor*, Lat.] to hate a thing with ſome vehemence, to abhor

DETE'STABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which is hated and abhorred with great vehemence.

DETE'STABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſerve the greateſt loathing, averſion or hatred.

DETESTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of abhorring, diſliking or hating.

DETE'STOR, S. one who has a very great hatred, averſion, or deteſtation.

To DETHRONE, V. A. [*detroner*, Fr.] to depoſe a prince, to deprive of royalty.

DETI'NUE, S. [*detènue*, Fr.] a writ lying againſt a perſon, who refuſes to deliver a thing up, which was given him to keep for another.

DETONA'TION, S. [*detonatum*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry, the operation of expelling the impure, volatile and ſulphureous parts from antimony.

To DETO'NIZE, V. A. [*detono*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry, to calcine with detonation.

To DETO'RT, V. A. [*detortus*, Lat.] to wreſt a word from its original meaning or deſign. "*Detorted* text of ſcripture to ſedition. *Dryd.*

To DE'TRACT, V. A. [*detractum*, Lat.] to leſſen the reputation of another by ſlander and calumny. To leſſen the value of a thing. To under-value. Uſed with *from*.

DETRA'CTER, S. one who leſſens the reputation of another, or the value of a thing, by ſpeaking ill of them.

DETRA'CTION, S. [Fr. *detractio*, Lat.] the leſſening the reputation of another, by ſpeaking ſlanderouſly of him.

DETRA'CTORY, Adj. leſſening the value of a thing, or reputation of a perſon. Uſed with *from*, and ſometimes, but not ſo properly, with *to*.

DETRI'MENT, S. [*detrimentum*, Lat.] that which cauſes loſs, diſadvantage, injury or damage.

DETRIMEN'TAL, Adj. cauſing harm, miſchief, loſs, damage or injury.

To DETRU'DE, V. A. [*detrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt down. To thruſt into a lower place. "*Detruded* to the root." *Thomp.*

DETRU'SION, S. the act of forcing a thing downwards.

DEVAS'TATION, S. [from *devaſtatum*, Lat.] the act of deſtroying, laying waſte, demoliſhing, or unpeopling towns.

DEU'CE, S. [*deux*, Fr. δυω, Gr.] in Gaming a card that has two marks, or a die with two ſpots. Satan, the devil. See DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOP, V. A. [*develloper*, Fr.] to take off any covering, which conceals a thing. To lay open, and diſcover any ſtratagem.

To DEVE'ST, V. A. [*deveſter*, Fr.] to make a perſon naked. Figuratively, to deprive of any advantage, or good. To free from any thing bad.

To DE'VIATE, V. N. [of *de*, Lat. and *via*] to leave the right way or road. Figuratively, to err, to go aſtray. In Divinity, to act contrary to the rules preſcribed by the divine commandments. Uſed with *from*.

DEVIA'TION, S. the act of quiting or departing from the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to ſome eſtabliſhed rule. Sin. Offence. A wandering, or going aſtray.

DEVI'CE, S. [*deviſe*, Fr. *deviſa*, Ital.] a contrivance, ſtratagem, project, ſcheme or plan. In Heraldry, or Painting, an emblem which has ſome reſemblance, to a perſon's name. The repreſentation of ſome natural body, with a motto or ſentence; applied in a figurative ſenſe to the advantage of ſome perſon.

DE'VIL, S. [*deofle*, *diobule*, Sax. *diafevl*, Brit. *diable*, Fr. *diable*, Span. *diabolo*, Ital. διαβολος, Gr.] in its primary ſignification a calum-

calumniator; but peculiarly applied to ſignify Satan, or the fallen angel, who was the tempter, and ſeducer of mankind. Figuratively, a wicked perſon.

DEV'ILISH, Adj. [*deoflice*, Sax.] partaking of the wicked qualities of the *devil*. Figuratively, holding commerce with the *devil*. Vulgarly uſed to expreſs the ſuperlative degree. "*Deviliſh* hot." "*Deviliſh* fine." *Deviliſh* clever."

DEVIL'ISHLY, Adv. in a wicked or miſchievous manner. Suitable to the wickedneſs of the *devil*. Diabolically.

DEVI'OUS, Adj. [*devius*, Lat.] out of the common track, or path. Wandering, erring, or going aſtray.

To DEVISE, V. A. [*deviſer*, Fr.] to invent, contrive, or plan; implying a great deal of art. Neuterly to form ſchemes. In Law, to bequeath or leave by will.

DE'VISE, S. [*old* Fr. a will] in Law, the act of bequeathing by will. Contrivance, ſcheme.

DEVISER, S. one who projects, contrives, or bequeaths by will.

DEVISES, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, and ſix fairs, on February 13 for cattle, and Holy Thurſday for cattle, horſes, and ſheep, on June 13 for horſes, on July 5 for wool, on October 2 for ſheep, and on October 20 for ſheep and hogs. It is ſeated on a hill which lies in a bottom, and formerly was a place of great note. It is at preſent pretty large, and ſends two members to parliament. It is twenty-four miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and eighty-nine W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 51. 25.

DE'VOID, Adj. [*vuide*, Fr.] empty, vacant, deſtitute, void.

DE'VOIR, S. [Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, a duty. At preſent uſed to ſignify ſome act of ceremony or reſpect due to a perſon on account of rank, office, or relation.

To DEV'OLVE, V. A. [*devolvo*, Lat.] to roll to a lower place. "The matter which *devolves* from the hills." To remove from one to another. Uſed with *into* or *upon*. "They *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council." *Addiſ.* Neuterly, to deſcend to order of ſucceſſion. Uſed with to.

DEVOLU'TION, S. [*devolutio*, Lat.] the rolling of a thing to a lower place. Succeſſion from one perſon or order to another.

DEVONSHIRE, an Engliſh county, ſeventy-three miles in length, and fifty-three in breadth, bounded by the Iriſh Sea on the N. Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire on the E. the Engliſh channel on the S. and Cornwall on the W. with the title of a duchy. It contains fifty-ſix thouſand, three hundred and ten houſes, three hundred thirty-ſeven thouſand, eight hundred and ſixty inhabitants, three hundred ninety-four pariſhes, and thirty-eight market-towns. The air is pretty temperate in the valleys, but ſharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The ſea-coaſts adound in herrings, pilchards, and other ſalt-water fiſh. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful, when manured. Beſides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, the Touridge, the Tame, and the Taw.

DEVORA'TION, S. [*devoratus*, Lat.] the act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE, V. A. [*devotum*, Lat.] to dedicate, or ſet apart to any particular purpoſe. To abandon or addict to evil, or deſtruction.

DEVOTE'E, S. [*devot*, Fr.] one extravagantly, enthuſiaſtically, or erroneouſly religious. A bigot.

DEVO'TION, S. [Fr. of *devotio*, Lat.] a religious and fervent exerciſe of ſome public act of religion, or a diſpoſition of the mind properly affected with ſuch exerciſes. Properly prayer. A fervent affection for a perſon. Diſpoſal; uſed with *at*. "At his majeſty's *devotion*." *Clarend.*

DEVO'TIONAL, Adj. relating to divine worſhip. Pious. Zealous.

DEVO'TIONALIST, S. one who is ſuperſtitiouſly, and enthuſiaſtically religious.

To DEVO'UR, V. A. [*devorer*, Fr.] to eat up eagerly, or ravenouſly. Figuratively, to deſtroy with rapidity. To ſwallow up.

DEVO'URER, S. one that conſumes or eats up eagerly or ravenouſly.

DEVO'UT, Adj. [*devot*, Fr. *devotus*, Lat.] pious, religious, fervent. Full of zeal, or expreſſive of ardent piety. "With eyes *devout*." *Par. Loſt.*

DEVO'UTLY, Adv. in a pious, fervent, zealous manner.

DEUSE, S. the devil, ſatan, uſed in a ludicrous language. "Well the *deuſe* take me." *Cong.*

DE'UTERONOMY, S. [δευτερος, Gr. the ſecond, and νομος, Gr. law] the laſt book of the five books written by Moſes. The Jewiſh rabbins on this account ſtile it משנה, *Miſhneh*, or the repetition. It is generally named אלה הדברים, *Elleh-Haddebarim*, which is one of the firſt words in the Hebrew. It was written, all but the laſt chapter, by Moſes, in the 120th year of his age, the laſt chapter being ſuppoſed by ſome to have been added by Joſhua immediately after Moſes's death; but ſome ſuppoſe it to have been written by Ezra.

DE'W, S. [*deawe*, Sax. a light, thin, inſenſible miſt, or rain, raiſed from the earth after the ſun has deſcended below the horizon, by the heat it has communicated to the earth during the day; which miſt meeting with the cold in the atmoſphere, is condenſed and precipitated on the earth again. The quantity of dew falling or evaporated through-

out the year, is ingeniously calculated by the Rev. Dr. Hales, in his *Vegetable Statics*, and the great benefit this meteor is to all the vegetable creation, and its sufficiency to answer all the purposes it is designed for by the great architect of the world, may from thence be inferred with all that force, which can strike a reasonable mind with conviction, or elevate a devout disposition to rapture.

To DE'W, V. A. to moisten as with dew.

DE'W-BERRY, S. in Natural History, supposed by Sir Thomas Hanmer to be the same as the raspberry. "Feed him with apricots and *dewberries*."

DE'W-WORM, S. in Natural History, a worm found in dew, called also the lob-worm.

DEW'Y, Adj. resembling dew; moist with dew.

DE'XTER, Adj. [Lat.] in Heraldry, the right side.

DEXTE'RITY, S. [*dexteritas*, Lat.] readiness, activity, applied to the use of the limbs. Quickness of contrivance, readiness or fertility of invention, applied to the mind.

DE'XTEROUS, Adj. [*dexter*, Lat.] expert, active, or quick at any manual exercise or trade which consists in the use of the limbs; subtle, full of expedients, skillful in management; fertile in invention.

DE'XTEROUSLY, Adv. expertly, readily, skillfully.

DE'XTRAL, Adj. [*dexter*, Lat.] on the right side.

DIABE'TES, S. [διαβαίνω, Gr.] the discharge of any liquor through the urinary passages, without any or little alteration, attended with insatiable thirst.

DIABOL'IC, DIABOLICAL, [from *diabolus*, Lat.] impious, partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely wicked.

DIA'COUSTICS, S. [from δια, and ακουω, Gr.] in Philosophy, the doctrine of refracted sounds as they pass through different mediums.

DI'ADEM, S. [*diadema*, Lat.] formerly a bandage of silk encompassing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was sometimes enriched with pearls, and sometimes with the leaves of some ever-greens. In Heraldry, certain circles, or rims inclosing the crowns of princes, and to bear the globes, crosses or flower de luces for their crests.

DI'ADEMED, Part. adorned with wearing a diadem; crowned.

DIAGNO'STIC, S. [δια, and γινοσκω, Gr.] in Medicine, a sign by which the present state, nature and cause of a disease may be known or discovered.

DIA'GONAL, Adj. [from διαγωνιος, Gr.] drawn across from one corner or angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, S. a right line drawn across a figure, from one angle or corner to another.

DIA'GONALLY, Adv. in a cross direction from one corner to another.

DI'AGRAM, S. [διαγραμμα, Gr.] in Geometry, a scheme drawn for explaining any figure or its properties.

DI'AL, S. [from *dies*, Lat. a day] a plate marked with two sets of figures, used to shew the time of the day by clocks, or by the shadow of the sun.

DI'ALECT, S. [διαλεκτος, Gr.] the peculiar manner of speaking, in any language by the inhabitants in different parts of the country. Figuratively, stile, manner of expression; language.

DIALE'CTICAL, Adj. belonging or relating to logic.

DIALE'CTIC, S. [διαλεκτικη, Gr.] the art of reasoning, or logic.

DIA'LLING, S. the art of describing lines on any given plane, that the sun's shadow or its rays, if transmitted through a hole shall touch any given line at any given hour.

DIA'LIST, S. a person who constructs or makes dials.

DIA'LOGIST, S. one who is introduced as a speaker in a dialogue.

DIA'LOGUE, S. [διαλογος, Gr.] a conference, or debate on any subject.

To DIA'LOGUE, V. A. to hold conversation or conference with. To discourse.

DIA'METER, S. [δια and μετρον, Gr.] the line which passes through the centre of a circle or any other figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIA'METRAL, Adj. relating to a diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, Adv. agreeable to the direction of a diameter.

DIAME'TRICAL, Adj. DIAME'TRICALLY, Adv. now used instead of DIAMETRAL, which see.

DIA'MOND, S. [generally pronounced *dimond*, from *deament*, Fr.] the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, when pure, perfectly clear, and pellucid, and distinguished by its vivid splendour and the brightness of its reflections from all other substances. Its size is various, but the larger ones are extremely rare. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt. The East-Indies and Brasils, furnish us with this species of precious stones.

DIA'PASON, S. in Music, an interval, including an octave; the first and most perfect of the concords.

DI'APER, S. [*diapre*, Fr.] a kind of linnen cloth, woven in figures.

To DIA'PER, V. A. to variegate, diversify, or flower.

DIAPHA'NIC, Adj. transparent.

DIAPHA'NOUS, Adj. [from δια, Gr.] and φαινω,

…, transparent. That which may be … through.

DIA'PHORESIES, S. [διαφορησις, Gr.] Medicine, a diſcharge made through the …, whether ſenſible or inſenſible.

DIAPHORE'TIC, Adj. [διαφορητικος, Gr.] Medicine, that which cauſes a ſweat or …charge through the ſkin.

DI'APHRAGM, S. [from διαφραγμα, …] in Anatomy, a nervous muſcle, …larly called the midriff, and by anato…ts, *ſeptum tranſverſale*, or croſs wall, …n its dividing the breaſt or thorax from …e abdomen. It is contracted, when we …w our breath inward in order to extend …e dimenſions of the breaſt, but relaxed, …n its natural ſtate, when we breathe. …e actions of coughing, ſneezing, yawn…, laughing, and hiccough depend on this …ſcle.

DIARRHOEA, S. [διαρροια, Gr.] in Me…ine, a profuſe evacuation of liquid excre…ents by ſtool.

DIARRHOE'TIC, Adj. in medicine, pro…cing a looſeneſs. Purging.

DI'ARY, S. [*diarium*, Lat.] an account …the daily tranſactions of a perſon; a …rnal.

DIB'BLE, S. [from *dipfel*, Belg.] a ſmall …dle, or pointed inſtrument, uſed by gard…ers.

DI'CE, S. the plural of DIE.

DI'CER, S. one who is fond of playing …dice; a gameſter.

DI'CH, corrupted from *dit* or *do it*. Much good *dich* thy good heart." *Shak.*

DICHO'TOMY, S. [διχος, and τεμνω, …c] in Logic, the diviſion of ideas into …irs. In Aſtronomy, the phaſis of the ap…arance of the moon wherein ſhe ſhews but …lf her diſk.

DI'CKENS, an adverbial exclamation, …ed with *what*, and implying wonder, or …the name of wonder. "*What a dickens* …es he mean?" *Congr.* Seldom uſed.

To DICTATE, V. N. [*dictatum*, Lat.] …command another; to ſpeak with autho…y. To deliver a ſpeech in words, which …to be committed to writing.

DICTATE, S. [*dictatum*, Lat.] a rule or …andate delivered by ſome perſon of power …authority.

DICTA'TION, S. the act of preſcribing, …giving orders.

DICTA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman ma…ſtrate inveſted with conſular and ſovereign …ower. Figuratively, one who by his au…ority directs and regulates the conduct of …hers.

DICTATO'RIAL, Adj. after the man…r of a dictator; imperious, authorita…ve.

DICTA'TORSHIP, S. the office of a …ctator. Imperiouſneſs.

DICTA'TURE, S. [*dictatura*, Lat.] the office of a dictator.

DI'CTION, S. [from *dictio*, Lat.] the peculiar manner in which an author expreſſes himſelf.

DI'CTIONARY, S. [*dictionarium*, Lat.] a book containing the words of any language ranged in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definitions: how little thoſe books which go by this name in the Engliſh language may deſerve it, may eaſily be perceived by conſidering that few or none claim any other merit but ſcraping together as many ſynonimes as they can, and leaving the reader to pick out the meaning from the rubbiſh that is collected.

DID, the Preter of *do*.

DIDA'CTIC, DIDA'CTICAL, Adj. [διδακτικος, Gr.] containing or conſiſting of precepts, or rules.

DI'DST, the ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of DO.

To DI'E, V. A. [*dèagan*, Sax.] to tinge, or colour a thing.

DI'E, S. [*deag*. Sax.] a colour given to a thing; a ſtain.

To DI'E, V. N. [*deadian*, Sax.] to loſe life; to looſe all the animal functions, and have the ſoul ſeparated from the body. To periſh by violence, or any diſeaſe. To be puniſhed with death. Figuratively, to be loſt, periſh, or be entirely laid aſide. "Thoſe thoughts which ſhould have *died*." *Shak.* To faint, or loſe its vital functions. "His heart *died* within him." 1 *Sam.* To languiſh, or be overcome with pleaſure or tenderneſs. "To ſounds of heavenly harps ſhe *dies* away." *Pope.* To vaniſh or diſappear. To wither, applied to vegetables. To grow ſpiritleſs, taſteleſs, or vapid, applied to liquors. In Divinity, to periſh everlaſtingly, by loſing communication with God, the fountain and author of true life.

DI'E, S. [plural *dice*, from *dé*, Fr.] a ſmall cube, marked on each of its ſides with dots, from one to ſix, uſed by gameſters to play with. Figuratively, hazard, or chance.

DI'E, S. plural *dies*. The ſtamp uſed in coining, the mold in which medals, &c. are caſt.

DI'ER, S. one who follows the trade of colouring ſilks, ſtuffs, or cloths.

DI'ET, S. [διαιτα, Gr.] food; proviſions for ſatisfying hunger. A regular courſe of food or regimen.

To DI'ET, V. A. to eat according to the rules of medical writers. To give food to. To board, or furniſh with victuals.

DI'ET, S. [an appointed day] an aſſembly of the ſtates, or circles of the empire to deliberate on ſome public or important affair.

DI'ETER, S. one who preſcribes rules for eating, or takes his food by medical rules.

DIETE'TIC, DIETE'TICAL, Adj. [διαιτητικη, Gr.] belonging or relating to food.

To DI'FFER, V. N. [*differo*, Lat.] to have properties or figure, not the ſame as thoſe of another. To oppoſe in opinion. To be of another opinion.

DIF'FERENCE, S. [*differentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of being diſtinct or oppoſite ſome other thing. A diſpute, debate, or controverſy; that which diſtinguiſhes one thing from another. In Arithmetic, the remainder after one quantity is taken from another. In Heraldry, ſomething added to or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are diſtinguiſhed from the elder. *Difference* in Logic, is an eſſential attribute of ſome ſpecies not found in the genus, being the idea that defines the ſpecies.

DI'FFERENT, Adj. [Fr. *differens*, Lat.] diſtinct, oppoſed to the ſame. Of contrary qualities. Unlike.

DIFFE'RENTIAL, Adj. in Geometry, an infinitely ſmall quantity, ſo ſmall as to be leſs than any aſſignable one. *Differential method*, is that of finding an infinite ſmall quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity.

DI'FFERENTLY, S. in a different manner.

DI'FFERINGLY, Adv. in a various or different manner.

DI'FFICAL, Adj. [*difficile*, Fr. *difficilis*, Lat.] not eaſy to be underſtood or learnt, hard, difficult. "Latin was not more *diffical*." *Hudib.* Scrupulous, not eaſily to be perſuaded.

DI'FFICULT, Adj. [*difficulte*, Fr.] hard to be done, performed or underſtood. Troubleſome, peviſh, moroſe.

DI'FFICULTLY, Adv. hardly with much labour, or perſeverance.

DIFFICULTY, S. [*difficulte*, Fr. *difficultas*, Lat.] that which requires labour, care, and attention. Figuratively, diſtreſs. Perplexity or uneaſineſs.

To DI'FFIDE, V. N. [*diffido*, Lat.] to diſtruſt, to have no confidence in; uſed with *in*.

DI'FFIDENCE, S. [*diffidentia*, Lat.] want of truſt, confidence, reſolution, or courage.

DI'FFIDENT, Part. [*diffidens*, Lat.] wanting in confidence, diſtruſtful, ſuſpicious, timorous, modeſt.

DIF'FLUENT, Part. [*diffluens*, Lat.] flowing or falling away.

DIF'FORM, Adj. [from *de* and *forma*, Lat.] not of the ſame form, irregular; having parts of different ſtructure; as a *diſform* flower, is that which has leaves unlike each other.

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. [from *di* and *franchiſe*, Fr.] the act of taking away the charter of a city.

To DIFFU'SE, V. A. [from *diffuſum*, Lat.] to pour or ſpread a liquid on a ſurface. Figuratively, to ſpread, ſcatter, diſperſe.

FIFFU'SE, Adj. [*diffuſus*, Lat.] ſcattered or ſpread. Applied to ſtile, copious, boſe.

DIFFU'SED, Part. [from *diffuſe*] uſed Shakeſpear to ſignify ſomething in diſorder wild, or not compoſed. "Swearing ſtern looks, *diffuſed* attire." *Hen.* V.

DIF'FU'SEDLY, Adv. in a copious beral, ſpreading, and extenſive manner.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, S. the ſtate of ſpread or ſcattered abroad. Copiouſne ſtile.

DIFFU'SELY, Adv. widely, extenſ copiouſly.

DIFFU'SION, S. the being ſprea broad. Copiouſneſs, exuberance.

DIFFU'SIVE, Adj. ſpread abroad. tended.

DIFFU'SIVELY, Adv. widely; ex ſively, copiouſly.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, S. extenſion; di ſion. The being ſpread abroad. Ap to ſtile, copiouſneſs.

To DI'G, V. N. [Preter and Part Paſſive *dug*, or *digged*, *die*, Sax.] to the earth by a ſpade. Figuratively, to p with a pointed inſtrument, &c. "Sti the growing liver *digg'd* his breaſt." *D* To diſcover, or acquire by digging, uſed *out* or *from*. Actively, to work with a ſp or making holes therewith in the gro To throw up, or uncover that whic buried under the earth; uſed with *up*.

DIGE'ST, S. [*digeſta*, Lat.] a colle of the civil law, ranged under proper ti a ſyſtem of any law digeſted.

To DIGE'ST, V. A. [*digeſtum*, ſupi *digero*, Lat.] to range methodically into ferent claſſes. To concoct food in the mach ſo as to fit it for the ſupply of the mal excretions. To reduce to any plan ſcheme. In Surgery, to ripen a humour prepare it for evacuation. Neuterly, to purate, or produce matter like a wound.

DIGE'STER, S. one whoſe food turns into chyle. That which diſſo food.

DIGE'STIBLE, Adj. that which is ble of being diſſolved or converted into c in the ſtomach.

DIGE'STION, S. that change which food undergoes in the ſtomach, to rend fit to ſupply the continual loſs ſuſtained perſpiration, the animal functions or e ciſe. In Chemiſtry, the preparation plants by putting them with ſome pr fluid into a veſſel, and heating them dually with the ſame degree of fire or he that of an animal body. The act of re ing things to a certain plane. In Surge diſpoſition, in abſceſſes, to ripen and con ſuppuration; likewiſe maturation, or

egge where ſome morbid matter is ſo red as to become leſs violent, hurtful and gerous.

DIGE'STIVE, Adj. having the power to , or turn the food into chyle. Capable diſſolving by its heat. Reducing to me-

DI'GGER, S. one that penetrates or opens ground with a ſpade.

To DI'GHT, V. A. [*dihtan*, Sax.] to , embelliſh, or adorn.

DI'GIT, S. [*digitus*, Lat. a finger] three ths of an inch. In Aſtronomy, the part of the diameter of the ſun and m. In Arithmetic, any number ex- ed by a ſingle figure.

DIGITA'TED, Adj. [from *digitus*, Lat.] ached out into diviſions, like fingers.

DI'GNIFIED, Adj. enjoying ſome ho- rable poſt, or preferment, more particu- y applied to the clergy.

DIGNIFICA'TION, S. the act of con- ing or beſtowing honour.

To DI'GNIFY, V. A. [*dignus*, Lat. wor- , and *facio* to make] to advance, or exalt ſome place which demands honour and erence, chiefly applied to the clergy. To nour.

DIGNITARY, S. [from *dignitas*, Lat.] ergyman advanced to ſome office, which nands reſpect and reverence.

DI'GNITY, S. [*dignitas*, Lat.] rank. ferment or poſt which requires reverence. plied to the look, grandeur, or a majeſtic earance. Among the clergy, a promo- n or preferment to which any juriſdiction nnexed. Maxims, general principles. The ſciences concluding from *dignities* and nciples known by themſelves." *Brown.* Aſtrology, applied to a planet which is in ign.

To DIGRE'SS, V. N. [*digreſſus*, of *digra- r*, Lat.] to turn out of the road, or path. guratively, to depart from the main ſcope an argument. To wander. To err; to viate.

DIGRE'SSION, S. [*digreſſio*, Lat.] a ſage that has not the leaſt connection with main ſcope of a diſcourſe. Deviation, ndering.

DI'KE, S. [*die* or *dice*, Sax.] a channel receive water. A mount to keep waters om overflowing.

To DIL'ACERATE, V. A. [*dilaceratum*, pine of *dilacero*] to tear; to rend.

DIL'ACERATION, S. [from *dilaceratio*, t.] the act of tearing or rending in two.

DILAPIDA'TION, S. [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] Law, is where an incumbent, on a church nefice, ſuffers the parſonage-houſe, or the t-houſes, to fall down, or be in decay for ant of neceſſary reparation. It is alſo ap- ied to the pulling down any buildings be- nging to any ſpiritual living, or ſuffering any wilful waſte upon the inheritance of the church.

DILATABI'LITY, S. [from *dilatable*] the quality of admitting of extenſion.

DILA'TABLE, Adj. [from *dilate*] that which may be ſtretched or extended.

DILATA'TION, [from *dilatatio*, Lat.] the act of extending into a greater ſpace. The ſtate of a thing whoſe parts are ſtretched, or extended.

To DIL'ATE, V. A. [*dilato*, Lat.] to extend, ſpread out, or ſtretch. Figuratively, to relate a thing at large, or with all its particular circumſtances. Neuterly, to grow wider; to widen; to ſpeak largely or copiouſly.

DIL'ATOR, S. that which widens or extends any paſſage. "The *dilators* of the noſe." *Arbuth.*

DI'LATORINESS, S. the quality of deferring or delaying a thing through ſloth.

DI'LATORY, Adj. [*dilatoire*, Fr.] putting off, or deferring a thing from time to time through ſloth.

DILE'CTION, S. [*dilectio*, Lat.] the act of loving. "So free is Chriſt's *dilection.*" *Boyle.*

DILE'MMA, S [διλημμα, Gr.] in Logic, an argument conſiſting of ſeveral propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed, that grant which you will, you will be preſſed by the concluſion. Figuratively, a difficult choice.

DI'LIGENCE, S. [*diligentia*, Lat.] aſſiduity; conſtant endeavour; unremitted labour, or practice.

DI'LIGENTLY, Adv. with conſtant labour, caution care and aſſiduty.

DILU'CID, Adj. [*dilucidus*, Lat.] clear, plain and tranſparent, oppoſed to *opaque.* Clear, plain, obvious, eaſy to be underſtood, oppoſed to *obſcure.*

To DIL'UCIDATE, V. A. [from *dilucidatus*, Lat.] to make a propoſition, clear and eaſy to be underſtood. To explain.

DIL'UCIDATION, S. [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] the making a ſentence eaſy to be underſtood. An explanation.

DI'LUENT, Adj. [*diluens*, Lat.] having the power of thining or attenuating.

DI'LUENT, S. [*diluens*, Lat.] that which renders another fluid thin.

To DILU'TE, V. A. [*dilutum*, Lat.] to weaken or thin a liquor by mixing another with it. To make weak, applied to colours. "If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak." *Newt. Opt.* To drink often, in order to quench thirſt, and promote perſpiration.

DILU'TER, S. that which renders a body more liquid; that which dilutes.

DILU'TION, S. [*dilutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a liquid more thin, by adding ſome other.

DILU'VIAN, Adj. [from *diluvium*, Lat.] relating to, or reſembling the deluge.

DI'M, Adj. [*dim*, *dimgend*, Sax.] having ſomething which obſtructs the ſight. Figuratively, deprived of its ſplendour. Grown dark. Dull of apprehenſion.

To DI'M, V. A. to darken, or obſtruct the ſight. Figuratively, to make leſs bright; to darken.

DIME'NSION, S. [*dimenſio*, Lat.] ſize. Space. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and thickneſs or depth. In Algebra, the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

DIME'NSIONLESS, Adj. without any dimenſions; not occupying any place like body. Of no certain bulk.

DIME'NSIVE, that which marks out the boundaries, limits, or out-lines.

To DIMI'NISH, V. A. [*diminuo*, Lat.] to make a thing leſs, to reduce. Figuratively, to impair, leſſen; to degrade "Impiouſly they thought—thee to *diminiſh*." *Par. Loſt*. To take any thing from that to which it belongs. To eraſe from a writing; to forbear or decline practiſing ſome part of a law. Neuterly, to grow leſs, to be impaired.

DIMI'NISHINGLY, Adv. ſo as to leſſen the character and reputation of another. "Speak *diminiſhingly* of any one that was abſent." *Locke*.

DIMINU'TION, S. [*diminutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a thing leſs. The ſtate of growing leſs either in ſize or weight. Figuratively, loſs. Diſcredit. "*Diminution* of me." *K. Charles*.

DIMI'NUTIVE, Adj. [*diminutivus*, Lat.] ſmall of ſize, or dimenſions.

DIMI'NUTIVE, S. in Grammar, a word uſed to expreſs ſmallneſs, or littleneſs. Thus *mannikin* in Engliſh, ſignifies littleneſs: among the antients as well as moderns, theſe words are uſed to convey the idea of great affection, and applied both to perſons and things, which are very dear, or very much beloved. A thing of ſmall value. "Monſter-like be ſhewn—for poor'ſt *diminutives*, for doits." *Shak*.

DIMI'NUTIVELY, Adv. in a ſmall diminutive manner.

DI'METTY, S. [*damittes*, or *demittes*, Fr.] a ſort of cotton ſtuff, reſembling fuſtian.

DI'MLY, Adv. [*dimlic*, Sax.] in a dull, obſcure manner. Without a clear perception, either of the ſight or underſtanding. Deprived of its light, or brightneſs.

DIM'NESS, S. [*dimnes*, Sax. *dimno*, and *deme*, Ruſſ.] want of a clear ſight. Want of apprehenſion.

DIM'PLE, S. [from *dint*, a hole, *dintle*, a little hole, hence *dimple*, by careleſs pronunciation] a ſmall hollow on the ſurface of the cheek or chin.

To DIM'PLE, V. N. to appear with ſmall hollows, dents, or inequalities of ſurface.

DI'MPLED, Part. having *dimples*.

DI'MPLY, Adv. full of *dimples*, or ſmall dents.

DI'N, S. [*dyn*, Iſl.] a loud noiſe. A violent ſound. An uproar, or ſhout.

To DI'N, V. A. [*dynan*, Sax. *dyn*, Iſl.] to ſtun with frequent uproar, noiſe or clamour.

To DI'NE, V. N. [*diner*, Fr.] to eat one's ſecond meal about the middle of the day. Actively, to give or beſtow a dinner.

To DI'NG, V. A. [from *dringen*, Teut.] to daſh with violence. Neuterly, to bluſter, bounce, or become inſolent.

DIN'ING-ROOM, S. the principal, and moſt elegant apartment of a houſe, where entertainments are made, uſually applied to the room on the firſt floor.

DIN'NER, S. [*diner*, Fr.] the meal which is eaten about the middle of the day.

DI'NT, S. [*dynt*, Sax. a ſtroke] a blow or ſtroke. Figuratively, the mark made by a blow. See DENT. Violence, ſtrength, force, power. "By *dint* of arms." *Addiſ.*

To DI'NT, V. A. [from the noun] to mark or preſs any part of a ſurface inward by a blow or preſſure.

DI'OCESSARE, S. [accented on the ſecond ſyllable likewiſe, from *Dioceſis*] a biſhop, conſidered in the relation he ſtands in to his inferior clergy.

DIO'CESE, S. [*diœceſis*, of διοικησις, Gr.] the circuit or extent of every biſhop's juriſdiction.

DIO'PTRICK, DIO'PTRICAL, Adj. [from διοπτομαι] affording a medium for ſight, or aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects.

DIO'PTRICS, S. the ſcience of refraction viſion, which conſiders the different refractions of light, in its paſſage through different mediums; as air, water, glaſs, &c.

To DI'P, V. A. [particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*, from *dippan*, Sax.] to put or dive into any liquor. To moiſten, or wet. Figuratively, to engage as a party or principal in any affair. To mortgage, or pledge or ſecurity. "To *dip* his eſtate." Neuterly, to ſink, or plunge into any liquor. Figuratively, to pierce, force a paſſage below the ſurface of a ſolid body. "The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' ſide." *Granv*. To take a curſory or ſlight view, to read a page or two in a book. Upon *dipping* in the firſt volume. *Pope*. To pitch upon by chance, or without deliberation.

DI'PPER, S. one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one that takes a ſuperficial view of an author.

DI'PHTHONG, S. [διφθογγος, Gr.] the joining two vowels together, ſo as to form one ſound.

DIPLO'MA, S. [διπλωμα, Gr.] a writing, conferring ſome privilege, degree, or title.

DI'RE, Adj. [*dirus*, Lat.] dreadful, horrible.

DIRE'CT, Adj. [*directus*, Lat.] ſtrait, oppoſed to crooked. Not oblique. In Aſtronomy, appearing to the eye to move *progreſſively* through the zodiac, oppoſed to retrogade. In Pedigree or Genealogy, from grandfather to grandſon, &c. See DESCENT, oppoſed to collateral. Plain; open in ſpeech, expreſs, oppoſed to crafty, ambiguous, or evaſive.

To DIRE'CT, V. A. [*directum*, Lat.] to tend or go in a ſtrait line. To aim at as a mark. To regulate, or adjuſt, applied to conduct. To preſcribe meaſures. To order. To direct a letter is, to write the perſon's name and abode on the outſide, to whom it is to be carried. To *direct a perſon*, is to inform him what way he is to go to reach a certain place.

DIRE'CTION, S. [*directio*, Lat.] tendency, or aim. Order, command. The ſuperſcription of a letter. An information given to a perſon to find out a place or perſon.

DIRE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of directing, or informing.

DIRE'CTLY, Adv. in a ſtrait line; immediately, preſently, ſoon, without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evaſions.

DIRE'CTNESS, S. the quality of proceeding in a ſtrait line. The neareſt way.

DIRE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who preſides in an aſſembly or public company, as, "a *director* of the bank." One who is intruſted with the guidance, or management of any deſign. One who regulates the conduct of another; an inſtructor.

DIRE'CTORY, S. that which guides or directs.

DI'REFUL, Adj. [uſed commonly in Poetry, though cenſured as not conſiſtent with analogy, becauſe compounded of *dire* an adjective, and full, other nouns having *full* ſubjoined, being ſubſtantives] full of terror. Very terrible, or terrifying. Diſmal.

DI'RGE, S. [*dyrke*, Teut.] a mournful ſong ſung at the funeral of ſome perſon; and the name of the ſervice uſed for dead perſons in the Romiſh church.

DI'RK, S. a kind of dagger uſed among the Highlanders of Scotland.

To DI'RKE, V. A. to deſtroy, or ſpoil. "And *dirks* the beauties of my bloſſoms." *Spenſ.*

DI'RT, S. [*druit*, Belg.] mud; ſoil, or filth, found in ſtreets or highways. Any thing which foils a thing.

To DI'RT, V. A. to daub with filth, mud, or duſt. To ſoil, or bedawb.

DI'RTILY, Adv. ſo as to dawb or ſoil. Figuratively, diſhoneſtly, meanly.

DI'RTINESS, S. filthineſs, foulneſs. Diſhoneſty, meanneſs, baſeneſs.

DI'RTY, Adj. foul, daubed. Figuratively, diſhoneſt, mean, baſe.

To DI'RTY, V. A. to ſoil, ſmear, or daub.

DIRU'PTION, S. the act of burſting, or breaking aſunder.

DISA'BILITY, S. [from *diſable*] the want of ſufficient power, or abilities, to accompliſh any deſign, or to underſtand any propoſition or doctrine.

To DISA'BLE, V. A. to deprive of power. To weaken. To impair, or diminiſh. "I have *diſabled* mine eſtate." *Shak.* To render inactive, or unfit. To rob of power, influence, efficacy, uſefulneſs, or pleaſure. "Worſe than age *diſable* your delights." *Dryd.* To render a perſon unfit for an office.

To DISABU'SE, V. A. to free a perſon from ſome miſtake. To undeceive.

DISACCOMMOD'ATION, S. the ſtate of being unfit, or unprepared.

DISADVA'NTAGE, S. the want or diminution of fame, credit, honour, or any thing deſireable, or neceſſary to give a perſon a preheminence. Loſs; injury.

To DISADVA'NTAGE, V. A. to weaken the credit, intereſt, uſefulneſs or influence of a perſon or thing.

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE, Adj. contrary to profit; producing loſs, prejudice, damage, or detriment. "Haſty ſelling is commonly as *diſadvantageable* as intereſt." *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. contrary to intereſt or profit; convenience; unfavourable.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to be inconſiſtent with intereſt or profit. In a manner not favourable.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, S. oppoſition to profit, convenience or advantage.

DISADVE'NTUROUS, Adj. unhappy; unſucceſsful, unproſperous. "My doleful *diſadventurous* death." *Fairy Q.*

To DISAFFEC'T, V. A. to alienate or turn aſide the affections of a perſon.

DISAFFEC'TED, Part. alienated; having loſt all affection for a perſon; generally applied to thoſe who are enemies to government.

DISAFFEC'TEDLY, Adv. in a diſloyal diſaffected manner.

DISAFFEC'TEDNESS, S. the quality of being no well-wiſher to government.

DISAFFEC'TION, S. want of zeal for the government, or a reigning prince.

To DISAGRE'E, V. N. to differ with reſpect to qualities or opinion. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition. Uſed with *from* or *with*.

DISAGREE'ABLE, Adj. contrary to. Unpleaſing to the taſte, ſight, hearing, or other ſenſes.

DISA-

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, S. unſuitableneſs; unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

DISAGREE'MENT, S. difference of qualities. Contrariety of ſentiments. Contention, ſtrife, quarrel.

To DISSALLO'W, V. A. to deny the authority of a perſon. To cenſure, or refuſe countenancing a thing. Neuterly, to refuſe permiſſion; to deny.

DISALLO'WABLE, Adj. not to be ſuffered, permitted, owned, or allowed.

DISALLO'WANCE, S. the refuſal of permiſſion, leave, or countenance.

To DISA'NIMATE, V. A. to kill, ſlay, or deprive of life. To diſcourage, or diſhearten. "It *diſanimates* his enemies." *Bacon.*

DISANIMA'TION, S. the loſs of life; death; deceaſe.

To DISANNU'L, V. A. (ungrammatical, though ſupported by very great authorities) to annul, to deprive of authority; to aboliſh, to diſallow, to forbid. "They gave him power of *diſannulling* the laws." *Bacon.*

DISANNU'LMENT, S. the act of aboliſhing or rendering void.

To DISAPPE'AR, V. N. to be loſt to view, or out of ſight. To vaniſh.

To DISAPPOI'NT, V. A. to hinder from enjoying or receiving what was expected. To fruſtrate an expectation. Uſed with *of*.

DISAPPOI'NTMENT, S. the not receiving or enjoying a thing expected.

DISAPPROBA'TION, S. an act of diſlike, ariſing from ſomething diſagreeable to a perſon's taſte, choice, or judgment.

To DISAPPRO'VE, V. A. [*diſapprouver*, Fr.] to diſlike; to ſhew that a thing does not deſerve our love or eſteem.

To DISA'RM, V. A. [*deſarmer*, Fr.] to take away arms from a perſon; uſed with *of* before the arms. "*Diſarmed* of their great magazine."

To DISARRA'Y, V. A. to undreſs, ſtrip, or pull off a perſon's cloaths.

DISARRA'Y, S. diſorder, confuſion; undreſs.

DISA'STER, S. [*diſaſtre*, Fr.] the blaſt, ſtroke, or influence of an unlucky planet. Misfortune, ſorrow, or ſome accident occaſioning grief by its being unexpected and undeſerved.

To DISA'STER, V. A. to blaſt any project by the influence of ſome unfavourable ſtar. To afflict by ſome unexpected misfortune.

DISA'STROUS, Adj. unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; afflicted by ſome ſudden and unexpected misfortune; gloomy, or threatening misfortune.

DISA'STROUSLY, Adv. in an unlucky, unfortunate, ſorrowful, or afflicting manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS, S. misfortune; unluckineſs, or the quality of rendering unhappy, as ſuppoſed, through the influence of ſome malignant planet.

To DISAVOU'CH, V. A. to refuſe, deny or diſown.

To DISAVO'W, V. A. to diſown; to deny the knowledge of a thing; to refuſe concurring in a deſign; to lay aſide, decline or abhor. "Expreſsly to *diſavow* all evaſions." *Addiſ.*

DISAVO'WAL, S. denial; diſowning; abhorrence; refuſal.

DISAVO'WMENT, S. denial, refuſal.

To DISA'UTHORIZE, V. A. to leſſen or weaken the credit of a thing, or render it ſuſpicious.

To DISBA'ND, V. A. to diſmiſs from an army. "To *diſband* ſoldiers," Figuratively, to diſcharge from ſervice. To free from reſtraint, or the power of attraction, whereby fluids are kept within their preſent limits or bounds. "A quantity of water ſufficient for ſuch a deluge; when the buſineſs was done, was *diſbanded* again and annihilated." *Woodw.* Neuterly, to quit the ſervice of the army, to break up or ſeparate.

To DISBA'RK, V. A. [*debarquer*, Fr.] to bring to land; to put on ſhore from ſome veſſel.

DISBELIE'F, S. refuſal of giving aſſent or credit to a thing which is propoſed to be believed.

To DISBELIE'VE, V. A. to refuſe aſſenting to a thing propoſed as true. To deny the truth of a doctrine.

DISBELIE'VER, S. [pronounced *diſbeleever*] one who refuſes to aſſent to the truth of a thing. One who refuſes to believe a truth or doctrine. Generally applied to thoſe perſons who, notwithſtanding the demonſtrations made of the being of, and attributes of God, and the evidences of the truth of Chriſtianity, ſtill withhold their aſſent. An infidel.

To DISBE'NCH, V. A. to drive or remove from a ſeat by force. "I hope—my words *diſbench'd* you not." *Shak.*

To DISBRA'NCH, V. A. to ſeparate a branch from a tree; to disjoint or ſeparate. "She that herſelf will ſliver and *diſbranch* from her maternal ſap." *Shak.*

To DISBURD'EN, V. A. to free from any troubleſome weight or load. To clear from any encumbrance or impediment. To communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby leſſen their preſſure. "*Diſburden* all thy cares on me." *Addiſ.*

To DISBU'RSE, V. A. [*debourſer*, Fr.] to ſpend, pay, or lay out money.

DISBUR'SEMENT, S. [*debourſement*, Fr.] the ſpending, paying, or laying out money.

DISBURS'ER, S. one that lays out, expends, or pays money.

To DISCA'RD, V. A. in its primary

ſenſe, to lay ſuch cards out as are of no uſe. To diſcharge from any ſervice or employment. To refuſe any further acquaintance.

DISCA'RNATE, Adj. [from *dis* and *caro*, Lat.] ſtripped of fleſh. "A load of broken and *diſcarnate* bones." *Glan.*

To DISCE'RN, V. A. [*diſcerno*, Lat.] to deſcry, diſcover, perceive, or diſtinguiſh. To make a difference or diſtinction between things.

DISCE'RNER, S. a diſcoverer; a deſcrier. A judge, one capable of diſtinguiſhing the differences of things.

DISCE'RNIBLE, Adj. that which may be ſeen or diſcovered. Diſtinguiſhable; apparent.

DISCE'RNIBLY, Adv. ſo as to be diſtinguiſhed, perceived, or diſcerned.

DISCE'RNING, Part. being capable of making a diſtinction between things, or perceiving thoſe qualities in which they differ. Judicious, ſenſible.

DISCE'RNINGLY, Adv. with diſcretion, or prudence; judiciouſly.

DISCE'RNMENT, S. judgment, penetration, ſagacity, or the power of diſtinguiſhing the qualities in which things differ from each other.

DISCE'RPTION, S. the act of pulling a thing in pieces. The act of breaking or tearing a thing.

To DISCHAR'GE, V. A. [*decharger*, Fr.] to free from any load, incumbrance, or employment, uſed with *of*. To turn away from a ſervice, or poſt. To ſhoot off a gun. To pay a debt. To free from an obligation, uſed with *of* or *from*. "If one man's fault could diſcharge another *of* his duty." *L'Eſtr.* To clear from an accuſation, or charge. To execute an office. To take away, or deſtroy a colour, or quality. "Whoſe ill quality may, perhaps, be *diſcharged*." *Bacon.* To diſband an army, or diſmiſs from attendance. Neuterly, to clear up, or vaniſh. "The cloud, if it were oily, would not *diſcharge*." *Bacon.*

DISCHA'RGE, S. vent, exploſion. Diſmiſſion from an office, or part payment of a debt. Performance of a duty. Exemption, or acquittance. Diſmiſſion from confinement.

DISCHA'RGER, S. one who performs or diſcharges a duty; makes a payment; diſmiſſes a ſervant; frees from attendance or confinement, or fires a gun, piſtol, &c.

To DISCI'ND, V. A. [*deſcindo*, Lat.] to divide or ſeparate. "So ſoft that we could *diſcind* them between our fingers." *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE, S. [*diſcipulus*, Lat.] a ſcholar, or learner, or one who attends the lectures, and profeſſes the tenets of another.

To DISCI'PLE, V. A. to teach, or inſtruct; to join as a follower or ſcholar.

DISCIPLI'NABLE, Adj. [*diſciplinabilis*, Lat.] capable of inſtruction or improvement; deſerving puniſhment for not attending to the inſtructions of a tutor.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, Adj. belonging to, or relating to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, S. one who rules or teaches with great rigour. A diſſenter; ſo called from their ſuppoſed clamour againſt the church, for want of rigidneſs in its diſcipline.

DIS'CIPLINE, S. [*diſciplina*, Lat.] inſtruction, education, tuition, or the method taken to infuſe virtuous habits. Figuratively, method of government. Military government, or regulations. A ſtate of ſubjection, or obedience. Any thing taught. A doctrine, art, or ſcience. Puniſhment, correction, or chaſtiſement.

To DIS'CIPLINE, V. A. to communicate the rudiments of learning to others. To inſtruct; to regulate; to puniſh, correct, or chaſtiſe for neglect of inſtruction. To reform, or advance in inſtruction. "*Diſciplin'd*—from ſhadowy types to truth." *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM, V. A. to diſown having any knowledge of, or acquaintance with. To renounce.

DISCLA'IMER, S. one who diſowns, denies, or renounces.

To DISCLO'SE, V. A. [*diſcludo*, Lat.] to reveal or diſcover a thing which has been hid. To hatch, from *eclover*, Fr. "The heat of the ſun *diſcloſeth* them." *Bacon.* To reveal what ſhould be, or is hid, or ſecret.

DISCLO'SER, S. one who diſcovers a thing, or reveals ſome ſecret.

DISCLO'SURE, S. the act of making a thing ſeen, which was hidden from ſight. The revealing a ſecret.

DISCOLO'RATION, S. the act of changing the colour of a thing, or ſtaining, uſed in a bad ſenſe. A ſtain, or change of colour for the worſe.

To DISCO'LOUR, V. A. to ſpoil or deſtroy the colour of a thing. To ſtain, or dawb.

To DISCO'MFIT, V. A. [*deſconfire*, Fr.] to overcome, beat, or conquer.

DISCO'MFIT, S. a defeat, a rout, or victory over an enemy.

DISCO'MFITURE, S. overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin.

DISCOM'FORT, S. a great degree of uneaſineſs, melancholy, deſpair, diſtreſs.

To DISCOM'FORT, V. A. to grieve, afflict, ſadden, diſtreſs, or deprive of comfort.

DISCOM'FORTABLE, Adj. refuſing comfort or conſolation. That which occaſions ſadneſs, melancholy, or diſtreſs.

To DISCOMME'ND, V. A. to blame, diſapprove, reprove, or cenſure.

DISCOMMEN'DABLE, Adj. deſerving blame, cenſure, or reproach.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, S. blame, cenſure, reproach, diſapprobation. "Without *diſcommendation*, a perſon might become an accuſer." *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMMEN'DER, S. one who blames, cenſures, or reproaches.

To DISCOMMO'DE, V. A. to put to an inconvenience; to confuſe. To rumple or diſorder dreſs.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, Adj. inconvenient, diſpleaſing, troubleſome.

To DISCOMPO'SE, [*decompoſer*, Fr.] to put into diſorder. To ruffle, applied to the temper. To rumple cloaths. To vex, fret, or diſorder. To diſplace, or diſcard. "He never put down or *diſcompoſed* a counſellor." *Bacon.*

To DISCONCE'RT, V. A. to unſettle, diſorder, or diſcompoſe. To fruſtrate a deſign.

DISCONFO'RMITY, S. want of agreement, inconſiſtency, oppoſition.

DISCONGRU'ITY, S. diſagreement, differehee, inconſiſtency, oppoſition.

DISCON'SOLATE, Adj. without hope or comfort; melancholy, or grieved on account of ſome ſevere affliction.

DISCON'SOLATELY, Adv. in a hopeleſs, or comfortleſs manner.

DISCON'SOLATENESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon under ſevere affliction.

DISCONTE'NT, S. want of content; uneaſineſs; diſſatisfaction.

DISCONTE'NT, Adj. uneaſy, or unſatisfied with one's preſent condition.

DISCONTE'NTED, Part. uneaſy, diſſatisfied with one's preſent condition; malevolent, unhappy.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, S. uneaſineſs; the not being pleaſed or ſatisfied; the not approving, unhappineſs, malevolence.

DISCONTE'NTMENT, S. the ſtate of being diſſatisfied, uneaſy, or unhappy.

DISCONTI'NUANCE, S. want of union or adheſion; ceſſation, intermiſſion, interruption, or ſtop, applied to action.

DISCONTINUA'TION, S. the breaking the continuity, or union; ſeparation of the parts of a thing.

To DISCONTI'NUE, V. N. [*diſcontinuer*, Fr.] to break off; to ſeparate; to put an end to an eſtabliſhed privilege or cuſtom; to leave off; to ceaſe, to interrupt.

DISCONTINU'ITY, S. want of cohefion; breaking off union; ſeparation.

DISCONVE'NIENCE, S. incongruity, diſagreement, inconſiſtency. "In theſe *diſconveniencies* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all." *Bramhall.*

DIS'CORD, S. [*diſcordia*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein perſons, forgetting they are chriſtians, mutually endeavour to hurt each other, and are loſt to all the tender ſentiments of humanity. A diſpoſition wherein perſons mutually oppoſe the intereſt of each other. Diſagreement. Figuratively, difference, contrariety, or oppoſition of qualities. In Muſic, the relation of two ſounds which are in themſelves diſagreeable, whether applied in ſucceſſion or conſequence. If two ſimple notes when ſounded together, make a mixture, or compound ſound which is diſagreeable to the ear, it is diſcord. *Concinnous diſcords*, are ſuch as have nothing very diſagreeable in themſelves, have a good effect in muſic only by their oppoſition, as they heighten that pleaſure we receive from muſic by increaſing its variety.

To DISCO'RD, V. N. [*diſcordo*, Lat.] to diſagree, to produce a diſagreeable ſound when joined together.

DISCO'RDANCE, DISCO'RDANCY, S. diſagreement, oppoſition, inconſiſtency, want of harmony.

DISCO'RDANT, Adj. [*diſcordans*, Lat.] inconſiſtent, diſagreeing, or at variance; oppoſite, contrary, not conformable.

DISCO'RDANTLY, Adj. ſo as to be at variance, or inconſiſtent with itſelf. Not harmonizing, or agreeing with each other; applied to ſounds. Peeviſhly. Angrily.

To DISCO'VER, V. A. [*diſcouvrir*, Fr.] to make a thing ſeen by uncovering it; to make known; to find out ſomething; to diſcloſe, or reveal ſomething which is ſecret.

DISCO'VERABLE, Adj. that which may be found out or diſcovered; apparent, obvious.

DISCO'VERER, S. one who finds out any thing, place, or poſition not known before; a ſcout, or one ſent to make diſcoveries in an army, a ſpy. "Send *diſcoverers*—to know the numbers of our enemies." *Shak.*

DISCOV'ERY, S. the act of finding out, diſcovering, or revealing any thing ſecret.

To DISCOU'NSEL, V. A. to diſſuade, to turn aſide from any vice or perſuaſion.

DISCOU'NT, S. a ſum allowed a perſon for payment, before any bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the intereſt would amount to for the ſpace the bill has to run.

To DISCOU'NT, V. A. to give a perſon caſh for a bill before due, deducting intereſt for the time which it has to run. To abate a certain ſum for prompt payment, on the purchaſe of any article.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE, V. A. to diſcourage by coolneſs or indifference. To ſhew one's diſapprobation of any meaſure, by indifference, or by taking methods that may defeat it; to abaſh, confound, or put to ſhame.

DISCOU'NTENANCE, S. coldneſs or indifference of behaviour; diſregard.

DISCOU'NTENANCER, S. one who diſcourages by cold treatment, indifference, or an unfavourable aſpect.

To DISCO'URAGE, V. A. to diſhearten or deter from any attempt; uſed with *from*

d improperly with *to*. " *Diſcourage* them ſtay with you." *Temple.*

DISCOU'RAGER, S. one who deters, ſacks, or frightens a perſon from an attempt.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, S. the act of de-ring a perſon from any attempt, by repre-ing the dangers attending it. Any impe-ent or difficulty which renders a perſon willing to undertake a deſign.

DISCOU'RSE, S. [the *u* is dropped and the nounced long, like that in *pure*; from *urs*, Fr. of *diſcurſus*, Lat.] in Logic, an or operation of the mind, whereby it eeds from premiſes to conſequences. nverſation, wherein perſons mutually con-their ideas or ſentiments to each other; ech; a treatiſe or diſſertation. " Plutarch, his *diſcourſe* upon garrulity." *Pope.*

To DISCO'URSE, V. N. to converſe or k with another. To reaſon, or proceed n propoſitions to their conſequences. Ac-dy, to treat of, or make a thing the ſub-t of converſation.

DISCO'URSER, S. a ſpeaker, talker, or ter on any ſubject.

DISCO'URSIVE, Adj. paſſing, or advan-g from a known thing to an unknown; aking of the nature of talk, dialogue, or nverſation.

DISCOU'RTEOUS, Adj. void of civili-, politeneſs, or complaiſance.

DISCOU'RTESY, S. rudeneſs, diſreſpect, incivility.

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, Adv. uncivilly, or dely.

DISCRE'DIT, S. [*diſcrediter*, Fr.] diſ-ce, ignominy, infamy, or that which in-ires a perſon in ſhame or infamy. The putation of a fault, which leſſens the fame d eſteem of a perſon.

To DISCRE'DIT, V. A. to deſtroy or ſen the reputation of a thing or perſon. o render a thing ſuſpicious which is believ-to be true.

DISCRE'ET, Adj. [*diſcretus*, Lat.] able to ſtinguiſh between things and their conſequen-s. Prudent, cautious. Modeſt, not forward r fear of the conſequences of laſciviouſneſs.

DISCRE'ETLY, Adv. prudently, cauti-ſly, modeſtly, moderately.

DISCRE'ETNESS, S. a conduct guided by eliberation, prudence, and diſcretion.

DISCRE'TE, Adj. [*diſcretus*, Lat.] appli-d to quantity, ſeparate, diſtinct. Applied propoſitions, ſuch as contain truths or timents ſet in contraſt to each.

DISCRE'TION, S. [*decretio*, Lat.] pru-nt behaviour. Figuratively, an unlimited wer, or one which is to be limited by no nditions. " He ſurrenders at *diſcretion*."

DISCRE'TIONARY, S. without any o-er reſtraint or guide, than a perſon's own ſcretion.

DISCRI'MINABLE, [*diſcrimino*, Lat.] ſtinguiſhable by ſome external or outward arks.

To DISCRI'MINATE, V. A. [*diſcrimino*, Lat.] to diſtinguiſh, or mark ſo as to ſhew a difference. To ſeparate as different.

DISCRI'MINATENESS, S. diſtinction, difference, ſeparation.

DISCRI'MINATION, S. [*diſcriminatio*, Lat.] the ſtate of a thing diſtinguiſhed for peculiar uſes; diſtinction; the notes or marks which diſtinguiſh things from each other.

DISCRI'MINATIVE, Adj. that which conſtitutes the difference between things.

DISCU'BITORY, Adj. [*diſcubitorius*, Lat.] fitted for lying down. " Changed their cubiculary beds to *diſcubitory*." *Brown.*

DISCUM'BENCY, S. [*diſcumbens*, Lat.] the poſture of laying along at meals, after the Roman manner. " The Greeks and Romans uſed the cuſtom of *diſcumbency* at meals." *Brown.*

To DISCUM'BER, V. A. to diſengage from any thing which hinders a perſon from a free uſe of his limbs. " The limbs *diſcumbered* from the clinging veſt." *Pope.*

DISCUR'SIVE, Adj. [*diſcurſif*, Fr.] in perpetual motion, hurry, or agitation. In Logic, proceeding from things known to things unknown.

To DISCUSS, V. A. [*diſcuſſum*, Lat.] to examine, or explain a difficulty by meditation or debate.

DISCUSSER, S. one who examines and determines a point, or explains a difficulty.

DISCU'SSION, S. the explaining a difficulty. The examining into ſome knotty point. In Surgery, the diſperſion of any humour or ſwelling.

DISCU'SSIVE, Adj. having the power to remove or diſperſe any humor.

DISCU'TIENT, S. [*diſcutiens*, Lat.] in Phyſic, a medicine which opens the pores, and diſperſes humors, by inſenſible perſpiration, or otherwiſe.

To DISDA'IN, V. A. [*dedaigner*, Fr.] to reject with ſcorn and contempt; to refuſe or decline with abhorrence and deteſtation.

DISDA'IN, S. contempt, abhorrence, ſcorn, or contemptuous anger.

DISDA'INFUL, Adj. abounding with indignation, haughtily, ſcornful, contemptuous.

DISDA'INFULLY, Adv. in a contemptuous, haughty manner.

DISDAIN'FULESS, S. contempt or ſcorn, including haughtineſs and pride.

DISE'ASE, S. the ſtate of a living body, wherein it is prevented from the uſe and exerciſe of any of its functions, attended with a ſenſation of uneaſineſs. In Botany, that ſtate of a plant, rendered incapable of anſwering the ſeveral purpoſes for which it was formed.

To DISE'ASE, V. A. to affect the body, unable to exerciſe its functions. To affect with pain.

To DISEMBA'RK, V. A. to carry from a ſhip or veſſel to land. To go to land, or on ſhore from a ſhip.

To DISEMBIT'TER, V. A. to free from bitterneſs or pain. To ſweeten.

DISEMBO'DIED, Adj. ſtripped, deprived, or diveſted of body.

To DISEMBO'GUE, V. A. [*diſembouch-er*, old Fr.] to diſcharge at its mouth into the ſea, applied to rivers. Neuterly, to flow. Among mariners, to go out of a river into the main ocean, applied to a ſhip.

DISEMBO'WELLED, Part. taken from the bowels.

To DISEMBRO'IL, V. A. [*debrouiller*, Fr.] to free from confuſion, diſorder, perplexity, or quarrels.

To DISENA'BLE, V. A. to deprive of power, to weaken, or incapacitate.

To DISENCHA'NT, V. A. to free from the power of any ſpell, charm, enchantment, or infatuation.

To DISENCUM'BER, V. A. to free from any thing which oppreſſes a perſon with a ſenſation of burthenſomeneſs or uneaſineſs. To free from any hindrance, obſtruction, or incumbrance.

DISENCU'MBRANCE, S. freedom from hindrance, perplexity, or uneaſineſs.

To DISENGA'GE, V. A. to ſeparate from any thing. To ſeparate from any thing which is an encumbrance. To clear from impediments or obſtructions. To withdraw, or divert the mind from any thing. Neuterly, to ſet ourſelves free from. "We may *diſengage* from the world by degrees." *Collier.* Uſed with *from*.

DISENGA'GED, Adj. at leiſure, unoccupied, not fixed to any particular object.

DISENGA'GEMENT, S. freedom from any obligation, attendance, or leiſure.

To DISENTAN'GLE, V. A. to ſet free from an obſtacle, perplexity, or impediment.

To DISENTHRA'L, V. A. to free from any ſlavery or bondage; to ſet free, deliver, or releaſe. "Thereby *diſenthral* themſelves." *South.*

To DISENTHRO'NE, V. A. to depoſe, or drive from the throne.

To DISENTRA'NCE, V. A. to free from a trance or ſwoon.

DISESTE'EM, S. want of eſteem; a ſlight; loſs of credit or eſteem.

To DISESTE'EM, V. A. to regard ſlightingly; to conſider or regard with leſs eſteem, but not to riſe to contempt.

DISFA'VOUR, S. want of countenance, or ſuch a concurrence as may render a deſign ſucceſsful. A ſtate wherein a perſon meets with no encouragement or aſſiſtance. Want of beauty, or ſymmetry of features.

To DISFA'VOUR, V. A. to diſcountenance, to diſcourage, to withdraw kindneſs from a perſon.

DISFIGURA'TION, S. the act of ſpoiling or deſtroying the form of a thing or perſon. The ſtate of a thing whoſe natural form and beauty is ſpoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

To DESFI'GURE, V. A. to change a thing to a worſe form. To render a th leſs beautiful.

DISFI'GUREMENT, S. change fr beauty to uglineſs, or from a pleaſing agre ble form to one which is leſs ſo.

To DISFO'REST, V. A. to reduce gro from the ſtate of a foreſt, to that of comm ground.

To DISFRA'NCHISE, V. A. to dep of its charter, privileges or immunities deprive a perſon of his freedom as a citize

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. the act depriving a perſon or place of fredom, pr leges or immunities.

To DISFUR'NISH, V. A. to take a goods or furniture; to ſtrip, ſpoil, or pl der. To deprive. "He durſt not *diſfur* that country either of ſo great a comm der." *Knoller.*

To DISGO'RGE, V. A. [*degorger*, F to vomit or diſcharge by the mouth. To charge, eject, or pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE, S. [Fr.] ſhame, infa diſeſteem; a ſtate wherein a perſon or th has loſt thoſe qualities which rendere worthy of reſpect. The ſtate of a perſon of favour.

To DISGRA'CE, V. A. to deprive of nour, eſteem, or dignity.

DISGRA'CEFUL, Adj. full of diſhon infamy, or ſhame.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, Adv. ſo as ſubject a perſon to infamy, diſhonour, ſha or reproach.

DISGRA'CER, S. one who expoſes a ther to infamy, ſhame, diſhonour, and proach.

DISGRA'CIOUS, Adj. unfavourable, fenſive, or diſagreeable. "*Diſgracious* in city's eye." *Shak.*

To DISGUI'SE, V. A. [*diſguiſer*, Fr.] conceal a perſon by means of ſome ſtra dreſs. Figuratively, to diſſemble, or c ceal by a falſe appearance. To diſfigur thing. To intoxicate by drinking.

DISGUI'SE, S. a dreſs made uſe o conceal a perſon. A falſe appearance m uſe of to conceal ſome deſign.

DISGUI'SEMENT, S. any dreſs, ha or artifice uſed to make a perſon appear ferent from what he does generally, or turally.

DISGUI'SER, S. one who alters the pearance of a perſon or thing. One masks or conceals his real deſigns.

DISGU'ST, S. an averſion, diſtaſte, pleaſure, ariſing from ſome diſagreeable tion, or behaviour.

To DISGU'ST, V. A. [*degouter*, Fr.] raiſe an averſion, or nauſeouſneſs in the mach by a diſagreeable taſte. To raiſe averſion, by ſome diſagreeble, or offen action, uſed with *at* or *from*. To raiſe averſion, or make a perſon avoid thro

ersion; uſed with *from*. "What *diſguſts* me e having to do with anſwer-jobbers." *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL, Adj. producing averſion or diſlike.

DI'SH, S. [*diſe*, Sax.] a broad ſhallow veſſel with a rim, either of ſilver, pewter, ina, &c. uſed for holding joints, or other victuals at a table, and differing from a plate in ſize. Figuratively, the meat placed in a diſh.

To DI'SH, V. A. to ſerve meat up elegantly, or place it in a *diſh*. To *diſh out*, adorn, deck, or ſet off.

DISHABI'LLE, S. [Fr.] an undreſs; a looſe and negligent morning dreſs.

DISHABI'LLE, Adj. looſely, careleſsly, and negligently dreſs'd.

To DISHA'BIT, V. A. to diſplace or remove a thing. "From their fixed beds of ſtate had been *diſhabited*." *Shak.*

To DISHEA'RTEN, V. A. to deprive of courage; to terrify; to make a perſon imagine a thing to be impracticable.

DISHERI'SON, S. the act of debarring or hindering a perſon from an inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT, V. A. to debar or cut off from an inheritance.

To DISHEVE'L, V. A. [*decheveler*, Fr.] to ſpread hair in a looſe, negligent, careleſs, and diſorderly manner.

DISHO'NEST, Adj. fraudulent, or inconſiſtent with juſtice. Reproachful, or ſhameful.

DISHO'NESTLY, Adv. ſo as to be inconſiſtent with honour, honeſty, or juſtice.

DISHO'NESTY, S. want of probity. The act of doing any thing to defraud another. Injuſtice. Figuratively, unchaſteneſs, or lewdneſs. "If you ſuſpect me in any *diſhoneſty*," *Shak.*

DISHO'NOUR, S. that which affects a perſon with diſgrace. Figuratively, reproach, loſs of reputation.

To DISHO'NOUR, V. A. to bring to ſhame or diſgrace. To blaſt or injure the character of a perſon. To violate a perſon's chaſtity. To treat with indignity, or contempt.

DISHO'NOURABLE, Adj. void of reſpect, reverence, or eſteem. Shameful; reproachful; diſreputable.

DISHO'NOURER, S. one who treats another with indignity, or violates the chaſtity of a female.

To DISINCA'RCERATE, V. A. to free from impriſonment. Figuratively, to releaſe, or free from confinement. "Open the ſurface of the earth for to *diſincarcerate* the ſame venene bodies." *Harvey.*

DISI'NCLINATION, S. want of affection, or biaſs. Want of propenſity, leſs than averſion.

To DISINCLI'NE, V. A. to leſſen or take one's affections for a thing or perſon.

DISINGENU'ITY, S. unfairneſs; low and mean artifice; cunning.

DISINGE'NUOUS, Adj. not openly and frankly. Meanly, ſly, cunning, ſubtle.

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, Adv. in an unfair, ſly, or ſubtle manner.

To DISINHE'RIT, V. A. to cut off or deprive of an inheritance.

DISINTERES'SED, Adj. [from *dis* and *intereſſe*, Fr.] without any regard to private intereſt; without any bias on account of a perſon's own emolument, or advantage. Impartial.

DISIN'TEREST, S. that which is contrary to a perſon's ſucceſs or intereſt. A diſadvantage or loſs. Diſregard of profit or private advantage.

DISI'NTERESTED, Adj. not influenced by any ſelfiſh views of private lucre, or advantage.

To DIS'JOIN, V. A. [*dejoindre*, Fr.] to ſeparate things which are united. To part, or ſever.

To DIS'JOINT, V. A. [pronounced *diſjint*, with the *i* long] to put out of joint. To ſeparate things at the joint. To carve or cut into pieces. To make incoherent. To marr or deſtroy the connection of words, or ſentences. "Her words *disjointed*." *Smith.* Neuterly, to fall in pieces.

DISJO'INT, Part. divided. "Thanks —our ſtate to be *disjoint*." *Shak.*

DISJU'NCTION, S. [*disjunctio*, Lat.] ſeparation; diviſion. "The *disjunction* of the body and the ſoul." *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE, Adj. [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] diſuniting; unfit for union. *In* grammar, applied to ſuch particles as denote a ſeparation, or contraſt. In Logic, applied to ſuch propoſitions whoſe parts are oppoſed to each other by disjunctive particles.

DISJU'NCTIVELY, Adj. in a ſeparate manner; diſtinctly; ſeparately.

DIS'K, S. [*diſe*, Sax. *diſcus*, Lat.] in aſtronomy, the body of the ſun or planets, divided by aſtronomers into 12 parts. In optics, the magnitude of the glaſs of a teleſcope, or the width of its aperture. In botany, the middle part of radiated flowers.

DISKI'NDNESS, S. want of kindneſs, affection, charity, or benevolence. An act whereby a perſon receives detriment, and is ſuppoſed to be derived from ill-will.

DISLI'KE, S. want of approbation, affection, or eſteem.

To DISLI'KE, V. A. to diſapprove. To look on as improper, or faulty. To hate. To ſhew diſguſt, or diſ-eſteem.

To DISLI'KEN, V. A. to change the appearance of a thing from what it was before.

To DI'SLOCATE, V. A. [from *dis* and *locatus*, Lat.] to put, or force out of its proper place. To disjoint.

DISLOCA'TION, S. [from *diſlocate*] the

putting things out of their proper places. In ſurgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from its ſocket. A luxation.

To DISLO'DGE, V. A. to remove from a place by force. To drive an enemy from a poſt. To remove an army to other quarters. Neuterly, to decamp. "He reſolved—with all his legions to *diſlodge*." *Par. Loſt.*

DISLO'YAL, Adj. [*deſloyal*, Fr.] falſe, or diſobedient to a ſovereign. "The lady is *diſloyal*." *Shak.* Diſhoneſt. "A falſe *diſloyal* knave." *Shak.*

DISLO'YALLY, Adj. in a faithleſs, diſobedient, diſloyal manner.

DISLO'YALTY, S. want of fidelity to a ſovereign. "Want of fidelity or conſtancy in love." "Such ſeeming truths of hero's *diſloyalty*, that jealouſy ſhall be called aſſurance." *Shak.*

DI'SMAL, Adj. [*duys-mael*, Belg.] horrible; melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful.

DISMA'LLY, Adv. ſo as to excite horror, ſorrow, or melancholy.

DI'SMALNESS, S. the quality which excites horror, melancholy, grief, or ſorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE, V. A. to ſtrip a perſon of any dreſs or ornament. To unfold, or deſtroy. To deſtroy the out-works. To deſtroy any thing external. "His noſe *diſmantled*." *Dryden.*

To DISMA'SK, V. A. to pull off a maſk; to uncover. "Fair ladies maſk'd, are roſes in the bud—are roſes blown *diſmaſk'd*." *Shak.*

To DISMA'Y, V. A. [*deſmayar*, Span.] to diſcourage, intimidate, or diſhearten with fear.

DISMA'Y, S. [*deſmayo*, Span.] loſs of courage, occaſioned by ſome frightful object; fear.

To DISME'MBER, V. A. to divide or ſeparate one member from another. To cut or tear to pieces.

To DISMI'SS, V. A. [*diſmiſſus*, Lat.] to ſend away. To diſcharge. To permit leave to depart. Uſed with *from* before the thing or perſon quitted.

DISMI'SSION, S. [*demiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending away. A diſcharge from an office. Deprivation, or the being turned out of any office.

To DISMO'RTGAGE, V A. to redeem from a mortgage, by paying the money lent on any lands or eſtate. "He *diſmortgaged* the crown demeſnes." *Howel.*

To DISMO'UNT, V. A. [*demonter*, Fr.] to throw by force from an horſe. To diſlodge, or force cannon from their carriages. Neuterly, to alight from an horſe. To deſcend from any eminence.

DISNA'TURED, Part. unnatural; not having the natural affections of humanity. "Athwart *diſnatur'd* torment," *Shak.*

DISOBE'DIENCE, S. the acting contrary to the commands of a ſuperior.

DISOBE'DIENT, Part. guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of maſter, or ſuperior.

To DISOBE'Y, V. A. to act contrary the commands of a ſuperior. To break, tranſgreſs the laws.

DISOBLIGA'TION, S. an act which alienates the affections of a perſon, friend. An act which occaſions diſlike.

To DISOBLI'GE, V. A. to do ſomething which offends another; to diſpleaſe, general uſed as a ſofter expreſſion for diſlike.

DISOBLI'GING, Part. unpleaſing; offenſive; unkind.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, Adv. in ſuch manner as to diſpleaſe, or offend.

DISO'RBED, Part. [from *dis* and *or* caſt from its proper orbit, wherein it perform its revolutions.

DISOR'DER, S. [*deſordre*, Fr.] want method, or regularity. Tumult, or confuſion. Breach, or violation of laws. The ſtate of an animal body, wherein the regul exerciſe of its functions is interrupted; diſeaſe; diſcompoſure of mind.

To DISO'RDER, V. A. to throw in confuſion, or irregularity. To ruffle, confuſe. To affect with ſome ſlight diſea To diſcompoſe, or render unfit to exerciſe faculties, applied to the mind.

DISO'RDERED, Part. indiſpoſed with ſlight diſeaſe, applied to the body. Confuſe tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to ſtate Rumpled, applied to a perſon's dreſs.

DISO'RDERLY, Adv. inconſiſtent wi law, or virtue. In an irregular, or tumu tuous manner, applied to the motion of t animal ſpirits. In a manner wanting m thod, applied to the placing, or diſtributi of things.

DISO'RDINATE, S. irregular; incon ſiſtent with the rules of virtue. "Theſe n *diſordinate*." *Milton.*

To DISPA'RAGE, V. A. [from *diſpa* Lat.] to match with what is not equal. T diſgrace, by joining a thing of ſuperior e cellence, with one below it. To diſgrac by compariſon with ſomething of leſs valu To treat with contempt and diſhonour. T expoſe, to blame, cenſure, leſſen, or re proach.

DISPARA'GEMENT, S. diſgrace, diſhonour, ariſing from comparing a thing wi ſomething of inferior excellence and dignit In law, the marrying an heir with a perſon an inferior, or mean degree. Diſgrace, di honour, or reproach. Uſed with *to*, befo the perſon or thing injured.

DISPARA'GER, S. one who treats ano ther with indignity, and endeavours to leſſe the value of a thing by comparing it wi ſomething of leſs value.

DISPA'RETY, S. [*diſpar*, Lat.] oppo ſition of qualities. Difference in degree Unlikeneſs, or diſſimilitude.

To DISPA'RT, V. A. [*departer*, Fr. *dispertior*, Lat.] to divide into two. To separate; to burst; to rend.

DISPA'RT, S. the mark set on the muzzle ring of a piece of ordnance.

DISPA'SSION, S. coolness; freedom from the passions or affections of the mind.

DISPA'SSIONATE, Adj. free from anger, or other passions. Calm, cool, serene, and temperate.

To DISPA'TCH, V. A. to send a person or thing away hastily; to murder; to perform business quickly.

DISPA'TCH, S. quickness, expedition, a message, an express.

To DISPE'L, V. A. [*dispello*, Lat.] to disperse; to clear away any obstruction by dissipating it.

DISPEN'SARY, S. the place where medicines are sold and physician's bills are made up. A book containing receipts for making medicines.

DISPENSA'TION, S. [*dispensatio*, Lat.] the œconomy observed by divine Providence in the general distribution of rewards and punishments to all mankind. A permission to do something contrary to the laws, or a dispension of their force for a certain time.

DISPEN'SATORY, S. a book containing receipts by which medicines are made.

To DISPE'NSE, V. A. [*dispenser*, Fr.] to distribute, or give among several persons. To make up a receipt or medicine, in physic. To dispense with. To excuse from a duty. To render an equivalent. To make compensation. "Can'st thou *dispense* with heaven for such an oath." *Shak.*

DISPE'NSE, S. excuse; dispensation. "Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls." *Par. Lost.*

DISPE'NSER, S. one who distributes, gives, or bestows.

To DISPE'OPLE, V. A. to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

To DISPE'RSE, V. A. [*dispersus*, Lat.] to scatter; to drive to different parts; to separate a body of men.

DISPER'SEDLY, Adv. in a separate manner; separately.

DISPE'RSER, S. one who distributes or spreads abroad; one who makes public by communicating to many.

DISPE'RSION, S. [*dispersio*. Lat.] the act of scattering, distributing, or spreading. The state of persons which are divided or separated from each other.

To DISPIRIT, V. A. to strike with fear; to discourage, to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRI'TEDNESS, S. want of alacrity, courage, vigour, or vivacity.

To DISPLA'CE, V. A. to put out of place. To remove from one place to another. To supersede, remove, or abolish in order to introduce some other person or thing in the room. To put an end to or disorder. "You have *displaced* the mirth." *Shak.*

DISPLA'CENCY, S. [*displicentia*, Lat.] behaviour which occasions displeasure, or disgust.

DISPLANTA'TION, S. the removal of a plant. The driving people out of a plantation or settlement. "The Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of."

To DISPLA'Y, V. A. [*desplier*, *desplayer*, Fr.] to spread abroad or wide. To explain a thing minutely. To set ostentatiously to view. To set off to the best advantage. In Carving, to cut up a crane, *&c.*

DISPLAY, S. the act of exhibiting a thing to view; to discover its excellencies.

DISPLA'YED, Part. in Heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded.

To DISPLE'ASE, V. A. to offend. To raise the ill-will of a person. To disgust, or raise an aversion, applied to the senses.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS, S. the quality of creating dislike, or being disagreeable.

DISPLE'ASURE, S. a disagreeable sensation; uneasiness, or pain. Anger. A state of disgrace, wherein a person has lost the favour of another.

To DISPLE'ASURE, V. A. to be guilty of some action which may give offence. "The way of pleasuring or *displeasuring*." *Bacon.*

DISPO'RT, S. play, sport pastime, diversion, fun, mirth.

To DISPO'RT, V. A. to amuse, or divert. "Hunting this way to *disport* himself." *Shak.* Neuterly, to play, toy, or wanton, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes." *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL, S. the act of regulating any thing. Distribution, dispensation. The right of bestowing. Management; government.

To DISPO'SE, V. A. [*disposer*, Fr.] to apply to any use. To bestow, give, or grant, to lay out money. To adapt; fit or form for any purpose. To give a light; to influence the mind. To regulate or adjust; used with *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person. To employ; to place in any condition. To sell; to get rid of. Neuterly, to bargain or make terms. "She had *disposed* with Cæsar." *Shak.*

DISPO'SER, S. one who has the management of any affair. He that gives, bestows, or regulates. A director. One who distributes or acts without controul.

DISPOSI'TION, S. [*dispositio*, Lat.] a regular arrangement, distribution of things. Natural fitness, or tendency. Propensity, or temper of the mind. Affections of kindness or ill will. "The *dispositions* of each people towards the other." *Swift.*

DISPO'SITOR, S. in Astrology, the supposed

poſed lord of the ſign in which the planet is, and the ruler of its influence.

To DISPOSSE'SS, V. A. to turn a perſon out of a place. Generally uſed with *of*, before the thing taken away. "To *diſpoſſeſs* the pirate *of* his new gotten kingdom." *Knolles.* Formerly uſed with *from*. "And quite *diſpoſſeſs*—concord and law of nature *from* the earth." *Par. Loſt.*

DISPO'SURE, S. the power of beſtowing or ordering in a manner moſt agreeable to one's ſelf. State, or poſture. "They remained in a kind of warlike *diſpoſure*." *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE, S. blame. Cenſure. Reproach. Abuſe.

To DISPRA'ISE, V. N. to blame, to find fault with; to cenſure; to abuſe.

DISPRA'ISER, S. one who blames, cenſures, or finds fault.

DISPRA'ISINGLY, Adv. with blame, reproach, or cenſure.

To DISPRE'AD, V. A. to ſpread abroad; to ſpread, or ſcatter different ways.

DISPRO'OF, S. confutation; or the proving a thing to be falſe.

DISPRO'FIT, S. loſs; damage; that by which a perſon receives loſs.

DISPROPO'RTION, S. the diſagreement or inequality between things.

To DISPROPO'RTION, V. A. to join things which diſagree with each other.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, Adj. diſagreeing in quantity or quality. Not well ſuited or proportioned.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, S. the want of agreement, with reſpect to quantity, ſize, or quality.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL, Adj. unſuitable or diſagreeing in quantity, quality, or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, Adj. diſagreeing in quantity, or value. Wanting ſymmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, Adv. wanting ſymmetry; or diſagreeing in quantity or value with ſomething elſe.

To DISPRO'VE, V. A. to confute an aſſertion. To ſhew a thing or practice to be inconſiſtent with truth.

DISPRO'VER, S. one who confutes, or proves a thing to be falſe, or erroneous.

DISPU'TABLE, Adj. that which may admit of arguments on both ſides. Liable to diſpute. Lawful to be conteſted.

DI'SPUTANT, S. [*diſputans*, Lat.] one who argues againſt, or oppoſes the opinions, or doctrines of another.

DISPUTA'TION, S. [*diſputatio*, Lat.] the art of oppoſing the ſentiments of others. Controverſy, or argument in oppoſition to the ſentiments of another.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, Adj. fond of oppoſing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

DISPU'TATIVE, Adj. fond of oppoſing the opinions of others. Fond of controverſy or cavilling.

To DISPU'TE, V. N. [*diſputo*, Lat.] to oppoſe the ſentiments of another. To argue againſt any received opinion. To contend for a thing either by words or actions. To oppoſe, or queſtion. To diſcuſs a queſtion. "*Diſpute* it like a man." *Shak.*

DISPU'TE, S. the act of oppoſing the opinion of another. Controverſy.

DISPU'TELESS, Adj. without controverſy. Undiſputed.

DISPU'TER, S. one engaged, or delighting in controverſy.

DISQUALIFICA'TION, S. that which renders a perſon unfit for the diſcharge of an employ, or the keeping an office.

To DISQUA'LIFY, V. A. to make unfit. To diſable. To exempt, or diſable from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

DISQUI'ET, S. uneaſineſs; reſtleſsneſs; want of eaſe of mind. Anxiety.

DISQUI'ET, Adj. uneaſy, reſtleſs, or diſturbed in mind.

To DISQUI'ET, V. A. to diſturb the mind. To fret; to vex. To make uneaſy or reſtleſs.

DISQUI'ETER, S. a diſturber; or one who vexes and frets another.

DISQUI'ETLY, Adv. anxiouſly; in ſuch a manner as to make uneaſy.

DISQUI'ETUDE, S. care; uneaſineſs; or diſturbance of mind. Anxiety. Want of tranquility.

DISQUISI'TION, S. [*diſquiſitio*, Lat.] an act of the mind, whereby it examines into a ſubject, in order to underſtand its importance. A ſtrict ſearch, ſcrutiny, or examination of a thing or matter.

DISREGA'RD, S. ſlight notice; contempt; neglect; diſeſteem; indifference.

To DISREGA'RD, V. A. to take no notice of; to ſlight; to neglect; to contemn; to be indifferent about.

DISREGA'RDFUL, Adj. negligent; contemptuous; indifferent.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, Adj. in a negligent, contemptuous, indifferent, or ſlighting manner.

DISRE'LISH, S. a bad taſte; diſguſt, or diſlike.

To DISRE'LISH, V. A. to make a thing nauſeous. To affect the taſte, with a diſagreeable ſenſation. To diſlike.

DISREPUTA'TION, S. diſgrace; diſeſteem; or that which will leſſen a perſon's character.

DISREPU'TE, S. diſgrace; an ill character; loſs of reputation. Reproach.

DISRESPE'CT, S. incivility; want of eſteem; a behaviour, which approaches to rudeneſs and argues want of reverence.

DISRESPE'CTFUL, Adj. uncivil; without eſteem; unmannerly; unpolite.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY, Adv. in an uncivil, indecent, irreverent, or unmannerly manner.

To DISRO'BE, V. A. to undreſs. To lay aſide, to diveſt, applied to the mind. "Who will be perſuaded to *diſrobe* himſelf at once of all his old opinions." *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION, S. the act of breaking or burſting aſunder. A breach, or rent.

DISSATISFA'CTION, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is not contented, but wants ſomething to compleat his wiſh or happineſs. Diſcontent. Figuratively, want of ſome quality to cauſe pleaſure.

DISSATISFA'CTORY, Adj. that which is not able to produce content, or ſatisfaction.

To DISSA'TISFY, V. A. to be diſcontent. To diſpleaſe. To be deficient in ſome quality requiſite to pleaſe or content.

To DISSE'CT, V. A. [*diſſectum*] in Anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body with a knife, in order to conſider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide, and examine any ſubject minutely.

DISSE'CTION, S. in Anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the ſeveral parts of an animal body aſunder, to examine into their nature and reſpective uſes. To divide the ſeveral parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connection of their ſeveral parts.

DISSEI'ZOR, S. one who deprives or diſpoſſeſſes another of his right.

To DISSE'MBLE, V. A. [*diſſimulo*, Lat.] to hide under a falſe appearance. To pretend that to be, which is not. To play the hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLER, S. one who conceals his real deſigns, temper, under a falſe and ſpecious appearance. An hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLINGLY, Adv. in an hypocritical manner, ſo as to conceal one's real ſentiments under a falſe and ſpecious appearance.

To DISSE'MINATE, V. A. [*diſſeminatum*] to ſcatter ſeed; to ſow. Figuratively, to ſpread abroad a report.

DISSE'MINATION, S. [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] the act of ſowing. The act of propagating a report, &c.

DISSE'MINATOR, S. he that ſows. One who ſpreads or propagates a report, or doctrine.

DISSE'NSION, S. [*diſſentio*, Lat.] difference or diſagreement in opinion, or politics. A breach of union. Contention; or warm oppoſition.

DISSE'NSIOUS. Adj. diſpoſed to ſtrife; quarrelſome. Factious, turbulent.

To DISSE'NT, V. N. [*diſſentio*, Lat.] to diſagree. To think differently. To be of a contrary nature; to differ.

DISSE'NT, S. diſagreement, difference of opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. diſagreeable; inconſiſtent.

DISSE'NTER, S. one who diſagrees to an opinion; one who ſeparates himſelf from the communion of the church of England.

DISSERTA'TION, S. [*diſſertatio*, Lat.] a ſet diſcourſe or treatiſe.

To DISSE'RVE, V. A. to act contrary to the intereſts and advantage of a perſon or cauſe. To do injury or damage to. To hurt.

DISSE'RVICE, S. harm; hurt; injury; prejudice, or an ill-turn.

DISSE'RVICEABLE, Adj. diſadvantageous. Injurious. Hurtful.

To DISSE'VER, V. A. to break, divide, or part in two. To ſeparate; to divide.

DISSILE'NCE, S. [*diſſilient*, Lat.] the act of ſtarting aſunder; burſting in two.

DISSILI'TION, S. the act of ſtarting aſunder; or burſting after being united. "The *diſſilition* of that air was great." *Boyle.*

DISSI'MILAR, Adj. [*diſſimilis*, Lat.] differing in quality or ſhape. Unlike; of a different kind, nature, or degree.

DISSI'MILARITY, S. unlikeneſs in quality, temper, bulk or diſpoſition.

DISSI'MILITUDE, S. difference of form or quality. Want of reſemblance.

DISSIMULA'TION, S. [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] the act of putting on a falſe or feigned appearance, to conceal one's intention, or diſpoſition.

To DI'SSIPATE, V. A. [*diſſipatus*, Lat.] to ſeparate any collection, and diſperſe the parts. To divide the attention between a diverſity of objects. To ſcatter or ſquander wealth, or ſpend a fortune.

DISSIPA'TION, S. [Fr. *diſſipatio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating. The ſtate of the parts of a body ſeparated. Figuratively, inattention; attention divided among a variety of objects, and incapable to fix properly on any.

To DISSO'CIATE, V. A. [*diſſociatum*, Lat.] to ſeparate things or perſons which are united.

DISSO'LVABLE, Adj. that which is capable of having its parts ſeparated, by moiſture, or ſome fluid; "Not *diſſolvable* by the moiſture of the tongue." *Newt. Opt. Diſſoluble* is more frequently uſed.

DISSO'LUBLE, Adj [*diſſolubilis*, Lat.] capable of having its parts ſeparated or diſſolved by moiſture or heat.

DISSOLUBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of being diſſolved or liquified by moiſture or heat.

To DISSO'LVE, V. A. [*diſſolvo*, Lat.] To melt, or liquify with moiſture or heat. To deſtroy. To ſeparate, to break the ties of any thing. To part perſons who are united by any bonds. To clear up a doubt or difficulty. "To *diſſolve* doubts." *Dan.* v. 16. To break or deſtroy the force of an inchant-

inchantment. To be overcome, or overpowered with ſomething pleaſing. To conſume or fail into pieces. To melt with pleaſure; to break up or diſcharge an aſſembly.

DISSO'LVENT, Adj. [*diſſolvens*, Lat.] having the power of ſeparating, melting or diſſolving.

DISSO'LVENT, S. that which has the power of ſeparating the parts of any thing.

DISSO'LVER, S. that which has the power of melting, or liquifying.

DISSO'LVIBLE, Adj. [commonly written *diſſolvable*, but leſs properly] liable to have its parts ſeparated by heat or moiſture. Liable to periſh by the ſeparation of its parts.

DI'SSOLUTE, S. [*diſſolutus*, Lat.] diſſolved in. Looſe, wanton; abandoned, or unreſtrained by the rules of morality, or religion

DI'SSOLUTELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is inconſiſtent with virtue. In debauchery, and wantonneſs.

DI'SSOLUTENESS, S. looſeneſs of manners. A conduct regulated by no reſtraint. Wantonneſs; debauchery. Wickedneſs.

DISSOLU'TION, S. the act of liquifying and melting by heat or moſture. The deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts. Death, or the ſeparation of the body and ſoul. The act of breaking up an aſſembly. "The *diſſolution* of the houſe." Licentiouſneſs; more commonly ſtiled diſſoluteneſs. "An univerſal *diſſolution* of manners began to prevail." *Atterb.*

DISSO'NANCE, S. [Fr. *diſſonance*, Lat.] a mixture of unharmonious ſounds. Diſcord.

DISSO'NANT, Adj. [*diſſonans*, Lat.] ſounding harſh and diſagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconſiſtent; diſagreeing; "What can be more *diſſonant from* reaſon." *Haſkew.* "Any thing *diſſonant to* truth." *South.* Generally, uſed with *to*, though ſometimes with *from*.

To DISSU'ADE, V. A. [*diſſuadeo*, Lat.] to make uſe of arguments to hinder a perſon from doing what he intends. To repreſent a thing as improper, diſadvantageous or wrong

DISSU'ADER, S. one who endeavours to diſſuade or divert a perſon from a deſign.

DISSU'ASION, S. an argument made uſe of to divert a perſon, from cloſing in with any deſign, including the idea of a previous intention or reſolution of doing it.

DISSUA'SIVE, Adj. tending to divert or turn aſide from any purpoſe.

DISSUA'SIVE, S a motive or argument made uſe of to diſſuade or prevail on a perſon to decline any deſign.

DISSY'LLABLE, S. [διασυλλαβος, *diſſyllabos*, Gr.] in Grammar, a word conſiſting of two ſyllables.

DI'STAFF, S. [*diſtæf*, Sax.] the ſta on the extremity of which the tow or hem is faſtened for ſpinning. Figuratively, woman, a female. "A *diſtaff* in the throne." *Dryd.*

To DISDAI'N, V. A. to mark with different colour; to ſpoil the colour of thing. To blot; to mark with infamy pollute, or defile.

DISTA'NCE, S. [Fr. *diſtantia*, Lat.] th ſpace between any two objects, applied t place or ſituation. A ſpace marked in horſe-courſe. The ſpace between a thin preſent, and one that is paſt or future, applie to time. A modeſt or reſpectful behaviour without too much familiarity. Reſerve coolneſs, oppoſed to the cloſe careſſes an familiar nearneſs between friends.

To DI'STANCE, V. A. to remove fro the view; or further from a perſon. T leave behind at a race; the length of a di tance-poſt. Figuratively, to ſurpaſs or ex cell a perſon.

DI'STANT, Adj. [Fr. *diſtance*, Lat.] fa from, or at a diſtance. Apart, ſeparate aſunder. Removed from the preſent inſtan applied to time paſt, or future. Reſerve oppoſed to familiar, applied to behaviour o affection. Not obvious, or bearing a remot ſenſe, applied to words, and oppoſed to *pri mary*.

To DISTA'STE, V. A. to occaſion a diſa greeable or nauſeous taſte. Figuratively, t diſlike. To offend, or diſpleaſe. To mak a perſon angry; to vex. "Diſeaſed, *di taſted*, and diſtracted ſouls."

DISTA'STEFUL, Adj. affecting the p late, a nauſeous ſenſation. That which give offence, or is unpleaſing. "*Diſtaſteful* looks." *Shak.*

DISTE'MPER, S. a diſproportionate, o inadequate mixture of ingredients. In Me dicine, ſome diſorder of the animal machine generally applied to a ſlight indiſpoſition. A diſorder of the mind, ariſing from the pre dominance of any paſſion or appetite. Wan of due ballance between contraries. Ill-hu mour. Tumultuous diſorder, applied t ſtates.

To DISTE'MPER, V. A. to affect wit ſome diſeaſe. To diſorder. To fill th mind with perturbation. To render rebel lious, or diſaffected.

DISTE'MPERATE, Adj. immoderate "The *diſtemperate* heat." *Raleigh.*

DISTE'MPERATURE, S. exceſs o heat, cold, or other qualities. Violent com motions. Perturbation of mind. Confu ſion. Mixture of contrary qualities.

To DISTE'ND, V. A. [*diſtendo*, Lat.] t ſtretch by filling. To ſtretch out, or exten in breadth.

DISTE'NT, S. the ſpace through whic any thing is ſtretched; breadth. "*Diſtent* one fourteenth part longer; which additio

diſtent will add much to their beauty." *Norris.*

DISTE'NTION, S. [*diſtentio*, Lat.] the act of ſtretching out, or in breath. Breadth. The act of ſeparating one thing from another. "Your legs do labour more in elevation than in *diſtention*." *Wotton.*

DI'STICH, S. [*diſtichon*] a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem of only two verſes. A theme or ſubject treated of in two lines.

To DIST'IL, V. N. [*diſtillo*, Lat.] to fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids. To uſe a ſtill. Actively, to let fall in drops. To extract the virtues of ingredients by a ſtill.

DISTI'LLATION, S. [*diſtillatio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the oily, watery, or ſpirituous parts of ingredients, incloſed in a ſtill, by means of fire. The act of diſtending in drops. That which diſcends in drops from a ſtill.

DISTI'LLER, S. one who makes and ſells diſtilled liquors.

DISTI'LLERY, S. the buſineſs, trade, or employment of a diſtiller.

DISTI'NCT, Adj. [*diſtinctus*, Lat.] different in number and kind; ſeparate, apart, under, oppoſed to *conjoined*. Unconfuſed. Apt to be diſtinguiſhed from any other.

DISTI'NCTION, S. [Fr. *diſtinctio*, Lat.] A note or mark which ſhews the difference between objects. A note or mark of ſuperiority. That by which one thing differs from another. Difference made between perſons of various ages, ſexes, or ranks. Diviſion into different parts. The notation, or ſhewing the difference between things which are in ſome reſpects like one another. Diſcernment. Judgment. High rank, or dignity.

DISTI'NCTIVE, Adj. having the power to diſtinguiſh, manifeſt, or perceive the difference between things. Judicious.

DISTI'NCTIVELY, Adv. in right order. Without confuſion, clearly.

DISTI'NCTLY, Adv. without confuſion. Plainly, clearly.

DISTI'NCTNESS, S. an accurate obſervation of the difference between things. A ſeparation of things either externally, or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other manifeſt.

To DISTI'NGUISH, V. A. [*diſtinguo*, Lat.] to note or mark the difference between things. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour. To know from another by ſome mark of difference. To perceive; to diſcern critically. To conſtitute a difference. To make known or to make eminent. Neuterly, to make known, or ſhew the point or particular in which things differ from each other.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, Adj. that which may be ſeparated or eaſily known or diſtinguiſhed from another. Worthy of note, or regard.

DISTI'NGUISHED, Adj. eminent. Eaſily to be ſeen from others, on account of ſome remarkable excellence.

DISTI'NGUISHER, S. one who obſerves and notes the difference of things. A judicious obſerver.

To DISTO'RT, V. A. [*diſtortus*, Lat.] to twiſt; to deform. To put out of its natural ſtate. "*Diſtort* the underſtanding." *Tillotſ.* To wreſt an expreſſion from its true meaning, to one which makes for one's own opinion.

DISTO'RTION, S. [*diſtortio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a contraction of one ſide of the mouth, by a convulſion of the muſcles of one ſide of the face. An irregular motion by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed. The wreſting an expreſſion or a word from its true and intended meaning, in order to favour ſome particular ſentiment.

To DISTRA'CT, [participle paſſive *diſtracted*, from *diſtractus*, Lat.] to pull a thing different ways at the ſame time. To ſeparate; to part. "*Diſtract* your army." *Shak.* To fill and attract the mind with variety of different views or conſiderations. To make a perſon mad or inſane. "Fetch my poor *diſtracted* huſband home." *Shak.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY, Adv. crazily, after the manner of a madman.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is mad, or crazy.

DISTRA'CTION, S. [*diſtractio*, Lat.] ſeparation; diviſion. Confuſion. A ſtate in which the attention is called to different and ſometimes contrary objects. Perturbation of mind. Madneſs. Diſturbance, tumult, applied to government. Difference of ſentiments.

To DISTRA'IN, V. A. [*deſtraindre*, Fr.] in Law, to ſeize the property of another for debt. To make a ſeizure.

DISTRA'INER, S. he that ſeizes or diſtrains for debt.

DISTRA'INT, S. in Law, the act of ſeizing, or that which is ſeiſed for debt.

DISTRA'UGHT, S. Old Participle of *diſtract*. "*Diſtraught* of his wits." *Camden.*

DISTRE'SS, S. [*diſtreſſe*, Fr.] in Law, any thing ſeized or diſtrained. The act of making a ſeizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loſs. The condition of a perſon who has not the neceſſaries to ſupply the demands of nature.

To DISTRE'SS, V. A. in Law, to ſeize for rent unpaid; to harraſs, or ruin.

DISTRE'SSFUL, Adj. miſerable; wretched; deprived of the comforts and conveniencies of life.

To DISTRI'BUTE, V. A. [*diſtributum*, Lat.] to divide amongſt ſeveral perſons. To give to ſeveral.

DISTRI'BUTER, S. one who gives, beſtows, or diſtributes.

DISTRIBU'TION, S. the act of beſtowing ſharing or dividing. The act of giving charity. The thing given in alms. In Logic, the diſtinction of an univerſal whole in to ſeveral kinds of ſpecies.

DISTRI'BUTIVE, Adj. employed in aſſigning portions to others. *Diſtributive* juſtice is that which allots each man the reward, puniſhment or claim due to him. That which diſtinguiſhes a general term into its various ſpecies.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY, Adv. ſingly; particularly. In Logic, in a manner which expreſſes ſingly all the particulars included in a general term.

DI'STRICT, S. [*diſtrictus*, Lat.] the circuit or territory within which a perſon's juriſdiction, power, or authority is confined. A region, or country.

To DISTRU'ST, V. A. to ſuſpect; to want confidence in a perſon. To be diffident.

DISTRU'ST, S. loſs of credit. Suſpicion of a perſon's fidelity, or ability. Diffidence.

DISTRU'STFUL, Adj. ſuſpicious, diffident of the fidelity of another. Modeſt, timorous.

DISTRU'STFULLY, Adv. ſuſpiciouſly, or diffidently.

DISTRU'STFULNESS, S. the ſtate of being ſuſpicious of another. Want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB, V. A. [*diſturbo*, Lat.] to perplex, diſquiet or make uneaſy. To confound. To interrupt or hinder the continuation of any action. To divert, or turn aſide from a particular or deſtined end, uſed with *from*. "*Diſturb*—their inmoſt councils *from* their deſtined aim." *Par. Loſt.*

DISTU'RBANCE, S. interruption, confuſion, or diſorder of mind. Tumult, uproar, noiſe, or violation of the peace.

DISTU'RBER, S. one who breaks the peace, or cauſes tumults, one who affects the mind of another with confuſion, trouble, anxiety and uneaſineſs.

To DISVA'LUE, V. A. to undervalue; to ſet a low price on a thing; to eſteem below its worth or value. "Her reputation was *diſvalued*" *Shakeſp.*

To DISVE'LOP, V. A. [*devoleper*, Fr.] to unfold.

DISU'NION, S. the ſeparation or disjunction of the parts of a body, or perſons who formed an alliance. Figuratively, breach of concord, or diſagreement between friends.

To DISUNITE, V. A. to part, or divide. To ſeparate or part friends.

To DISUNI'TE, V. A. to part, or divide. To ſeparate or part friends.

DISU'NITY, S. the ſtate of ſeparation. "*Diſunity* is the natural property of matter." *More.*

DISU'SAGE, S. the leaving off or diſcontinuing a practice or cuſtom by degrees.

DISU'SE, S. the breaking off, or diſcontinuing a cuſtom, or practice.

To DISU'SE, V. A. to ceaſe to make uſe or practice.

To DISVO'UCH, V. A. to deſtroy cre by contrary proofs. To confute, or cont dict. "Every letter he hath writ hath *vouched* another." *Shak.*

DISWI'TTED, Part. deprived of or wits; mad. "As ſhe had been *diſwitte Drayton.* Not in uſe.

DI'TCH, S. [*dic*, *diik*, Erſe.] a trench m to ſeparate and defend grounds and to cary ſuperfluous water. In Fortification, a tren formed by digging between the ſcarp a counterſcarp of a fort, and is either dry, filled with water. Any long, narrow cav formed in the ground for holding wate hence a narrow river is, in contempt, cal a *ditch*. This word is uſed in compoſition, a term of contempt, as any thing worthle or deſerving to be thrown into a *ditch*, he a *ditch*-dog in *Shakeſpear.*

To DI'TCH, V. A. to form a long tren in the ground for the boundery of land, to receive water to make a *ditch.*

DITTI'ED, Part. ſung; ſet to muſ "Smooth *dittied* ſong." *Milton.*

DI'TTY, S. [*ditchi*, Belg. *dictum*, Lat a poem or ſong ſet to muſic.

DI'VAN, S. [Arab.] a council chambe wherein juſtice is adminiſtred among t Eaſtern nations. A council of Eaſte princes. Figuratively, any council aſſe bled. "The conſult of the dire *divan Pope.*

To DIVA'RICATE, V. A. [*divaricatu* Lat.] to part into two. Neuterly, to becom parted into two.

DIVARICA'TION, S. a dividing of thing into two. Figuratively, difference opinions.

To DI'VE, V. N. [*daupgan*, Goth.] go under water and remain there ſome tim Figuratively, to make ſtrict enquiry or ex mination into another perſon's deſigns or b ſineſs. To go to the bottom of any que tion, ſcience or doctrine. To conceal hide from the ſight or obſervation of ano ther. "*Dive* thoughts within my breaſt. *Shak.* Actively, to explore by divin "The Cartic bravely *div'd* the gulph fame." *Denham.*

DI'VER, S. one who goes voluntarily un der water. One who is hired to go un der water in queſt of things loſt by ſhip wreck, &c. Figuratively, one who make himſelf maſter of any branch of ſcience one who dives or goes to the bottom of a affair. "A *diver* into cauſes." *Wotton.*

To DIVE'RGE, V. N. [*divergo*, Lat. to recede further from each other.

DIVE'RGENT, Particip. [*divergens*, Lat. in Geometry, applied to thoſe lines whic con

nſtantly recede from each other. In Op-ics, applied to thoſe rays which ſeparate nd continually depart from one ano-ner.

DI'VERS, Adj. [*diverſus*, Lat.] ſundry; eral; more than one. Seldom uſed, only Law and Commercial Affairs.

DI'VERSE, S. [*diverſus*, Lat.] different form or nature. Various. In different rections.

DIVERSIFICA'TION, S. the act of anging forms or qualities. Variation. A ixture. Change, or alteration. "A *di-ſification* of the will." *Hale.*

To DIVE'RSIFY, V. A. [*diverſifier*, Fr.] make different. To vary. To mark ith variety of colours. To variegate.

DIVE'RSION, S. [from *divert*] the act turning or diverting a thing aſide from its urſe. The cauſe by which a thing is med from its proper courſe Something hich unbends the mind; ſomething lighter more pleaſing than amuſement, and leſs ible than pleaſure; ſport, paſtime. The blic exhibitions of plays, operas, &c. war, the act of drawing off an enemy om ſome deſign, by an attack made or pre-nded to be made at ſome other place.

DIVER'SITY, S. [*diverſite*, Fr. *diverſitas*, t.] difference from each other. Variety. ſtinct being, difference of exiſtence, op-ſed to identity. Variegation, or a compo-ion of different colours. "Bluſhing in ight *diverſities* of day." *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY, Adv. in different ways, thods, manners, or directions. "O'er 's vaſt ocean *diverſly* we ſail." *Pope.*

To DIVE'RT, V. A. [*diverto*, Lat.] to rn aſide from any direction. In War, to aw forces to a different part. To ſeduce, om a rule of conduct. "How ſimple was at crude apple that *diverted* Eve." *Par. g.* To pleaſe by any thing which affords aſure. See DIVERSION. To ſubvert, deſtroy. "Frights,—*divert* and crack, d and deracinate,—the unity and married n of ſtates." *Shak.* The laſt is an un-mon and improper application of this rd.

DIVERTER, S. any thing that unbends e mind and diverts.

To DIVE'RTISE, V. A. [*divertiſer*, Fr.] pleaſe, amuſe, or divert. "Let orators truct, let them *divertiſe*," *Dryd.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT, S. [*divertiſement*, .] diverſion. or that which affords ſports How fond ſo ever men are of bad *divertiſe-t.*" *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE, Adj. having the power to ert, unbend and recreate the mind.

To DIVE'ST, V. A. [this is the moſt mmon ſpelling, though *deveſter*, Fr. from ence it is derived, ſhews it is more pro-ly written with an *E*, in the firſt ſylla-ble. To take off a perſon's cloaths. To make naked. To ſtrip.

DIVE'STURE, S. the act of putting off. "The *diveſture* of mortality." *Boyle.*

DIVI'DABLE, Adj. ſeparate; diſtinct; not joined. That which may be divided. "*Dividable* ſhores." *Shak.*

To DIVI'DE, V. A. [*divido*, Lat.] to ſeparate a thing into parts. To ſtand between things as a partition. To part one perſon from another. To ſeparate friends by diſcord. To give or diſtribute among ſeveral perſons. Neuterly, to part, or break friendſhip.

DI'VIDEND, S [*dividendus*, Lat.] a ſhare; a part allotted. In Commerce, the portion of intereſt given by a public company. In Arithmetic, the number given to be parted, ſeparated or d vided.

DIVIDER, S. that which ſeparates. One who diſtributes to others. A particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVI'DUAL, Adj. [*dividuus*, Lat.] divided; ſhared with or communicated to ſeveral others. "Her reign—with thouſand leſſer lights *dividual* holds." *Par. Loſt.*

DIVINA'TION, S. [*divinatio*, Lat.] the act of foretelling future envents; prognoſtication.

DIVI'NE, Adj. [Fr. of *divinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of God. Figuratively, excellent, extraordinary, ſeemingly beyond the nature of mankind. Preſaging; foreſeeing; or prognoſticating. His heart, *divine* of ſomething ill." *Par. Loſt.* This laſt ſenſe is uncommon.

DIVI'NE, S. a miniſter of the goſpel. A clergyman, or one peculiarly dedicated to the ſervice of the church.

To DIVI'NE, V. A. [*diviner*, Fr.] to foretel future events, &c. To foreſee, foreknow, or preſage. To conjecture, or gueſs.

DIVI'NELY, Adv. in a divine manner. By the operation of God. In a ſupreme or ſuperlative degree.

DIVI'NER, S. one who profeſſes to foretel or diſcover future events. A gueſſer. "He muſt be a notoble *diviner* of thoughts." *Brown.*

DI'VING, the art or act of deſcending under water to conſiderable depths, and abiding there a competent time; the uſes of which are particularly in fiſhing for pearls, corals, ſponges, wrecks of ſhips, &c. There have been various engines contrived to render the buſineſs of diving ſafe and eaſy; the great point is to furniſh the diver with freſh air, without which he muſt either make but a ſhort ſtay, or periſh. Thoſe who dive for ſponges in the Mediterranean, carry down ſponges dipped in oil in their mouths. But conſidering the ſmall quantity of air that can be contained in the pores of a ſponge, and how much that little will be contracted by

the preſſure of the incumbent air, ſuch a ſupply cannot ſubſiſt a diver long, ſince a gallon of air is not fit for reſpiration above a minute. Dr. Halley aſſures us, a naked diver cannot ſubſiſt above two minutes under water, with or without a ſponge: beſides, if the depth be conſiderable, the preſſure of the water makes the eyes blood-ſhot, and frequently occaſions a ſpitting of blood.

DIVI'NITY, S. [*divinité*, F *divinitas*, Lat.] a partaking of the nature of God; Godhead. "Fancy that they feel—*divinity* within them." Figuratively, God, the ſupreme Being, the creator and preſerver of all things. A falſe deity or idol. "Beaſtly *divinities*." *Par. Loſt.* Celeſtial or heavenly being. "Theſe ſubſervient *divinities*." *Cheyne.* The ſcience converſant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we owe to him. Something miraculous, or ſupernatural. "They ſay there is *divinity* in odd numbers." *Shak.*

DIVI'SIBLE, Adj. [*diviſibilis*, Lat.] capable of being actually, or mentally divided into part.

DIVI'SIBILITY, S. [*diviſibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting diviſion.

DIVI'SIBLENESS, S. the quality of being divided.

DIVI'SION, S. [*diviſio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating. The ſtate of a thing, whoſe parts are divided. That by which any thing is kept ſeparate, or divided. The part which is ſeparated by dividing. Diſcord, or difference which occaſions a ſeparation between friends. In Muſic, the dividing the interval of an octave into a number of leſſer intervals. A diſtinction. "I will put a *diviſion* between my people and thy people." *Exod.* viii. 23 In Arithmetic, that rule whereby we find how often a leſs quantity is contained in a greater. In Logic, the ſeparating a general term into its parts.

DIVI'SOR, S. [Lat.] in Arithmetic, that number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE, S. [Fr. *divortium*, Lat.] the legal ſeparation of people that are married together, whereby the marriage contract is rendered null and void. Forcible ſeparation, or diviſion of things intimately united. Divorces are now become ſo very common, and ſo eaſily obtained, that people of faſhion no longer look upon the matrimonial tie as binding for life; but as a temporary knot diſſoluble at pleaſure, and at a very ſmall expence, by the mutual agreement of both parties, which may be done without any difficulty, if the woman will admit the charge of infidelity againſt her to be true, whether it is really ſo or not. And as ſuch a charge is no longer diſgraceful, from its happening ſo frequently, any lady will ſubmit to get rid of a troubleſome huſband.

To DIVO'RCE, V. A. to ſeparate a huſband and wife from each other. To annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force aſunder by violence. To take away by force. "Nothing but death ſhall e'er *divorce* my dignities." *Shak.*

DIVO'RCEMENT, S. the abrogating or ſetting aſide the marriage contract.

DIURE'TIC, Adj. [from διὰ and οὐρέω, Gr.] having the power to provoke urine, or force a perſon to make water frequently.

DIU'RNAL, Adj. [*diurnus*, Lat.] relating to the day. Conſtituting the day. Performed in a day.

DIU'RNALLY, Adv. daily, or every day.

DIUTU'RNITY, S. [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] length of time. "Of ſuch *diuturnity*." *Brown.*

To DIVU'LGE, V. A. [*divulgo*, Lat.] to publiſh; to make known. To proclaim. "The juſt man, and *divulges* him through heaven—to all his angels." *Par. Loſt.*

DIVU'LGER, S. a publiſher; one that reveals a ſecret.

To DI'ZEN, V. A. to dreſs; to ſet off with ornaments or cloaths. "For ſure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen." *Swift.*

DI'ZZINESS, S. [from *dizzy*] giddineſs, lightneſs, or ſwimming in the head.

DI'ZZY, Adj. [*diſi diſig*, Sax.] giddy, having a ſwimming in the head. Figuratively, cauſing giddineſs. Thoughtleſs.

To DI'ZZY, V. A. to make giddy. "Not the dreadful ſpout—ſhall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear." *Shak.*

To DO', V. A. [Preter *did*, Part. Paſſ *done*, from *don*, Sax.] to perform, act, or practice. To execute or diſcharge. To cauſe. To have recourſe to, uſed as ſudden and paſſionate queſtion. "What will you *do* in the end." *Jer.* v. 81. To perform for the benefit of another, to aſſiſt, joined with *for*. To exert or put forth. "*Do* thy diligence to come." 2 *Tim.* iv. 9. To have buſineſs, to have concerns, or connections, to deal, joined to *with*. To gain a point, or have influence on. "It is much that a jeſt with a ſcowl will *do with* a ſoldier." *Shak.* *What to do with*, ſignifies to beſtow, to employ, to diſpoſe of, or what uſe to make of. "They would not know *what to do with themſelves*." *Tillotſ.* "He knows not *what to do with* his money." Neuterly, to act or behave joined to *with*, to diſpatch or conclude a thing undertaken, to quit a ſubject. "I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have anſwered ſome objections." *Dryd.* To fare, to be conditioned with reſpect to health or ſickneſs. "Good woman, how *do'ſt* thou." *Shak.* To be able to ſucceed. "We ſhall *do without* him." *Addiſ.* Formerly uſed as an auxiliary verb, to denote the preſent and preter tenſes of other verbs, but by moderns looked on as meer expletives. "I *do* love her." *Shak.* Sometimes, however, it is uſed to ſave the repetition of another verb. "I ſhall *come*, but if I *do* not, go away."

Some

metimes it is uſed as a word of peremptory
d poſitive command. "As help me, *do*."
I *did* love him, but ſcorn him now."

DO'CILE, Adj. [*docilis*, Lat.] teachable;
lly taught; tractable. Uſed with *to*, be-
re the thing taught. "Soon *docile* to the
rſect acts of ill." *Locke*.

DO'CIBLE, Adj. [*docilis*, Lat.] ſubmit-
g to inſtructions. Eaſy to be taught.
ractable, governable.

DO'CILITY, S. [*docilité*, Fr.] aptneſs to
ceive inſtruction. Readineſs to be taught.

DO'CK, S. [*docca*, Sax.] in botany, lapa-
um, or *rumex*. The eſſence of the water-
ck has of late been introduced into the Ma-
ria Medica, and very much cried up for its
rtues by Dr. Hill; but has not as yet re-
mmended itſelf equally to the countenance
f regular practitioners, notwithſtanding the
known abilities of the Doctor, and the great
haracter he has given it in the public papers,
d in an eſſay wrote on purpoſe to diſplay
s virtues.

DO'CK, S. the ſtump part of a horſe's
il. A place where water is let in or out at
leaſure, wherein ſhips are built, repaired, or
id up; from δοχειον, Gr.

To DO'CK, V. A. to cut a tail off, or
ort. Figuratively, to cut any thing ſhort.
o lay a ſhip in a *dock*. In law, to cut off an
ntail.

DO'CKET, S. a direction or title tied or
afened to goods. A ſummary or abridg-
ent of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one ſo well verſed in
y ſcience as to be able to teach it to others.
ne who has taken the higheſt degree in mu-
c, law, phyſic, or divinity.

DOCTO'RAL, Adj. [*doctoralis*, Lat.] be-
nging or relating to a doctor's degree.

DOC'TRINAL, Adj. [from *doctrina*,
at.] belonging to, or containing doctrine.

DOC'TRINALLY, Adv. poſitively; in
e form of precepts or inſtructions.

DOC'TRINE, S. [*doctrina*, Lat.] the
rinciples of any ſect, or maſter. The theſis
r maxims delivered in a diſcourſe. Any
ing taught.

DOC'UMENT, S. [*documentum*, Lat.] an
ſtruction, admonition, precept, or direction.
ouchers, or original writings produced in
pport of any charge, or accuſation; this
aſt ſenſe is very lately adopted.

DODE'CAGRON, S. [from δωδεκα, Gr.
nd γωνια, Gr.] a figure having twelve
des.

To DO'DGE, V. A. to uſe craft, evaſions,
r ſhifts. To ſhift from your place as ano-
er approaches. Figuratively, to play faſt
nd looſe. To ſhuffle, ſhift, or baffle.

DOD'KEN, S. [*duyken*, Belg.] a little
it, a contemptuous word for a piece of the
weſt coin or money. "I would not buy
them for a *dodkin*." *Lilly's Gram. con-
rued*.

DO'E, S. a ſhe-deer; the female of a buck.

DO'ER, S. [from *to do*] one who does, or performs any thing. One who practiſes. "Be ye *doers* of the word." *Jam.* i. 22.

To DO'FF, V. A. [from *do off*] to put off cloaths, or any covering. "Alcides *doffs* the "lion's tawny ſkin." *Rowe*. Now obſolete, unleſs among country folks.

DO'G, S. [*doggbe*, Belg.] a domeſtic animal, the ſpecies of which are remarkably various; the larger ſort are uſed as guards, and the leſs for ſports. In aſtronomy, the name of a conſtellation, called likewiſe Sirius or *Canicula*. When added to the names of other animals, it ſignifies a male of the ſpecies, as a *dog*-fox. Added to another word, it ſignifies ſomething worthleſs, as a *dog*-roſe. *Gone to the dogs*, implies *ruined* or *deſtroyed*.

To DO'G, V. A. to hunt or purſue like a hound; to dog.

DO'GBANE, or DO'GS-BANE, S. [called likewiſe *apocynum*, Lat. and αποκυνον, Gr.] It is ranged by Linnæus in the ſecond diviſion of his fifth, and is divided into eleven ſpecies.

DO'G-BRIAR, S. in Botany, the briar which bears the hip.

DO'G-CHEAP, Adj. extremely cheap; as cheap as dogs-meat.

DO'G-DAYS, S. the days on which the dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun; on account of the great heat of that ſeaſon ſuppoſed to be very unwholeſome.

DO'G-FISH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſalt-water fiſh, remarkable, according to Oppian, for receiving its young into her belly on any ſtorm or danger, which are ſaid to come out again after the fright is over. If we conſider a ſimilar cuſtom of the *oppoſum*, which is known to be a matter of fact, we may look on this ſuggeſtion as ſomething leſs romantic.

DO'GE, S. [Ven. of *dux*, Lat.] the title of the ſupreme magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.

DO'G-FLY, S. a voracious, biting fly.

DO'GGED, Adj. ſullen, ſour, moroſe. Not eaſily pleaſed, or moved by pleaſantry. Ill humoured.

DO'GGEDLY, Adv. in a ſour, moroſe, ſullen, or ill-humoured manner.

DO'GGEDNESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind not to be moved to pleaſantry by any objects of mirth, or pleaſed by offices of kindneſs and civility. Sullenneſs; moroſeneſs; ill-nature.

DO'GGER, S. a ſmall ſhip, or fiſhing veſſel, built after the Dutch faſhion.

DO'GGEREL, S. [ſee DOG] in poetry, applied to ſuch compoſition as have neither accuracy, rhimes, harmony, dignity of expreſſion, fertility of invention, or elevation of ſentiment. Burleſque.

DO'GMA,

DO'GMA, S. [Lat.] an eſtabliſhed principle, rule, axiom, or maxim.

DOGMA'TIC, DOGMA'TICAL, Adj. poſitive; ſtrongly attached to any opinion. Authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions, or notions.

DOGMA'TICALLY, Adv. in a poſitively, imperiouſly, peremptorily manner.

DO'GMATIST, S. one who advances his opinions as infallible, and ſupports them with great obſtinacy.

To DOGMATI'ZE, V. A. to advance any opinion poſitively, and endeavour to propagate it magiſterially, or imperiouſly.

DOGMATI'ZER, S. one who advances opinions with an air of inſolent confidence, and demands aſſent to them in a magiſterial and imperious manner.

DO'GSLEEP, S. a pretended, affected, or diſſembled ſleep.

DO'GSTAR, S. the ſtar which riſes and ſets with the ſun during the dog-days.

DO'G-TEETH, S. in anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are ſituated between the *inciſores* and the grinder; they end in a ſharp point, are admirably adapted for dividing fleſh, eſpecially ſuch as requires tugging, being fixed very deep in the ſockets, and thereby enabled to reſiſt ſuch violence as would pull out the *inciſores* or fore-teeth. From their reſembling the teeth in the ſame ſituation in a dog's mouth they derive their name, and are alſo called the *eye-teeth*.

DO'G-TROT, S. a gentle, eaſy trot, reſembling that of a dog. "Rode—a *dog-trot* through the bawling crowd." *Hudib.*

DO'INGS, S. any thing performed. Performances, exploits, behaviour, conduct, buſtle, tumult, merriment. A word ſeldom uſed by elegant writers.

DO'IT, S. [*duyt*, Belg. *doyght*, Frſe] a ſmall piece of money current in Holland. Figuratively, a thing of trifling value.

DO'LE, S. [*dal*, *dæl*, of *dælan*, Sax.] the act of dividing into ſhares. In law, a portion or ſhare. Portion or condition. Grief, ſorrow, miſery, calamity. "In equal ſcale weighing delight and *dole*." *Shak.*

To DO'LE, V. A. [*dælan*, Sax.] to divide in ſhares. To deal out, or diſtribute.

DO'LEFUL, Adj. diſmal, ſorrowful, melancholy, afflicted with, and cauſing grief.

DO'LEFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſhow, produce, or cauſe ſorrow.

DO'LESOME, Adj full of grief, ſorrowful, applied to perſons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting with melancholy.

DO'LESOMELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to affect a perſon with, or to expreſs deep ſorrow or grief.

DO'LESOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting a perſon with extreme ſorrow, grief, or melancholy.

DO'LL, S. a contraction of Dorothy, and applied to a wooden image, cloathed, uſed by children as a play thing.

DO'LLAR, S. [*daller*, Teut.] a ſilver coin uſed in Germany, nearly of the value of a French crown.

DO'LORIFIC, Adj. [*dolorificus*, Lat.] that which cauſes or produces grief or pain.

DO'LOROUS, Adj. [*dolor*, Lat.] mournful or ſorrowful; affecting with grief or pain.

DO'LOUR, S. [*dolor*, Lat.] grief or ſorrow. "Th' abundant *dolour* of the heart." *Shak.* Pain or pang. "The *dolours* of death." *Bac.* Lamentation or complaint, occaſioned by any object cauſing pain, or affecting with ſorrow.

DOL'PHIN, S. [*delphinus*, Lat. δελφὶν, Gr.] the name of a large ſea-fiſh, which mariners ſuppoſe to prognoſticate ſtorms or calms by their appearance. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of the north hemiſphere, conſiſting of 18 ſtars. In Hiſtory, the title of the French king's eldeſt ſon, from *dauphin*, Fr.

DO'LT, S. [*doll*, Teut.] a fool, one of dull apprehenſion, a blockhead.

DO'LTISH, Adj. ſtupid, fooliſh.

DOMA'IN, S. [*domaine*, Fr.] land poſſeſſed by one as a proprietor, heir, governor, or maſter.

DO'ME, S. [*dome*, Fr. *domus*, Lat.] a houſe, or building, generally applied to a building ſet apart for divine ſervice. In Architecture, a roof of a ſpherical form reſembling the bell of a great clock, raiſed over the middle of a building, called alſo a Cupola.

To DOMES'TICATE, V. A. to withdraw from the public and make private, or a conſtant dweller at home. A word for which we are obliged to the fertile invention of the author of Clariſſa, but what authority he may have for coining, let thoſe determine, who are maſters of ſtyle and language.

DOMES'TIC, DOMES'TICAL, Adj. [*domeſticus*, Lat.] belonging to a houſe, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a houſe, oppoſed to wild; applied to wars, inteſtine or civil.

DOMES'TIC, S. a ſervant or attendant who lives in the ſame houſe with the maſter.

To DO'MINATE, V. A. [*dominatus*, Lat.] to prevail over others. "The *dominating* humour makes the dream." *Dryd.* We uſe PREDOMINATE at preſent.

DOMINA'TION, S. [*dominatio*, Lat.] exerciſe of power; government. Tyranny or too great a ſtretch of power.

DOMINA'TOR, S. [Lat.] the preceding ſuperior, or predominating power or influence. "Jupiter and Mars, are *dominators*, for this north weſt part of the world." *Camb.*

To DOMINE'ER, V. N. [*dominor*, Lat.]

to exert authority in an inſolent and tyrannical manner.

DOMI'NICAL, Adj. noting the lord's day or Sunday. The dominical letter, in Chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in Almanacs, &c. throughout the year. Of theſe letters there are conſequently ſeven, beginning with the firſt letter of the alphabet, and as in leap year, there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the firſt of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the ſecond all the Sundays which follow after it.

DOMI'NION, S. [*dominium*, Lat.] the exerciſe of authority. The territory ſubject to a perſon or prince. Predominancy, preference.

DO'N, S. [Span. of *dominus*, Lat.] the Spaniſh title for a gentleman.

To DO'N, V. A. [from *do on*] to put on. "Should I *don* this robe." *Shak.* Not uſed unleſs in country places at a diſtance from the metropolis.

DO'NARY, S. [*donarium*, Sax.] a thing given or bequeathed for ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION, S. [*donatio*, Lat.] the act of giving any thing voluntarily. The grant by which a thing is given; title to a thing given.

DON'ATIVE, S. [*donatif*, Fr.] a gift, or ſome conſiderable preſent. In Law, a benefice given and collated by the patron, without either preſentation to the ordinary, inſtitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

DONCASTER, a town in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and Auguſt 5, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It had its name from the river Don, on which it is ſituated, and a caſtle now in ruins. It is a large, well-built corporation-town, and has good manufactures in ſtockings, knit-waiſtcoats and gloves, and the market is good for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 53. 37.

DO'NE, participle of DO.

DO'NE, an interjection made uſe of by the party, who accepts of a wager, and implies *it be done.*

DO'NOR, S. [from *dono*, Lat.] one who gives or grants a thing to another.

To DOO'M, V. A. [*demon*, Sax.] to judge; paſs ſentence againſt. To condemn. To be freed, by ſome irreſiſtible influence.

DOO'M, S. [*dom*, Sax.] the ſentence of a judge. The great judgment at the laſt day. The ſtate to which a perſon is deſtined. Fate. "Both felt their *doom*." *Pope.*

DOO'MSDAY. S. [*domedaeg*] the day of judgment. "As it were *doomſday*." *Shak.* The day in which a perſon is condemned. *Domſday Book*, a book of the ſurvey of England, made by William the Conquerer, ſtill uſed to determine the queſtion whether tenures are of ancient demeſne, or not.

DOOR, S. [from *dora*, or *dure*, Sax. *daur*, Goth.] a vacant ſpace left in a building or houſe, through which perſons enter or go out. Figuratively, a houſe, paſſage, avenue, inlet, or any means by which a thing may make its approach or entrance. "Shuts the *door* againſt all temptations." *Next door to*, implies approaching to, bordering on, or next houſe to; "*Next door to* a tumult." *L'Eſtrange*. *Out of doors*, is ſometimes uſed for a thing aboliſhed, laid aſide, exploded or ſent away. *At the door*; implies ſomething near, impendent or imminent. "Death is *at the door*." *At the door of a perſon* ſignifies ſomething that may be imputed to a perſon, ſeeming to allude the cuſtom of dropping children at the doors of the ſuppoſed parents. "The fault lies wholly *at my door*." *Dryd.*

DO'QUET, S. in Law, a paper containing a warrant.

DORCHESTER, the capital town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 12, for cattle and ſheep, on Trinity Monday, and July 5, for cattle, ſheep, and lambs; and on Auguſt 5, for cattle, ſheep, wool, and leather. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at preſent, the ruins of the walls being ſtill to be ſeen in ſome places. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. The houſes are well-built, and it has three handſome ſtreets. It ſends two members to parliament, is the place where the aſſizes are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder and 24 common council-men. It has 3 churches, and about 600 houſes. The ſtreets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almoſt ſurrounds the town. This place was formerly a city. At about half a mile's diſtance, ſtands Maiden-caſtle, with intrenchments 40 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It is 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 124 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 15. 40.

DO'RMANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſleeping; in a ſleeping poſture. Secret, or private, oppoſed to public. "There were other "*dormant* muſters of ſoldiers." *Bacon.* Cancelled. "Leaning, oppoſed to ſtrait or perpendicular. "Old *dormant* windows muſt confeſs—her beams." *Clevel.*

DO'RMITORY, S. [*dormitorium*, Lat.] a place furniſhed for ſleeping in. In old records, a burial place.

DO'RMOUSE, S. [*mus dormiens*, Lat.] a mouſe, which ſleeps a great part of the winter.

DORSE'TSHIRE, S. a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breadth.

It

It is bounded on the N. by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, on the S. by the Engliſh channel, on the W. by Devonſhire, and on the E. by Hampſhire. It contains 21,940 houſes, 131,640 inhabitands, 248 pariſhes, and 22 market-towns, nine of which ſends members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other countries; beſides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but ſharp on the hills, and on the ſea-coaſt it is mild and pleaſant. The ſoil is ſandy, except in ſome rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of ſheep; and on the ſea-coaſts there is plenty of fiſh. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

DO'RTURE, S. [*dortoir*, Lat.] a chamber to ſleep in; a bed-chamber. "He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*." *Bacon.*

DO'SE, S. [δοσις, Gr.] as much of any medicine as it is proper to take at one time. Figuratively, as much of any thing as falls to a perſon's lot. "Married his punctual *doſe* of wives." *Hudib.* As much of any liquor as a perſon can bear; ſometimes uſed for that quantity which intoxicates. "*I have had my doſe.*"

DO'T, S. [ſuppoſed to be a corruption of *jot*, by *Johnſon*] a ſmall point or ſpot made with a pen, to mark any thing, &c.

To DO'T, V. A. to make round ſpots or points in writing.

DO'TAGE, S. weakneſs of underſtanding. Exceſſive fondneſs for any perſon or thing, generally applied to perſons greatly advanced in years.

DO'TAL, Adj [*dotalis*, Lat.] relating to, or making part of a marriage portion.

DO'TARD, S. a perſon whoſe ſtrength and underſtanding are impaired by age.

To DOTE, V. N. [*doten*, Belg.] to have one's underſtanding impaired by age, or paſſion. Actively, to regard with exceſſive fondneſs, uſed with *upon*.

DO'TER, S. one whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; one who loves with exceſſive fondneſs.

DO'TINGLY, Adv. with an exceſs of love or fondneſs.

DO'UBLE, Adj. [Fr. *duple*, Erſe] two things of the ſame ſort, anſwering each other. Twice as much, applied to quantity. The ſame number repeated. Having twice the effect, power, or influence. Deceitful, acting two parts, "acted a *double* part.

To DOU'BLE, V. N. to encreaſe to twice the quantity, number, value, weight, or ſtrength. To turn back, to wind in running. Actively, among ſailors, to paſs round a cape or promontary; to paſs. Figuratively, to play tricks; to uſe ſlights or evaſions. To fold. To repeat the ſame word. To encreaſe by addition.

DOU'BLE, S. twice the quantity, number, value, weight, or quality. In Hunting, a turning back or winding made by game, in order to put the hounds at fault.

DOU'BLE-DEALING, S. one who is ſo deceitful as to act two parts at the ſame time.

DOU'BLE-DEALER, S. artifice; diſſimulation. The acting two different parts by pretending friendſhip, and at the ſame time pretending to be a friend with his enemy Low, inſiduous, cunning.

DOU'BLENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing repeated twice, the ſtate of a thing folded.

DOU'BLE-TONGUED, Adj. giving contrary or oppoſite accounts of the ſame thing. Deceitful.

DOU'BLET, S. an under garment, ſo called from its affording double the heat or warmth of another.

DOU'BLY, Adv. in a twofold manner. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree, twice as much.

To DOU'BT, V. N. [from *douter*, Fr. *dubito*, Lat.] to queſtion, to be unable to determine, to be in a ſtate of uncertainty. To queſtion or be apprehenſive of ſome future event. Uſed with *of*, in all the foregoing ſenſes. "*Whereof* he *doubted* not." *Knolles.* To fear, to ſuſpect, to heſitate, to deſpair. "Stand at the door of life and *doubt* to clothe the year." Actively, to look on as wanting proof or authority. To queſtion a perſon's right or claim. To fear; to ſuſpect. To diſtruſt.

DOU'BT, S. uncertainty. Suſpence. A ſtate of the mind wherein it remains undetermined to act or judge on account of the equality of proofs or motives on each ſide of a queſtion. Figuratively, a queſtion, ſome point undetermined and unſettled. Scruple. Perplexity. Uncertainty of condition. Suſpicion. Apprehenſion of ill. A difficulty.

DOU'BTER, S. one who is in an uncertain ſtate of mind, on account of the equality of proofs on oppoſite ſides of a queſtion.

DOU'BTFUL, Adj. full of uncertainty, doubt. Not ſettled in opinion. Ambiguous, or not clear. Not determined. Unſecure. Suſpicious. Timorous. "With *doubtful* feet and wavering reſolution." *Milt.*

DOU'BTFULLY, Adv. with uncertainty and irreſolution. With ambiguity, or want of clearneſs, applied to the meaning and ſignification of words.

DOU'BTFULNESS, S. a ſtate of the mind, wherein it is unable to determine certainly. Uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary ſenſes.

DOU'BTINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be uncertain. In ſuch a manner as to be fearful, or apprehenſive of ſome future ill.

DOU'BTLESS, Adj. without any fear or apprehenſion. Without doubt. Certainly.

DOU'CEURS, [plural, Fr.] flattering and engaging careſſes in order to inſinuate one's ſelf into another's good opinion. This word is adapted by ſome moderns, and as it ſeems rather an intruder than a native, ſhould be expelled the community. In the ſingular, a bribe.

DO'VE, S. [*duva*, Sax. *duyf*, Belg.] a wild pigeon, uſually applied to the female of the ſpecies.

DO'VE-COT, S. a ſmall building in which pigeons or doves are kept; a pigeon-houſe.

DO'VE-TAIL, S. in Carpentry, a manner of joining timber, by letting one piece into another, in the form of a wedge reverſed, or a dove's tail. This is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt kinds of joinings.

DOVER, S. a ſea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on November 11, for wearing-apparel and haberdaſhery ware. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, being ſituated between high cliffs, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756; and there are barracks for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there only now remains three, and theſe much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, and 12 jurats. It ſends two members to parliament, and is the ſtation of the packet-boats, that, in time of peace, paſs between Dover and Calais, from which it is diſtant only 21 miles. It was once of much larger extent, and had ſeven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the caſtle. It conſiſts of four long narrow ſtreets, and ſeveral croſs-ſtreets, or alleys. The houſes, which are about 500, are low, ſome built with brick, and others with flint-ſtone. The inhabitants, who amount to about 5600, are chiefly ſupported by the ſhipping, and by ſhip-building, rope-making, and a ſmall manufactury of ſacking. From hence, in fine weather, there is a proſpect of the coaſt of France. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. lat. 51. 6.

DO'UGH, S. [pronounced *do*, from *dab*, Sax.] the paſte made for bread or pies, before it is baked. *My cake is dough*, a phraſe uſed to ſignify that a deſign has miſcarried, or has never come to maturity. "*My cake is dough*, but I'll in among the reſt." *Shak.*

DOUGH-BA'KED, Adj. unfiniſhed; ſoft; effeminate. "In *dough bak'd* men, ſome ſtarmleſſneſs we ſee." *Donne.*

DOU'GHTY, Adj. [pronounced *dówty*, from *dohty*, Sax.] brave, noble, illuſtrious. Obſtinately brave; ſtiff; generally uſed by moderns to convey ſome ironical idea of ſtrength and courage.

DO'UGHY, Adj. not baked; not ſufficiently baked. Figuratively, ſoft, not confirmed by years or education, in the love of virtue. "Whoſe villainous ſaffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation of his colour. *Shak.*

To DO'USE, V. A. [δυσις, Gr.] to plunge over head in the water. To give a perſon a blow or box on the ear. To fall ſuddenly into the water.

DO'USE, S. a blow or box on the ear.

DO'WAGER, S. [*douairie*, Fr.] a widow who has a jointure. A title given to the widows of kings, princes, or other nobility.

DO'WDY, S. an awkward, ill-dreſſed, ſluttiſh and clowniſh woman.

DO'WER, DO'WERY, S. [*douaire*, Fr. *dos*, Lat.] the fortune which a woman brings her huſband at marriage. That which a widow poſſeſſes as her right or jointure. In eaſtern nations, and among the antients, the preſents the bride-groom was accuſtomed to make to the bride's father. An endowment, or gift.

DO'WERED, Part. portioned, jointured.

DO'WERLESS, Adj. without a portion, or jointure.

DO'WLASS, S. a coarſe kind of linen cloth.

DO'WN, S. [from *duun*, Iſl.] ſoft feathers, generally applied to thoſe which grow on the breaſts of fowls. Figuratively, that which ſoftens or alleviates any uneaſy or diſagreeable ſenſation. Soft wool, or tender hair. "Scarce had the *down* to ſhade his cheeks began." *Dryd.*

DO'WN, S. [*dun dune*, Sax.] a large open plain or valley. In the plural, uſed for a road near the coaſt of Deal in Kent. A hill or riſing ground; this ſenſe, though the ſame as the Saxon, from whence the word is derived, is very unuſual, or uncommon.

DO'WN, Part. to a lower ſituation; along a deſcent, from a riſing ground to the plain on which it ſtands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river. "Conveyed *down* the river."

DO'WN, Adv. on the ground, to a lower ſituation; tending to the ground or towards the centre. Below the horizon, applied to the ſituation of the ſun, moon, &c. "The moon is *down*." *Shak.* Uſed with *boil*, ſo as to exhauſt all its ſtrength, or ſo as to boil to pieces. Diſgrace, or loſs of reputation. "A man who has written himſelf *down*." *Addiſ. Up and down*, every where, or without any confinement to place. "Let them wander *up* and *down* for meat." *Pſal.* lix. 15. *To go down*, to be digeſted, to be eaten freely, or received. "Bread alone will go *down*." *Locke.*

DO'WN, Interject. to fling a perſon on

the ground, or make him fall. To deſtroy a building." "*Down* with them all." *Shak.*

DO'WNFALL, S. ruin, calamity, diſgrace, or change from a ſtate of dignity and affluence, to one of indigence, miſery, and diſgrace.

DOWNLOO'KED, Adj. with the eyes caſt towards the ground.

DO'WNRIGHT, Adv. ſtrait down, in a perpendicular line. In plain terms, without any diſſimulation, flattery, or ceremony. Completely, without any delay or ſtop. "She fell *downright* into a fit." *Hiſt. of John Bull.*

DO'WNRIGHT, Adj. plain, open, without diſguiſe, or diſſimulation; without circumlocution, artleſs, without ceremony, honeſtly.

DOWNSI'TTING, S. the act of going to reſt, alluding to the eaſtern cuſtom of lying on the ground. Reſt, repoſe. "Thou knoweſt my *downſitting*." *Pſal.* cxxxix. 2.

DO'WNWARD, DO'WNWARDS, Adv. [*dunweard*, Sax.] towards the center, or to a lower ſituation. In a courſe of ſucceſſion, applied to deſcent or genealogy.

DO'WNWARD, Adj. moving from a higher to a lower ſituation; declining, bending, or ſloping towards the ground. Depreſſed, melancholy, dejected. "The loweſt of my *downward* thoughts." *Sidney.* Seldom uſed in the laſt ſenſe.

DO'WNY, Adj. covered with ſoft, ſhort feathers, or with a nap. Made of ſoft feathers or down. Soft, tender, ſoothing. "Shake off this *downy* ſleep." *Shak.*

DOXO'LOGY, S. [from δοξα, Gr. and λογος,] a ſhort ſentence including praiſe and thankſgiving to God; ſuch as "*Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghoſt.*" This was called the greater *doxology*, and received its latter name from its beginning with the word δοξα in Greek, which ſignifies *glory*. Suppoſed by ſome to be inſtituted by the catholics of Antioch in the year 350, and by others to have been uſed in 341.

DO'XY, S. [from *docken*, Belg.] a ſtrumpet, a proſtitute.

To DOZE, V. N. [*dwaes*, Sax. *does*, Belg.] to ſlumber, to be half aſleep. Actively, to ſtupify, or make dull and heavy.

DOZ'EN, S. twelve things or perſons.

DO'ZINESS, S. ſleepineſs, drowſineſs, heavineſs; a ſtrong propenſity to ſleep.

DO'ZY, Adj. inclined to ſleep; drouſy, ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

DRA'B, S. [*drabbe*, Sax.] a common proſtitute; an unchaſte woman.

DRA'CHM, S. [pronounced *dram*] the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupoiſe weight. Among apothecaries, the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either three ſcruples or 60 grains.

DRA'F, S. [from *draf*, Sax.] any thing thrown away, ſweepings, refuſe, offals, chaff, or dregs. "Lately come from ſwine-keeping, and from eating *draff* and huſks." *Shak.* "Younger brothers, but the *draff* of nature." *Dryd.*

To DRA'G, V. A. [*dragan*, Sax.] to pull along the ground by force or violence. To draw along contemptuouſly, and as unworthy any notice. Neuterly, to hang ſo low as to trail, and grate upon the ground, applied to a door, which is hung badly on the hinges, and ſweeps upon the floor with its bottom edge in opening and ſhutting.

DRA'G, S. [*dræg-net*, Sax.] a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. An inſtrument with hooks, uſed to catch hold of things under water.

To DRAG'GLE, V. A. to make dirty by trailing along the ground.

DRA'GON, S. [Fr. *dragon*, Ital. *draco*, Lat.] a ſerpent, whether real or imaginary, ſuppoſed to be furniſhed with wings, and to grow to an enormous ſize. Figuratively, one of a violent temper. In Scripture, hieroglyphically applied to ſignify the ſerpent or the devil.

DRA'GON-FLY, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a bluiſh flying inſect with a narrow and long body, with two pair of wings, and a ſting at the tail.

DRA'GON-LIKE, Adj. reſembling a *dragon* in diſpoſition. Fiery, furious. "He fights *dragon like*." *Shak.*

DRAGO'ON, S. [*dragen*, Teut.] a ſoldier, who ſerves both on foot and horſeback.

To DRAGO'ON, V. A. to deliver up to the mercy of ſoldiers. To compel a perſon to embrace or quit an opinion by force of arms.

To DRA'IN, V. A. [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw off fluids gradually. To empty a veſſel by gradually drawing off its contents. To exhauſt, by ſetting in ſuch a poſture as the fluid muſt neceſſarily run out.

DRA'IN, S. a channel through which waters are exhauſted or drawn. A water-courſe. A ſluice; a ditch.

DRA'KE, S. [*dreck*, Belg.] the male of duck. A ſmall piece of cannon.

DRA'KE, [Sir FRANCIS] the ſon of Edmund Drake, a ſailor, and born near Tavi-ſtock in 1545, and educated at the expence and under the care of Sir John Hawkins, his kinſman. He was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed naval heroes in the reign of queen Elizabeth. To recite all his great and ſervice-able actions, would require a volume. Thus much we muſt add, that he was a man, who might be ſaid to have a head to contrive, a heart to undertake, and a hand ready to execute whatever promiſed glory to himſelf, and good to his country. The moſt diſtinguiſhing action of his life, his voyage round the globe, gives us ſuch a ſignal inſtance of courage, intrepidity, ſagacity, and diſcretion, as ſcarce ſeem to have met in one man before him

him. And if we conſider him as the great author of our navigation to the Weſt and Eaſt-Indies, as one who ſhewed it practicable to act againſt the Spaniards, both by ſea and land; as the introducer of tobacco into this kingdom; as the promoter of the cheſt at Chatham, for the relief of ſeamen wounded in the ſervice of their country, and of his raiſing the reputation of the Engliſh ſailors ſo high, that they were ſought after and employed by all nations of the world, we may look on him as the remote cauſe of our grandeur, and the extenſiveneſs of our commerce. As ſome account of his perſon and character may not be unacceptable, we add, that his ſtature was low, but well ſet, his cheſt open and broad, his head very round, his hair of a fine brown, his beard full and comely, his eyes large and clear, his complexion fair, and his countenance freſh, chearful and engaging. As navigation had been his whole ſtudy, ſo he knew it thoroughly, and was perfect maſter of every ſcience, eſpecially aſtronomy, which could render him complete in the nautic art. Though he did not poliſh his ſpeech by ſtudy, yet it was ſtrong, nervous, conciſe, and though not diffuſe, eloquent, and captivating: and to conclude his character with the words of Fuller, "He was a religious man towards God, and his houſes, where he came chaſte in his life, juſt in his dealings, true of his word, and merciful to thoſe, which were under him, hating nothing ſo much as idleneſs." Such was the character of this great man! See Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.

DRA'M, S. [*drachm* or *drachma*, Lat.] the eighth part of an ounce, applied to weight. Figuratively, a ſmall quantity. "No *dram* of judgment." *Dryd.* Such a quantity of ſpirituous liquors, as is uſually drank at once. Spirituous liquors. "From the ſtrong fate of *drams* if thou get free." *Pope.*

To DRA'M, V. A. to drink, or accuſtom one's ſelf to drink ſpirituous liquors.

DRA'MA, S. [δραμα, Gr.] in Poetry, a piece or poem compoſed for the ſtage, in which ſome action is repreſented. The deficiency of the Engliſh in this ſpecies of compoſition is diſplayed with great oſtentation by French critics, who notwithſtanding can have no other boaſt of ſuperiority, but their ſervility to rules; the noble ſtrokes, which the magic hand of a Shakeſpear has ſnatched beyond any of their favourite authors, and the knowledge he diſplays of human nature, muſt notwithſtanding all their outcries, claim their aſtoniſhment; to enter into a minute criticiſm on the excellencies of this ſingle author, would require too much room; but the curious may meet with abundant ſatisfaction in the critical works of our own writers.

DRAMA'TIC, DRAMA'TICAL, Adj. repreſented by action, or on the ſtage.

DRAMA'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a poem acted on the ſtage.

DRA'MATIST, S. the author of a dramatic piece.

DRA'NK, S. the preter of *drink*.

DRA'PER, S. one who deals in either linnen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, S. the art of making cloth. Cloth made either of linen or woolen. "Served the lord with *drapery* ware." *Hiſt. of John Bull.*" In Painting and Sculpture, the repreſentation of the garments or clothing of figures.

DRA'STIC, Adj. [δραστικος, Gr. from δραω, Gr. to act or work] powerful, forcible, vigorous, efficacious. In Medicine, a remedy which works ſoon.

DRA'UGHT, S. [from *draie*, *draght*, Belg.] the act of drinking. A quantity of liquor drank at once. That which is fit or proper for a perſon to drink. The action of moving or dragging carriages. "Oxen for all ſorts of *draught*." *Temple.* The quality of being moved by pulling. A repreſentation by painting a ſketch. A picture. In Fiſhing, the act of catching a fiſh by a drag-net. In War, forces drawn off from the main army. The depth which a ſhip or veſſel ſinks into the water. In Commerce, a bill drawn by one perſon on another for money. Draughts is a game played on a chequered table with round pieces of box and ebony.

To DRA'W, V. A. [preter, *drew*; Part. paſſ. *drawn*, *dragan*, Sax.] to pull from one place to another. To attract, to *draw* towards itſelf. To breathe, or inhale, applied to air. To take from a caſk or veſſel. To drain or empty, applied to liquors, ſometimes uſed with *off*. To pull out of the ſcabbard, to unſheath. To take bread out of an oven. To open or ſeparate from each other. To uncloſe if cloſe before, but to cloſe together if open, applied to curtains. To lengthen or protract, applied to literary compoſitions. In Painting, to repreſent the likeneſs of any perſon or thing. To imply, to infer. To compoſe, to form in writing. To *draw* a brief. In Cookery, to take out the guts of poultry. To *draw in*, to wreſt or force any expreſſion to favour a particular cauſe, applied towards arguments. To entice, to ſeduce, to prevail on by fondneſs. *To draw off*, to extract by diſtillation; to exhauſt, to abſtract, to withdraw or turn aſide or divert, applied to the mind. To deduce as a conſequence or inference. To expoſe, joined to *hatred* or envy. "This would *draw on* him the hatred of all good men." To unſheath a ſword in order to ſtab a perſon. "He *drew on* or *upon* him in a full company." In Commerce, to addreſs a bill for a ſum of money to a perſon. To *draw over*, to perſuade a perſon to revolt, or change his ſentiments or party. To *draw out*, to lengthen the ſpace of time or place a thing would otherwiſe occupy; to protract. In military affairs, to detach or ſeparate from the main body; to

prepare for action. To *draw up*, to form in writing, to compose. Neuterly, to move by force, applied to the manner in which beasts move any carriage. To influence, attract, or act upon as a weight or force. To contract or shrink. "*Draw* into less room." *Bacon.* Joined to an adverb or adjective, implying approach, to advance or move towards. To take a card out of a pack. To describe in words or colours. To make a sore discharge matter. To *draw back*, to retreat or retire. To *draw off*, to decline an engagement, or make a retreat. To *draw on*, to come nearer, to advance or approach, applied to time, or the existence of some event.

DRA'W, S. the act of drawing: the lot taken or drawn.

DRA'WBACK, S. money paid back or abated for ready money. Figuratively, a deduction of the value or qualities of a thing. In Commerce, certain duties either of the customs or excise, allowed upon the exportation of some of our own manufactures, or on certain foreign merchandizes that have paid a duty on importation.

DRA'WBRIDGE, S. a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains, lifted up or let down at pleasure.

DRA'WER, S. one employed in fetching water. In taverns, one who draws liquors. One who forms the resemblance of a person, with a pen, pencil or brush. Applied to things, that which has the power of attracting towards itself. In Surgery, that which discharges humours. A box which slides in a grove or case. In the plural, that part of dress which covers the thighs and posteriors.

DRA'WING, S. the act of taking the likeness of a thing or person. A picture or sketch.

DRAW'ING-ROOM, S. a room for company to retire after an entertainment. A room for the reception of company at court.

DRA'WN, Part. pass. from DRAW.

To DRA'WL, V. N. to pronounce one's words with a slow drawling disagreeable whine.

DRA'Y, S. a low cart, used by brewers to convey their beer.

DRE'AD, S. [from *dræd*, Sax.] terror or fear, the sensation occasioned by the sight of some terrible object. Awful or venerable.

To DRE'AD, V. N. [*drædan*, Sax.] to fear to an excessive degree.

DRE'ADFUL, Adj. causing excessive fear. Frightful, terrible.

DRE'ADFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause fear, terror, or dread.

DRE'ADFULNESS, S. that quality which causes excessive fear or terror.

DRE'ADLESS, Adj. void of fear. Undaunted, bold.

DRE'AM, S. [pronounced *dreme*, from *droom*, Belg.] the images which are represented to the mind during sleep. Figuratively, a chimera, a groundless fancy, a conceit.

To DRE'AM, V. N. to have ideas in the mind, while the outward senses are stopped during sleep. To think, to fancy without reasons.

DRE'AMER, S. one who perceives things during sleep. A person fond of conceits. A fanciful man; a man lost in wild imaginations.

DRE'AR, Adj. [*dreoring*, Sax.] affecting with sorrow, grief, or melancholy. Mournful.

DRE'ARY, Adj. [*dreorig*, Sax.] full of sorrow or mournful. Gloomy, dismal, or affecting with melancholy.

DRE'DGE, S. a thick, strong net, generally used for catching oysters, and is a species of a drag-net.

To DRE'DGE, V. A. to fish with a *dredge*. In Cookery, to strew flour over meat while it is roasting.

DRE'DGER, S. one who fishes with a *dredge*. A box with holes at the top used for strewing flour on meat when it is roasting.

DREG'GINESS, S. fullness of lees, *dregs*, or foulness, abounding with a ropy substance or sediment.

DREG'GISH, Adj. abounding with lees, dregs, or sediment.

DREG'GY, Adj. muddy, foul, full of sediment.

DREG'S, S. [from *dreſten*, Sax.] the lees or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuse, sweeping, or worthless part of any thing.

To DRE'NCH, V. A. [*drencan*, Sax.] to soak, to plunge all over in some liquor. To wash. To steep. To moisten. To administer physic by force or violence.

DRE'NCH, S. a draught, or swill. A potion or drink for a sick horse. Physic which must be given by force. "Their counsels are more like a *drench* that must be poured down." *K. Charles.* A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER, S. a person who dips, steeps, or soaks any thing. One who administers physic by violence.

To DRE'SS, V. A. [*dreſſer*, Fr.] to adorn, deck, or set out with cloaths. In Surgery, to apply a plaister or other remedy to a wound. To curry or rub, applied to horses. To keep free from weeds, to adjust, or keep regular, applied to gardening. To prepare for any purpose. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating. To comb out, or adorn the hair or perukes.

DRE'SS, S. that which a person wears to cover his body. Cloaths, or spendid attire.

DRE'SSER, S. one who is employed in dressing a person. A long kind of a table in

a kitchen. One employed in keeping a garden or plantation in order. A gardener. "The *dreſſer* of his vineyard." *Luke.*

DRE'SSING, S. in Surgery, the plaiſter, or other remedy, applied to a ſore.

DRE'ST, participle of DRESS.

To DRI'B, V. A. [from *dribble*] to ſteal, to cut off, or take a part of the gains of a perſon. "He who drives their bargains, gets a part." *Dryd.*

DRI'BBLE, V. N. [from *drip* or *dripan*, Sax.] to fall in drops. To let fall from one's mouth. Actively, to throw down, or utter in drops. "*Dribble* it all the way up the ſtairs." *Swift.*

DRI'BLET, S. a ſmall, or trifling ſum of money.

DRI'FT, S. the force which impells or drives. A ſtratum, layer, or covering of any matter blown together by the wind. Tendency, or particular deſign. The ſcope or tenor of a diſcourſe, or argument.

To DRI'LL, V. A. [*drillen*, Belg.] to make a hole with an augur, gimlet, or drill. To bore. Figuratively, to draw ſtep by ſtep, or deal with *on*. "To *drill* him on from one roadneſs to another." To range in battle array. "The foes appear'd drawn up and drill'd." *Hudib.* To drain, or make its effluge through ſmall holes or interſtices. "*Drill* through the ſandy ſtratum every way,—the waters with the ſandy ſtratum ſtrain." *Thomſon.*

DRI'LL, [from the verb] an inſtrument uſed to bore holes.

To DRI'NK, V. N. to ſwallow liquors. Figuratively, to ſwallow liquors to exceſs. To *drink to*, to ſalute in drinking. Figuratively, to ſuck up or abſorb. To receive by the inlet, applied to the eyes to ſee; applied to the ears, to hear. To make a perſon drunk.

DRI'NK, S. liquor to be ſwallowed. Any kind of liquor.

DRI'NKABLE, Adj. that which is fit to be drank.

DRI'NKER, S. one who is fond of ſwallowing large quantities of liquors.

To DRI'P, V. N. [*drippen*, Belg.] to let fall in drops, applied to the fat which falls from meat, while roaſting.

DRI'P, S. that which drops, or falls in drops.

DRI'PPING, S. the fat which drops or falls from meat while roaſting.

To DRI'VE, V. A. [preter. *drove*, part. paſſ. *driven* or *drove*, *dreiban*, Goth.] to force along by ſome violent impulſe or preſſure. To ſend to any place, by force. To force, or break by force, joined to *aſunder*. To convey animals, or force them to walk from one place to another. To force or compel. To enforce or puſh home a proof or argument. To *drive trade*, to carry it on. To *drive out*, to expel or force from a place. To ruſh with violence. To conduct a carriage. To *drive at*, to intend, to endeavour to accompliſh, to have a tendency to.

To DRI'VEL, V. N. [a corruption from DRIBBLE] to let the ſpittle, or ſlaver fall out of one's mouth.

DRI'VEL, S. ſlaver, ſpittle, or moiſture from the mouth.

DRI'VELLER, S. a fool or idiot.

DRI'VELLING, Part. doting; weak, fooliſh. "This *drivelling* love is like a great natural." *Shak.*

DRI'VEN, Part. of DRIVE.

DRI'VER, S. that which communicates motion by force. One who conveys beaſts from one place to another. One who guides the cattle which draw any carriage.

To DRI'ZZLE, V. A. [*driſelen*, Teut.] to ſhed in ſmall drops like dew. To let fall in ſmall, ſlow drops.

DRI'ZZLY, Adj. deſcending in ſmall, ſlow drops. Reſembling a miſt, dew, or moiſt vapour.

To DRO'IL, V. N. to work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly; to plod. "The *droilling* peaſant." *Govern. of the Tongue.*

DRO'LE, Adj. [*drôle*, Fr.] comical; queer, exciting laughter.

DRO'LE, S. [*droler*, Fr.] a perſon who endeavours to raiſe mirth by antic geſtures, or comical jeſts. A merry-andrew, buffoon, or jack-pudding. A comical farce.

To DRO'LE, V. N. to jeſt, or play the merry andrew, or buffoon.

DRO'LLERY, S. jeſts, ridicule; or an endeavour to excite mirth, or laughter.

DRO'MEDARY, S. [*dromedarie*, Fr. *dromedaro*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſort of camel reported to travel 100 miles a day. It is ſmaller, ſlenderer and nimbler than the common camel; it is about ſeven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of its head.

DRO'NE, S. the male bee, which hatches the young, makes no honey, has no ſting, and is driven from the hive, when the hatching time is over. Figuratively, an inactive, or ſluggiſh perſon.

To DRO'NE, V. N. to live an inactive, uſeleſs life. "A long reſtive race of *droning* kings." *Dryd.*

DRO'NISH, Adj. like a drone, ſluggiſh, uſeleſs.

To DROO'P, V. A. [*droef*, Belg.] to languiſh or hang down the head with ſorrow. To grow faint, or diſpirited. To ſink; to lean downwards. To decline, or wear away. "Till day *droops*." *Par. Loſt.*

DRO'P, S. [*droppa*, Sax.] a ſmall particle of water or other fluid. The roundneſs of a *drop* of any fluid is by Sir Iſaac Newton attributed to the greater attraction between the primary particles of the drop, than that between the particles of the drop and thoſe of the circumambient air. As much liquor

as

as falls at once, when there is not a continued ſtream. A diamond hanging from the ear, ſo called from its reſembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its deſcent. In Phyſic, any ſpiritous medicine to be taken in drops.

To DRO'P, V. A. [*droppan*, Sax.] to pour in ſmall particles. To let a thing fall from the hand, to utter ſlightly, without caution. To *drop in*, to viſit a perſon caſually, or without ſetting out with that deſign. To intermit, ceaſe, or decline. To decline or refuſe following or aſſociating with. To loſe in its progreſs. To bedrop or ſpeckle. "Their wav'd coats *dropp'd* with gold." *Milt.* Neuterly, to fall in ſeparate particles. To let drops fall, to fall from a higher ſituation. To fall without violence. To fall ſuddenly, to die. To *let drop*, to paſs over without mentioning; to bury in oblivion or ſilence.

DROP'LET, S. a ſmall drop. "Thoſe *droplets* which—forming good-nature fail." *Shak.*

DRO'PSIED, Part. affected, or afflicted with a dropſy.

DRO'PSY, S. [from *hydropiſie*, Fr. *idropiſia*, Ital.] in Phyſic, a preternatural collection of aqueous ſerum, or water in any part of the body, which greatly diſtends the veſſels, is attended with a weakneſs of digeſtion, and a continual thirſt.

DRO'SS, S. the waſte, ſcum, or ſediment of any metal. The ruſt of a metal. Figuratively, the moſt worthleſs parts of any thing.

DRO'SSINESS, S. the ſcum, impurity of metals. Foulneſs; ruſt.

DRO'SSY, Adj. full of impurities, or foulneſs. Figuratively, as worthleſs as droſs.

DRO'VE, S. a number of cattle collected together, under the guidance of one or more perſons. Any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great multitude.

DRO'VER, S. one who conducts or drives oxen or ſheep to market.

DROU'GHT, S. [*droughte*, Belg.] dry weather, want of rain. Thirſt.

DROU'GHTINESS, S. the ſtate of a fluid or ſoil which is in want of rain. The ſtate of a perſon affected with thirſt.

DROU'GHTY, Adj. wanting rain, parched with heat or thirſt. Thirſty.

To DRO'WN, V. A. [*drynean*, Sax. to drink] to plunge and ſuffocate under water. To overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerge, plunge in, or overwhelm with any thing. To die, or be ſuffocated under the water.

To DROW'SE, V. A. [*droſen*, Belg.] to make ſtrongly inclined to ſleep. "My *drowſed* ſenſes." *Shak.* Neuterly, to become heavy with ſleep, to ſlumber. To look heavy, oppoſed to chearful.

DROW'SILY, Adv. in ſuch a manner ſpeaks a propenſity to ſleep. Heavily; ſl githly.

DROW'SINESS, S. a ſtrong propenſity ſleep. Slothfulneſs.

DROW'SY, Adj. inclined to ſleep. guratively, cauſing ſleep. Dull or ſtup "His *drowſy* reaſoning." *Atterb.*

To DRU'B, V. A. [*druber*, Dan.] to b with a ſtick. To thump, or cudgel. A w of contempt. "I ſhould have been *drubb Locke.*

DRU'B, S. a thump, knock, or blow, ſound beating with a ſtick.

To DRU'DGE, V. A. [*drecan*, Sax to work hard at ſervile employments. ſlave.

DRU'DGE, S. one employed in mean fatiguing labour. A ſlave.

DRU'DGER, S. a mean hard labour A box with holes on the top, from whe flower is ſcattered upon meat while roaſti See DREDGE.

DRU'DGERY, S. low; mean; ſerv labour.

DRU'DGINGLY, Adj. in a laborio fatiguing, ſervile, and toilſome manner.

DRU'G, S. [*drogue*, Fr. *droga*, Perſ.] ingredient uſed in phyſic or dying. Figu tively, any thing of a ſmall value, this ſe may probably be owing to a corruption *dreg.* A drudge. "Such as may the paſſ *drugs* freely command." *Shak.*

DRU'GGET, S. a ſort of thin ſt ſometimes all wool, ſometimes half wo half thread, and ſometimes corded.

DRU'GGIST, S. [*droghiſt*, Belg.] who ſells phyſical ingredients or medicin differing from an apothecary becauſe ſell by wholeſale, not preſcribing for diſorders viſiting patients, or not making up phyſi ans receipts; though it muſt be confeſſed t the trade have at preſent incroached on theſe branches, and excepting the viſiting patients, taking away all diſtinction betw the two profeſſions.

DRU'ID, S. [*derio*, oaks, and *hud*, inc tation] the prieſts of religion amongſt t Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. Th were in Britain the firſt and moſt diſtingui ed order in the iſland, ſelected out of the b families, and the honours of their birth, a ded to thoſe of their function, procured th the higheſt veneration. They were verſed aſtronomy, geometry, natural philoſop politics and geography; had the adminiſt tion of all ſacred things, were the interpr ers of the gods, and ſupreme judges in cauſes, whether eccleſiaſtic or civil. Fr their determination was no appeal, and wh ever refuſed to acquieſce in their deciſions w reckoned impious, and excommunicate They were generally governed by a ſing perſon, called an arch-druid, who preſided all their aſſemblies. Once a year they u

retire or rather aſſemble in a wood in the ter of the iſland, at which time they uſed receive applications from all parts, and hear uſes. Their peculiar opinions, are not ell aſcertained by writers, though it is agreed all that they held the immortality of the ul, and its tranſmigration; that nothing uld appeaſe the gods more powerfully than man ſacrifices, and that there was one ſu- me deity who preſided over all others, med *Teuth*, whence we may eaſily trace the elſh *Duw*, or the French *Dieu* God, whence ey ſeem more probably derived than from as, Lat. as ſuppoſed by ſome etymologiſts. he Druids committed none of their princi- s to writing, but tranſmitted them to po- erity by oral tradition; for which purpoſe ey were reduced to verſe, and were learnt their diſciples. The great veneration in hich this ſect of men were held by the an- nts, and the many attempts made by learn- critics to trace their origin, and diſcover eir principles, muſt ſet them in an advanta- ous light. Yet with all their ſplendor are ined great defects; their acknowledgment a plurality of gods, and their aſſerting e neceſſity of human ſacrifices, muſt detract ery much from their character, and confirm in this principle, that the hiſtory of all ations, ſhews the expediency of a divine elation, and that thoſe countries on which e ſun of righteouſneſs has not riſen with aling in his wings, however famous for eir intellectual abilities, or literary talents, ave rather groped their way, than ſeen their ath, with reſpect to religious doctrines.

DRU'M, S. [*tromme*, Dan. *drumme*, Erſe.] warlike inſtrument, bent in a cylindrical rm, covered at each end with vellum or rchment, which ſtretches by means of aces running from one extremity to the her; and made to ſound by beating one of e ends with ſticks. *Kettle-Drum*, is that hoſe body is made of braſs or copper in the rm of a kettle. The drum of the ear, is a all membrane in the inner part of that or- n, which is ſo ſtretched as to convey the nſation of ſound, by the vibration.

To DRU'M, V. N. to beat on a drum ith a ſtick.

DRU'M-MAJOR, S. the chief or prin- pal drummer of a regiment.

DRU'MMER, S. one who beats or ſounds drum.

DRU'NK, Adj. [from *drink*] intoxicated immoderate drinking. Figuratively, ak'd, beautifully applied to inanimate ings. "I will make mine arrows *drunk* ith blood." *Deut.* xxix. 6.

DRU'NKARD, S. one given to exceſſive ſe of ſtrong liquors.

DRU'NKEN, Part. [from *drink*] intoxi- ted with liquor. Given to habitual drunk- nneſs or intoxication.

DRU'NKENLY, Adv. after the manner of one intoxicated,

DRU'NKENNESS, S. in Medicine, a pre- ternatural compreſſion of the brain, occaſion- ed by the fumes, or ſpirituous parts of liquors, whereby perſons imagine every thing turns round; to this muſt be added, an entire loſs of underſtanding, a voice faultering and ſcarce articulate; an incapacity to walk, and all the ſigns of a temporary madneſs.

DRY', Adj. [*drige*, Sax. *droogh*, Belg.] hard, or without wet. Without rain, applied to the ſeaſons. Thirſt. Figuratively, thirſt- ing or immoderately deſirous of, applied to the affections. "So *dry* he was for ſway." *Shak.* Jejune, barren, plain, void of orna- ment, or any embelliſhment to make it pleaſe; applied to ſtyle or literary productions. Severe.

"Hard *dry* baſtings uſed to prove
"The readieſt remedies of love." *Hudib.*

To DRY, V. A. to free from moiſture, or wet. To wipe away moiſture. To ſcorch or affect with thirſt. To drain, or drink up. "*Dry'd* an unmeaſurable bowl." Neuterly, to grow free from, or be drained of moiſ- ture.

DRYDEN, [JOHN, Eſq;] was the ſon of Eraſmus Dryden, Eſq; of Tichmarſh, and grandſon of Sir Eraſmuſt Dryden of Ca- nonſbury, both in Northamptonſhire, and was born ſome time in the year 1631, at Oldwincle, or Aldwinkle near Oundle, in the ſaid county, a village, which, as he himſelf informs us, belonged to the earl of Exeter, and which was alſo famous for giving birth to the celebrated Dr. Thomas Fuller, the hiſ- torian.

He received the rudiments of his gramm r learning at Weſtminſter ſchool, under the learned Dr. Buſby, and from thence was re- moved in 1650 to Cambridge, being elected ſcholar of Trinity College, of which he ap- pears by his Latin verſes in the *Epithalamia Cantabrigienſ.* 4to. 1662. to have been afterwards a fellow.—Yet in his earlier days, he gave no very extraordinary indications of genius, for, even the year before he quitted the univer- ſity, he wrote a poem on the death of lord Haſtings, which was by no means a preſage of that amazing perfection in poetical powers which he afterwards poſſeſſed.—His firſt play, viz. *The Wild Gallants*, did not appear till he was not much leſs than forty years of age, and then met with ſuch indifferent ſucceſs, that had not neceſſity afterwards compelled him to purſue the arduous taſk, the Engliſh ſtage had perhaps never been favoured with ſome of its brighteſt ornaments.

But to proceed more regularly.—On the death of Oliver Cromwell he wrote ſome he- roic ſtanzas to his memory; but on the re- ſtoration; being deſirous of ingratiating him- ſelf with the new court, he wrote, firſt, a

poem

poem entitled *Astræa redux*, and afterwards a panegyrick to the king on his coronation.—In 1662, he addreſſed a poem to the lord chancellor Hyde, preſented on New-Year's day; and in the ſame year a ſatire on the Dutch—In 1668 appeared his *Annus Mirabilis*, which was an hiſtorical poem in celebration of the duke of York's victory over the Dutch.—Theſe pieces at length obtained him the favour of the crown, and Sir William D'Avenant dying the ſame year, Mr. Dryden was appointed to ſucceed him as poet-laureat.—About this time alſo his inclination for writing for the ſtage ſeems firſt to have ſhewn itſelf, for beſides his concern with Sir William D'Avenant in the alteration of Shakeſpeare's *Tempeſt*, which was the laſt work that gentleman was engaged in, Mr. Dryden, in 1669, produced his *Wild Gallants*, a comedy.—This, as I have before obſerved, met with very indifferent ſucceſs; yet the author, not being diſcouraged by its failure, ſoon after gave the public his *Indian Emperor*, which finding a more favourable reception, encouraged him to proceed, and that with ſuch rapidity that, in the key to the Duke of Buckingham's *Rehearſal*, he is recorded to have engaged himſelf by contract for the writing of four plays a year; and indeed, in the years 1679 and 1680, he appears to have fulfilled that contract.—To this unhappy neceſſity that our author lay under, are to be attributed all thoſe irregularities, thoſe bombaſtic flights, and ſometimes even puerile exuberances, which he has been ſo ſeverely criticized on for, and which in the unavoidable hurry in which he wrote, it was impoſſible he ſhould find time to reviſe, either for the lopping away or correcting.

In 1679 there came out, *An Eſſay on Satire*, ſaid to be written jointly by Mr. Dryden and the earl of Mulgrave, containing ſome very ſevere reflections on the earl of Rocheſter and the dutcheſs of Portſmouth, and in 1681 Mr. Dryden publiſhed his *Abſalom* and *Achitophel*, in which the well-known character of *Zimri*, drawn for the duke of Buckingham, is certainly ſevere enough to repay all the ridicule thrown on him by that nobleman in the character of *Bayes*.——The reſentment ſhewn by the different peers was very different; lord Rocheſter, who was a coward as well as a man of the moſt depraved morals, baſely hired three ruffians to cudgel Dryden in a coffee-houſe; but the duke of Buckingham, as we are told, in a more open manner, took that taſk on himſelf, and at the ſame time preſented him with a purſe containing no very trifling ſum of money, telling him that he gave him the beating as a puniſhment for his impudence, but beſtowed the gold on him as a reward for his wit.

Soon after the acceſſion of King James II. our author changed his religion for that of the church of Rome, and wrote two pieces in vindication of the Romiſh tenets, viz. *A Defence of the Papers*, written by the late king of bleſſed memory, found in his ſtrong box, and the celebrated poem, afterwards anſwered by lord Hallifax, entitled the *Hind* and the *Panther*.—By this extraordinary ſtep, he not only engaged himſelf in controverſy, and incurred much cenſure and ridicule from his cotemporary wits, but, on the completion of the revolution, being, on account of his newly-choſen religion, diſqualified from bearing any office under the government, he was ſtripped of the laurel to which he had been appointed, which to his ſtill greater mortification was beſtowed on Richard Fleckno, a man to whom he had the moſt ſettled averſion.—This circumſtance occaſioned his writing the very ſevere poem, called *Mac Flecknoe*.

Mr. Dryden's circumſtances had never been affluent, but now being deprived of this little ſupport, he found himſelf reduced to the neceſſity of writing for meer bread.—We conſequently find him from this period engaged in works of labour as well as genius, viz. in tranſlating works of others; and to this neceſſity perhaps our nation ſtands indebted for ſome of the beſt tranſlations extant.—In the year he loſt the laurel he publiſhed the Life of St. Francis Xavier, from the French. In 1693, came out a tranſlation of Juvenal and Perſius, in the firſt of which he had a conſiderable hand, and of the latter the entire execution.—In 1695 was publiſhed his proſe verſion of Freſnoy's Art of Painting, and the year 1697 gave the world that tranſlation of Virgil's works entire, which ſtill does, and perhaps ever will, ſtand foremoſt among the attempts made on that author.—The Petite pieces of this eminent writer, ſuch as Prologues, Epilogues, Epitaphs, Elegies, Songs &c. are too numerous to ſpecify here, and too much diſperſed to direct the reader to.—The greateſt part of them however are to be found in a Collection of Miſcellanies, in ſix Vol. 12mo.—His laſt work is what is called his Fables, which conſiſt of many of the moſt intereſting ſtories in Homer, Ovid, Boccace and Chaucer, tranſlated or modernized in the moſt elegant and poetical manner, together with ſome original pieces, among which is that amazing Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, which tho' written in the very decline of its author's life, and at a period when old age and diſtreſs conſpired as it were to damp his poetic ardor and clip the wings of fancy, yet poſſeſſes ſo much of both, as would be ſufficient to have rendered him immortal, had he never written a ſingle line beſides.

Dryden married the lady Elizabeth Howard, ſiſter to the earl of Berkſhire, who ſurvived him eight years, though for the laſt four of them ſhe was a lunatic, having been deprived of her ſenſes by a nervous fever. By this lady he had three ſons, who all ſurvived him. Their names were Charles, John

ohn and Henry. Of the laſt of theſe I an trace no particulars. The ſecond ſome ttle account will be given of in the ſuc- eeding article, and with reſpect to the eldeſt ere is a circumſtance related by Charles illſon, eſq; in his life of Congreve, which ems ſo well atteſted, and is itſelf of ſo very extraordinary a nature, that I cannot avoid mitting it to a place here. The event is as llows.

Dryden, with all his underſtanding, was eak enough to be fond of judicial aſtrology, d uſed to calculate the nativity of his chil- en. When his lady was in labour with is ſon Charles, he being told it was decent withdraw, laid his watch on the table, gging one of the ladies then preſent, in a oſt ſolemn manner, to take exact notice of e very minute the child was born, which e did, and acquainted him with it. About week after, when his lady was pretty well covered, Mr. Dryden took occaſion to tell r that he had been calculating the child's ivity, and obſerved, with grief, that he born in an evil hour, for Jupiter, Venus, d the Sun, were all under the Earth, and Lord of his aſcendant afflicted with a eful ſquare of Mars and Saturn. If he s to arrive at the eighth year, ſays he, he will go near to die a violent death on very birth day, but if he ſhould eſcape, as e but ſmall hopes, he will in the twenty- rd year be under the very ſame evil direc- n, and if he ſhould eſcape that alſo, the rty-third or thirty-fourth year is, I fear."— re he was interrupted by the immoderate f of his lady, who could no longer hear mity prophecied to befall her ſon. The e at laſt came, and Auguſt was the inau- ious month in which young Dryden was enter into the eighth year of his age. e court being in progreſs, and Mr. Dryden iſure, he was invited to the country-ſeat the earl of Berkſhire, his brother-in-law, keep the long vacation with him in Charl- , in Wilts; his lady was invited to her e Mordaunt's, to paſs the remainder of ſummer. When they came to divide the ldren, lady Elizabeth would have him take n, and ſuffer her to take Charles; but Dryden was too abſolute, and they parted anger; he took Charles with him, and was obliged to be content with John. en the fatal day came, the anxiety of the 's ſpirits occaſioned ſuch an effervescence lood, as threw her into ſo violent a fever, her life was deſpaired of, till a letter e from Mr. Dryden, reproving her for womaniſh credulity, and aſſuring her her child was well, which recovered her ts, and in ſix weeks after ſhe received an tireſſement of the whole affair. Mr. den, either through fear of being reckon- ſuperſtitious, or thinking it a ſcience be- his ſtudy, was extremely cautious of letting any one know that he was a dealer in aſtrology; therefore could not excuſe his ab- ſence, on his ſon's anniverſary, from a gene- ral hunting match, lord Berkſhire had made, to which all the adjacent gentlemen were in- vited. When he went out, he took care to ſet the boy a double exerciſe in the Latin tongue, which he taught his children him- ſelf, with a ſtrict charge not to ſtir out of the room till his return; well knowing the taſk he had ſet him would take up longer time. Charles was performing his duty, in obedience to his father, but as ill fate would have it, the ſtag made towards the houſe; and the noiſe alarming the ſervants, they haſted out to ſee the ſport. One of them took young Dryden by the hand, and led him out to ſee it alſo, when, juſt as they came to the gate, the ſtag being at bay with the dogs, made a bold puſh, and leaped over the court wall, which was very low, and very old; and the dogs follow- ing, threw down part of the wall ten yards in length, under which Charles Dryden lay buried. He was immediately dug out, and after ſix weeks languiſhing in a dangerous way he recovered; ſo far Dryden's predic- tion was fulfilled: in the twenty third year of his age, Charles fell from the top of an old tower belonging to the Vatican at Rome, occaſioned by a ſwimming in his head; with which he was ſeized, the heat of the day be- ing exceſſive. He again recovered, but was ever after in a languiſhing ſickly ſtate. In the thirty-third year of his age, being re- turned to England, he was unhappily drowned at Windſor. He had with another gentle- man ſwam twice over the Thames; but re- turning a third time, it was ſuppoſed he was taken with the cramp, becauſe he called out for help, though too late. Thus the father's calculation proved but too prophetical.

At laſt, after a long life, harraſſed with the moſt laborious of all fatigues, viz. that of the mind, and continually made anxious by diſtreſs and difficulty, our author departed this life on the firſt of May 1701, and was interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey. On the 19th of April he had been very bad with the gout and eriſipelas in one leg; but he was then ſomewhat recovered, and deſigned to go abroad; on the Friday following he eat a partridge for his ſupper, and going to take a turn in the little garden behind his houſe in Gerard-Street, he was ſeized with a violent pain under the ball of the great toe of his right foot; that, unable to ſtand, he cried out for help, and was carried in by his ſer- vants, when, upon ſending for ſurgeons, they found a ſmall black ſpot in the place af- fected; he ſubmitted to their preſent applica- tions, and when gone called his ſon Charles to him, uſing theſe words. "I know this black ſpot is a mortification: I know alſo, that it will ſeize my head, and that they will attempt to cut off my leg; but I command

you my ſon, by your filial duty, that you do not ſuffer me to be diſmembered :" As he foretold, the event proved, and his ſon was too dutiful to diſobey his father's commands.

On the Wedneſday morning following, he breathed his laſt, under the moſt excruciating pains in the ſixty-ninth year of his age.

The day after Mr. Dryden's death, the dean of Weſtminſter ſent word to Mr. Dryden's widow, that he would make a preſent of the ground, and all other abbey-fees for the funeral : The lord Halifax likewiſe ſent to the lady Elizabeth, and to Mr. Charles Dryden, offering to defray the expences of our poet's funeral, and afterwards to beſtow five hundred pounds on a monument in the abbey ; which generous offer was accepted. Accordingly, on Sunday following, the company being aſſembled, the corpſe was put into a velvet hearſe, attended by eighteen mourning coaches. When they were juſt ready to move, lord Jefferys, ſon of lord chancellor Jeffreys, a name dedicated to infamy, with ſome of his rakiſh companions riding by, aſked whoſe funeral it was ; and being told it was Mr. Dryden's, he proteſted he ſhould not be buried in that private manner, that he would himſelf, with the lady Elizabeth's leave, have the honour of the interment, and would beſtow a thouſand pounds on a monument in the Abbey for him. This put a ſtop to their proceſſion ; and the lord Jefferys, with ſeveral of the gentlemen, who had alighted from their coaches, went up ſtairs to the lady, who was ſick in bed. His lordſhip repeated the purport of what he had ſaid below ; but the lady Elizabeth refuſing her conſent, he fell on his knees, vowing never to riſe till his requeſt was granted. The lady under a ſudden ſurpriſe fainted away, and lord Jefferys pretending to have obtained her conſent, ordered the body to be carried to Mr. Ruſſel's, an undertaker in Cheapſide, and to be left there till further orders. In the mean time the abbey was lighted up, the ground opened, the choir attending, and the biſhop waiting for ſome hours to no purpoſe for the corpſe. The next day Mr. Charles Dryden waited on my lord Halifax, and the biſhop, and endeavoured to excuſe his mother, by relating the truth. Three days after the undertaker having received no orders, waited on the lord Jefferys ; who pretended it was a drunken frolic, that he remembered nothing of the matter, and he might do what he pleaſed with the body. Upon this, the undertaker waited on the lady Elizabeth, who deſired a day's reſpite, which was granted. Mr. Charles Dryden immediately wrote to the lord Jefferys, who returned for anſwer, that he knew nothing of the matter, and would be troubled no more about it. Mr. Dryden hereupon applied again to the lord Halifax, and the biſhop of Rocheſter, who abſolute refuſed to do any thing in the affair.

In this diſtreſs, Dr. Garth, who had bee Mr. Dryden's intimate friend, ſent for t corpſe to the College of Phyſicians, and pr poſed a ſubſcription ; which ſucceeding abo three weeks after Mr. Dryden's deceaſe, D Garth pronounced a fine Latin oration ov the body, which was conveyed from the co lege, attended by a numerous train of coach to Weſtminſter-Abbey, but in very gre diſorder. At laſt the corpſe arrived at t Abbey, which was all unlighted. No org played, no anthem ſung ; only two of t ſinging boys preceeding the corpſe, who ſu an ode of Horace, with each a ſmall can in their hand. When the funeral was ov Mr. Charles Dryden ſent a challenge to lo Jefferys, who refuſing to anſwer it, he ſe ſeveral others, and went often himſelf ; b could neither get a letter delivered, nor a mittance to ſpeak to him, that finding l lordſhip refuſed to anſwer him like a gent man, he reſolved to watch an opportuni and brave him to fight, though with all t rules of honour ; which his lordſhip hearin quitted the town, and Mr. Charles never h an opportunity to meet him, though ſought it to his death, with the utmoſt a plication.

Mr. Dryden had no monument erected him for ſeveral years ; to which Mr. Po alludes in his epitaph intended for Mr. Ro in this line.

" *Beneath a rude and nameleſs ſtone he lies.*

In a note upon which we are inform that the tomb of Mr. Dryden was erec upon this hint, by Sheffield duke of Buckin ham, to which was originally intended t epitaph.

" *This Sheffield raiſed.*"—*The ſacred duſt belo Was Dryden once ; the reſt who does not know*

Which was ſince changed into the pl inſcription now upon it, viz.

J. DRYDEN,
Natus Aug. 9, 1631.
Mortus Maii 1, 1701.
Johannes Sheffield, dux Buckinghamienſis fe

Mr. Dryden's character has been very ferently drawn by different hands, ſome which have exalted it to the higheſt degre commendation, and others debaſed it to ſevereſt cenſure. The latter, however, muſt charge to that ſtrong ſpirit of p which prevailed during great part of D den's time, and ought therefore to taken with great allowances. Were we deed to form a judgment of the author f ſome of his dramatic writings, we ſho perhaps be apt to conclude him a man of moſt licentious morals, many of his co dies containing a great ſhare of looſen even extending to obſcenity ; but if we c ſider that, as the poet tells us,

Those who live to please, must please to live." We then look back to the ſcandalous licence of the age he lived in, the indigence which ſometimes he underwent, and the neceſſity he conſequently lay under of complying with the public taſte however depraved, we ſhall eaſily not refuſe our pardon to the compelled writer, nor our credit to thoſe of his cotemporaries, who were intimately acquainted with him, and who have aſſured us there was nothing remarkably vicious in his perſonal character.

From ſome parts of his hiſtory he appears unſteady, and to have too readily temporized with the ſeveral revolutions in church and ſtate. This however might in ſome meaſure have been owing to that natural timidity and diffidence in his diſpoſition, which almoſt all the writers ſeem to agree in his poſſeſſing. Congreve, whoſe authority cannot be ſuſpected, has given us ſuch an account of him, as makes him appear no leſs amiable in his private character as a man, than he was illuſtrious in his public one as a poet. In the former light, according to that gentleman, he was humane, compaſſionate, forgiving, and ſincerely friendly. Of an extenſive reading, a tenacious memory, and a ready communication. Gentle in the correction of the writings of others, and patient under the reprehenſion of his own deficiencies. Eaſy of acceſs himſelf, but ſlow and diffident in his advances to others; and of all men the moſt modeſt and the moſt eaſy to be diſcountenanced in his approaches, either to his ſuperiors or his equals. As to his writings, he is perhaps the happieſt in the harmony of his numbers of any poet who ever lived either before or ſince his time, not even Mr. Pope himſelf excepted. His imagination is ever warm, his images noble, his deſcriptions beautiful, and his ſentiments juſt and becoming. In his proſe he is poetical without bombaſt, conciſe without pedantry, and clear without prolixity.

I ſhall, however, cloſe my account of this celebrated author with the words of Mr. Congreve, who has borne the following ſtrong teſtimonial to his poetical merit.

"I may venture (ſays that gentleman) to ſay in general terms, that no man has written in our language, ſo much, and in ſo various manners ſo well. Another thing, I may ſay, was very peculiar to him, which is, that his parts did not decline with his years, but that he was an improved writer to the laſt, even to near ſeventy years of age; improving even in fire and imagination as well as in judgment; witneſs his ode on St. Cæcilia's-Day, and his fables, his lateſt performance. He was equally excellent in verſe and proſe. His proſe had all the clearneſs imaginable, without deviating to the language or diction of poetry. In his poems, his diction is, whenever his ſubject requires it, ſo ſublime, and ſo truly poetical, that its eſſence, like that of pure gold, cannot be deſtroyed —Take his verſes, and diveſt them of their rhimes, diſjoint them of their numbers, tranſpoſe their expreſſions, make what arangement or diſpoſition you pleaſe in his words; yet ſhall there eternally be poetry, and ſome thing which will be found incapable of being reduced to abſolute proſe.—What he has done in any one ſpecies or diſtinct kind of writing, would have been ſufficient to have acquired him a very great name.—If he had written nothing but his prefaces, or nothing but his ſongs and his prologues, each of them would have entitled him to the preference and diſtinction of excelling in its kind.

DRY'LY, Adv. without moiſture. Figuratively, in a cold, or indifferent manner, with great reſerve.

DRY'NESS, S. want of moiſture, rain, or juice.

DRY'-NURSE, S. one that brings up a child without ſucking. Sometimes uſed contemptuouſly of a perſon who takes care of another.

To DRY'-NURSE, V. A. to bring up an infant without the breaſt.

To DU'B, V. A [*dubban ꝛo ridare*, Sax.] to create a man a knight. To confer any title, honour, or dignity.

DUBLIN, the capital town or city of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, and province of Leinſter. It is a rich, handſome, and populous place, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a parliament, and an univerſity; and is the ſame for Ireland, as London is for England; and the buildings are daily increaſing in the ſame manner; and the courts of juſtice are held much alike, it being the reſidence of the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant. The compaſs of the walls is not great; but it has four large ſuburbs, the principal of which is Oxmanton or Oxmanby, to the N. of the river Liffey, and it is joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houſes in 1753, was 12,857. The cathedral church called St. Patrick's, lies in the S. ſuburb, and is very ancient and handſome; beſides which there are about twelve more. The college, or univerſity, is in the E. ſuburb, and was founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1591, and contains about 600 ſtudents. It is ſeated in view of the ſea on one ſide, and a fine country on the other, and would have had a commodious and ſecure harbour, if the mouth had not been ſo choaked up, that veſſels of burthen cannot come to the town. It is ſeated on the river Liffey, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 53. 14.

DUBIO'SITY, S. a thing which is doubtfull. "Men often ſwallow falſities for truths, *dubioſities* for certainties." *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS, Adj. [*dubius*, Lat.] not fully proved,

proved, or that which has equal probability on ether ſide.

DU'BIOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to admit of different ſenſes.

DU'BIOUSNESS, S. uncertainty. Want of ſufficient proof.

DU'BITABLE, Adj that which may be queſtioned or doubted.

DUBITA'TION, S. [*dubitatio*, Lat.] the act of doubting.

DU'CAL, Adj. [from *duke*] belonging or relating to a duke.

DUC'AT, S. a foreign coin, current on the Continent, when of ſilver valued at four ſhillings and ſix pence, and when of gold at nine ſhillings and ſix pence.

DU'CK, S. [*ducken*, to dip] a water fowl, both wild and tame; as they grope for their food, with their bills out of ſight, the wiſe contrivance of the ſupreme artificer cannot be too much admired, who has furniſhed their bills with nerves, which come from their eyes, whereby they are enabled to reject what is unfit for food, even though it ſhould be ſo hid in mud, as not be diſcernable to their eyes. Figuratively, uſed as a word of great fondneſs and endearment. "My dainty *duck*." *Shak.* But this ſenſe may, perhaps, be a corruption of *duke*. A ſudden bending down of the head. A ſtone thrown ſo obliquely on the water, as to rebound ſeveral times

To DU'CK, V. N. to dive under water. To bow low.

DUC'KING-STOOL, S. a chair in which women are plunged under water for ſcolding.

DU'CKLING, S. a young duck.

DU'CT, S. [*ductus*, Lat.] guidance or direction. In Anatomy, any canal or tube, in an animal body, through which the humours are conveyed.

DU'CTILE, S. [*ductilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be bent, or drawn out in length. Complying, or yielding, applied to the mind.

DU'CTILENESS, S. the quality of being bent or drawn out in length.

DUCTI'LITY, S. a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being preſſed, beaten, or drawn out to a great length without breaking. Tractableneſs, compliance.

DUD'GEON, S [*dolch*, Belg. *dagen*, *dægen*, Tout.] a ſmall dagger. Quarrel, ill-will, malice or commotion.

DUE, that which a perſon has a right to demand. That which a perſon ought to pay, or which a thing might lay claim to. "A *due* ſenſe of the vanity of earthly expectations." *Atterb.* Applied to time, punctual, exact to a period appointed.

DU'E, Adv. among ſailors, directly, exactly, without turning aſide. "*Due* Eaſt, *Due* Weſt."

DU'E, S. that which belongs to, or may be claimed by a perſon. Right. Juſt [illegible] In the plural, cuſtom, tribute, taxes.

DU'EL, S. [*duellum*, Lat.] a combat between two perſons.

To DU'EL, V. N. to fight in ſingle combat.

DU'ELLER, S. one who engages another in a duel or ſingle combat.

DU'ELIST, S. one who engages another in a duel or ſingle combat.

DUE'NNA, S. [Span.] an old woman kept as a domeſtic in Spain, to take care of the conduct of a young lady.

DU'G, [*doyke*, Palm. *doglity*, Boh.] a pap nipple or teat, generally applied to that a beaſt.

DU'G, the Preter of *dig*.

DU'KE, S. [*duc*, Fr. *duca*, Ital. *dux*. Lat in ſome foreign countries a ſovereign prince Among us it is the next title of honour below the prince. At firſt it was a name of office, not of honour, and given to thoſe who were appointed to guard the frontiers. In England none enjoyed this title till Edward III. created Edward his ſon duke of Cornwall. From that time many others have been created, whoſe titles are hereditary, and conferred by patent; their eldeſt ſons are by courteſy of England, ſtiled marquiſes, and their youngeſt, *lords*, with the addition of their chriſtian names.

DU'KEDOM, S. the dominion of a duke.

DU'LCET, Adj [*dulcis*, Lat.] ſweet to the taſte. Harmonious and agreeable to the ear.

DULCIFICA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of rendering any thing, which is acid, ſweet, by mixing it with ſugar.

To DU'LCIFY, V. A. [*dulcifier*, Fr.] to ſweeten, to free from ſalts, ſourneſs, or acrimony.

DU'LCIMER, S. [*dulcimello*, Ital.] a muſical inſtrument, ſtrung with wires, played on with iron or braſs pins.

To DU'LCORATE, V. A. [*dulcis*, Lat. ſweet] to ſweeten. To make leſs ſour, or acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, S. the act of ſweetening.

DU'LL, S. [*dwl*, Brit. *dole*, Sax.] ſlow of apprehenſion. Blunt, applied to the edge of any inſtrument. Slow, applied to motion. Groſs, dry, exhauſting the ſpirits, or giving the mind no pleaſure in the compoſition, applied to works of learning. "Dictionary writing is *dull* work." Not bright, or wanting vigour. "The looking glaſs is *dull*." "The fire is *dull*." Drowſy, ſleepy.

To DU'LL, V. A. to blunt the edge of a thing. To ſully brightneſs. To make a perſon ſad or melancholy. To damp vigour.

DU'LLY, Adv. ſtupidly, fooliſhly. In a ſlow, ſluggiſh manner.

DU'LNESS, S. weakneſs of underſtanding; ſlow-

downeſs of apprehenſion; drowſineſs, ſluggiſhneſs. Dimneſs or want of luſtre, bluntneſs, or want of edge.

DU'LY, Adv. properly, fitly, regularly, punctually. "*Duly* ſent his family and wife." *Pope.*

DU'MB, Adj. unable to ſpeak. Deprived of ſpeech. Refuſing to ſpeak.

DU'MBLY, Adv. mutely; ſilently.

DU'MBNESS, S. incapacity of ſpeaking. Silence.

To DU'MFOUND, V. A. to confuſe or confound a perſon ſo as to render him unable to ſpeak.

DU'MP, S. [*dum*, Belg.] ſullen and ſilent ſorrow; melancholy. A piece of leaden coin or medal, with which children amuſe themſelves.

DU'MPISH, Adj. ſad; ſilently; ſorrowful; melancholy.

DU'MPLING, S. a kind of ſmall and coarſe pudding boiled without bag or caſe.

DU'N, Adj. [Sax. of *dun*, Brit.] a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black; gloomy.

To DU'N, V. A. [*dunan*, Sax. *dunar*, Iſl.] to demand a debt with vehemence.

DU'N, S. one who demands a debt with clamour, and importunity.

DU'NCE, S. [*dom*, Belg.] one who has no capacity for receiving inſtruction.

DU'NG, S. [*dineg*, Sax. *dung*, Teut.] the excrement of animals uſed in manure.

To DU'NG, V. A. to manure, improve, or fatten with dung.

DU'NGEON, S. [Fr.] a cloſe priſon, generally applied to a dark or ſubterraneous one.

DU'NG-HILL, S. a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean abode. A ſituation of meanneſs. A cock of ſpurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting, oppoſed to a game cock.

DU'NGHILL, Adj. ſprung from the *dunghill*; mean; baſe; or worthleſs.

DU'NGY, Adj. abounding in dung.

DU'NNER, S. a perſon employed in collecting debts.

DU'NSTABLE, S. a town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, and four fairs, on Aſh-Wedneſday, May 22, Auguſt 12, and November 12. for cattle. It is ſeated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground, where no ſprings are to be found, but there is a large pond in the middle of the town, which ſerves the inhabitants for common uſes. It has 4 ſtreets, which regard the four corners of the world, and is full of good inns, ſtanding on the road from London to Cheſter. The church is the remainder of a priory, and oppoſite to it is a farm houſe, which was once a royal palace. It is 17 miles S. of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 50.

DUODE'CIMO, S. [*duodecim*, Lat. twelve] a thing divided into twelve parts. A book is ſaid to be in *duodecimo*, when twelve of its leaves make a ſheet of paper.

DU'PE, S. one who is impoſed on, on account of his credulity.

To DU'PE, V. A. to cheat a perſon of too great credulity.

DU'PLE, Adj. [*duplus*, Lat.] double.

To DU'PLICATE, V. A. [*duplicatus*, Lat.] to double; to increaſe by the repetition of the ſame number. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE, Adj. in Arithmetic, the ratio or proportion of ſquares.

DU'PLICATE, S. the exact copy or counter part of a letter, book, or deed. A thing of the ſame kind as another.

DUPLICATION, S. the act of doubling; the act of folding together.

DUPLI'CITY, S. [*duplices*, Lat.] doubleneſs; the diviſion of things or ideas into pairs. Deceit, or double-dealing.

DURABI'LITY, S. [*durabilis*, Lat.] the power of bearing the injuries of time and weather without being deſtroyed. The property of laſting a long while.

DU'RABLE, Adj. [*durabilis*, Lat.] not eaſily deſtroyed. Laſting, permament.

DU'RABLENESS, S the property of continuing in the ſame ſtate, and reſiſting the injuries of time without alteration.

DU'RABLY, Adv. in a laſting manner.

DU'RANCE, S. [*dureſſe*, low Fr.] the ſtate of a perſon confined. Confinement; impriſonment; duration. "Of how ſhort *durance* was this new made ſtate." *Dryd.*

DURA'TION, S. [*duratio*, Lat.] diſtance or length, applied to time; the idea of which is acquired from conſidering the fleeting and perpetual parts of ſucceſſion. Power of continuing long without change.

To DURE, V. N. [*duro*, Lat.] to laſt; to continue ſome time unaltered. "Moſt pleaſing whilſt they *dure*." *Raleigh.*

DU'RELESS, Adj. without continuance. Short, tranſitory.

DU'RESSE, S. impriſonment; confinement.

DURHAM, S. the capital town or city, of the biſhoprick of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March, 3, which continues three days; the firſt day for horned cattle, the ſecond for ſheep and hogs, and the third for horſes; thoſe on Whit-Tueſday and September 15 are for the ſame. It is a biſhop's ſee, and pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſeated on an eaſy aſcent, and almoſt ſurrounded by the river Weare, over which there are two large ſtone-bridges. It is ſurrounded by a wall, and has a caſtle, now made uſe of for the biſhop's palace, ſeated on the higheſt part of the hill. It is a handſome and compact place, containing 6 pariſh-churches, beſides its cathedral, but the ſuburbs are ſtraggling. It is well inhabited,

bited, and ſupplied with commodities of all ſorts, and is beautified with handſome buildings, both public and private, of which the moſt remarkable is the cathedral, which is ſomewhat like Weſtminſter-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houſes of the dean and prebends. It ſends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of Newcaſtle, 51. N. of York, and 262 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 54. 50.

DURHAM, S. a county in England, commonly called the biſhoprick of Durham, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the river Teeſe, which divides it from Yorkſhire, on the W. by Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,080 houſes, 96,980 inhabitants, 113 pariſhes, and 9 market-towns. The air is good but cold upon the hills that lie on the N. and W. ſides, which are very thinly inhabited, they being generally barren. The eaſtern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teeſe, the Weare, the Tame, and the Tyne. It ſends but two members to parliament, beſides thoſe for Durham.

DU'RING, Part. for the time any thing laſts or continues.

DU'RITY, S. [*dureté*, Fr. *durus*, Lat.] hardneſs, or quality of a body.

DU'RST, preter of DARE.

DU'SK, Adj. [*duſter*, Teut.] approaching to darkneſs. Blackiſh, or of a dark colour.

DU'SKISH, Adj. inclining to darkneſs; dark colured.

DU'SKISHLY, Adv. darkly; ſo as to afford but little light.

DU'SKY, Adj. tending to darkneſs. Tending to blackneſs, gloomy, ſad, melancholy.

DU'ST, S. [*duſt*,] earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles. Figuratively, the ſtate to which bodies are reduced after being long buried.

DU'STY, Adj. filled, clouded, or ſpread with *duſt*.

DU'TCHESS, S. [*ducheſſe*, Fr.] the lady of a *duke*.

DU'TCHY, S. a territory which gives title to a *duke*. *Dutchy-Court*, is that wherein all matters pertaining to the *dutchy* of Lancaſter are decided.

DU'TEOUS, Adj. obedient, obſequious, or complying.

DU'TIFUL, Adj. obedient; performing the offices due to parents, &c. Reſpectful; reverential.

DU'TIFULLY, Adv. in an obedient, reſpectful manner.

DU'TIFULNESS, S. obedience. Performance of the offices which flow from our relations as children or ſubjects. Reverence. Reſpect.

DU'TY, S. actions which flow from the relations we ſtand in to God or Man. That which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. Everything which is required to be done or forborne by religion or morality. That which a perſon's ſtation, rank, condition, or employment obliges him to perform. In Commerce, a tax or cuſtom.

DW'ARF, S. [*dweorg*, Sax.] a man below the common ſize. In Gardening, a low fruit tree. Any animal or plant ſhorter than thoſe of the ſame ſpecies. "A *dwarf elder*, A *dwarf pea*."

To DW'ARF, V. A. in Botany, to make little.

DW'ARFISH, Adj. below the natural or common ſize. Small, very ſhort.

DW'ARFISHNESS, S. ſhortneſs of ſtature. Extreme littleneſs, ſmallneſs.

To DW'ELL, V. N. [Preter, *dwelt*; *dwala*, old Teut.] to inhabit, or live in a place. Figuratively, to continue in a ſtate or condition. To fix the eyes immoveably upon an object. "Such was the face on which I *dwelt* with joy." *Pope*. To treat of copiouſly, or to continue long in handling or diſplaying any topic or ſubject.

DWE'LLER, S. one who reſides in a place. An inhabitant.

DWE'LLING, S. habitation, reſidence or abode.

To DWI'NDLE, V. N. [*dwinan*, Sax.] to decreaſe, conſume, or grow ſhorter or leſs by degrees.

DY'E, S. See DIE.

DY'ER, S. a perſon who gives a colour to ſtuffs. &c.

DY'ING, Part. [of *die*] expiring. Giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY, S. [δυναστια, Gr.] in Hiſtory, a ſucceſſion of kings. Government. Sovereignty.

DY'SCRASY, S. [δυσκρασια] an ill temperament or habit of body.

DYSE'NTRY, S. [*dyſenterie*, Fr.] in Medicine, a looſeneſs wherein very ill humours are diſcharged by ſtool, attended or accompanied with blood.

DYSPE'PSY, S. [δυσπεψια, Gr.] a bad or difficult digeſtion.

DY'SPHONY, S. [δυς, Gr. and φωνη, Gr.] a difficulty in ſpeaking or uttering.

DYSPNO'EA, S. [δυσπνοια, Gr.] a difficulty or hardneſs of breathing.

DY'SURY, S. [Gr. from δυς, and ουρον, Gr.] difficulty in diſcharging urine, or making water.

E.

The fifth letter, and ſecond vowel of the Engliſh alphabet. The form of the capital E certainly is borrowed by from the Romans, who had it from the eeks, and they from the Phenicians, who d the ſame character from the Hebrews. r ſmall *e* is the ſame as that of the Saxons, o ſeem to have formed it from their capi-, which is not angular, like the Roman, roundiſh, and with a ſtrait ſtroke pro-ing from the middle, as that of the Goths s likewiſe. It has two ſounds, long and rt. The long ſound is generally ſignified its being followed by an *e* final, as *ſcéne*; ſhort is like that in *pen*. It is the moſt quent vowel of any in the Engliſh lan-ge. Antiently almoſt every word ended h it, but even then it was not pronounced the end of a word, ſo as to form a diſtinct lable. The uſe of it at preſent is only to ngthen the ſound of the preceding vowel, in *met* the *e* is ſhort, but in *mete* it is long. hen a word ending in an *e* final is formed o an active particle, the *e* is dropped; thus en formed into an active particle, is writ-*have*, *having*, not *haveing*. Before an *a* is pronounced long, as in *meat*, which is nounced *mete*, the ſound of the *a* being pped, excepting in *great*, &c. where it ves to lengthen the ſound of the *a*, it being nounced *graat* or *grate*, though formerly ſeems to have been ſounded according to analogy obſerved in other nouns, where is followed by *a*, as is evident from its be-g antiently written *greet*. "Hit ſeemeth a at wonder." *Treviſa*." In Muſic, it de-tes the tones *e*, *mi*, *la*. In the calender it the fifth dominical letter. On the compaſs marks the Eaſt point; as E. S. E. *i. e.* Eaſt uth E.

EA'CH, Pron. [*elc*, *ælc*, Sax.] either of o. Every one of any number. The cor-ſpondent word is *other*. "Fright'ning ch *other*." *Addiſ.* Before other it denotes r, as in the quotation, which ſignifies ightening one another, or one of the two ightening the other.

EA'GER, Adj. [*eager*, Sax.] earneſt, ar-nt, vehement in deſire; longing. Impe-ous. Quick, buſy, eaſily put on action. arp or ſour, applied to the taſte. Keen or vere, applied to the ſenſation cauſed by cold. rittle, inflexible, or not malleable, uſed of etals by artificers. "Gold will ſometimes ſo *eager*." *Locke.*

EA'GERLY, Adv. with great ardour of ſire; impatiently, ſharply, quickly.

EA'GERNESS, S. warmth of deſire, im-tuoſity. An extreme impatience for the joyment of ſomething which appears highly ſirable.

EA'GLE, S. [*aigle*, Fr.] a bird of prey, which builds on the top of mountains, and is reckoned to be the king of the feathered race. It is uſed in heraldry, ſpread, to repreſent a prince of the Roman empire.

EA'GLE-SPEED, S. prodigious ſwiftneſs, like that of an eagle. "With *eagle-ſpeed* ſhe curs the ſky." *Pope.* Perhaps coined by the author quoted.

EA'GLET, S. a young eagle.

EA'LDERMAN, S. [*ealdormen*, Sax.] the name of a Saxon magiſtrate, the ſame as our alderman.

E'AR, S. [*eare*, Sax. *oor*, Belg.] the organ of hearing. The admirable conſtruction of this part to anſwer the ends for which it is deſigned, would require too much room to be properly diſplayed; but the writers in comparative anatomy, will afford abundant ſatisfaction on this ſubject. In Muſic, a kind of peculiar and internal taſte where we are able to judge of the harmony of ſounds. Uſed with *about*, it ſignifies the whole head or perſon. "The city beaten down about their *ears*." *Knolles.* Up to the ears, all over or entirely, "*Up* to the *ears* in love." *L'Eſtr.* To liſten to with attention, joined to *give*, or *lend*. In Botany, a long ſtring of flowers or ſeeds. "An *ear* of corn." Figuratively, a prominency from any larger body whereby it is held. *To fall together by the ears*, ſignifies to quarrel, or fight. *To ſet together by the ears*, to promote ſtrife.

To EA'R, V. A. [*erian*, Sax.] to ſhoot, or branch into ears.

EA'RED, Part. having ears, or handles. Having ears or ripe corn.

EA'RL, S. [*eorl*, Sax. *eorla*, Dan.] a title of the third rank among the nobility. William the Conqueror was the firſt that made their title hereditary; in the time of Henry I. they were created with an addition of the name of the place to their own chriſtian names. At firſt they were created only by the delivery of their charter; king John added the girding of a ſword, at his coronation; afterwards were added a cap with a golden coronet with rays, and a robe of ſtate.

EAR'L-MARSHAL, S. an officer who has the care and management of military ceremonies; this title is hereditary in the Duke of Norfolk.

EA'RLDOM, S. the juriſdiction of an Earl, or county or place from whence he receives his title.

EA'RLINESS, S. the being ſoon; or the priority of an action. *Earlineſs* in the morning, is the act of riſing ſoon, compared to the riſing of the ſun. *Earlineſs* of growth, is the act of growing up ſoon. *Earlineſs* of coming, is quickneſs.

EA'RLESS, Adj. without ears; not having ears. "*Earleſs* on high ſtood unabaſh'd Defoe." *Pope.*

EA'RLY,

EA'RLY, Adv. ſoon, betimes. In youth, or infancy.

To EA'RN, S. [*earnian*, Sax.] to gain as the reward of labour. To deſerve; to obtain.

EAR'NEST, S. [pronounced both *erneſt* and *arneſt*, of *eorneſt*, Sax.] ardent, warm, importunate, intent, fixed.

EAR'NEST, S. ſeriouſneſs. A ſerious affair. A reality. Pledge; hanſel. Something given by way of ſecurity and obligation. A token of ſomething future. Money given to bind a bargain.

EAR'NESTLY, Adv. warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; eagerly; importunately.

EAR'NESTNESS, S. eagerneſs, vehemence, warmth. A vigorous endeavour to accompliſh, or obtain a thing. Solemnity; ſeriouſneſs. Solicitude.

EA'R-RING, S. jewels ſet in a ring, and worn in the ear. A ring worn in the ear.

EA'R-SHOT, S. that diſtance within which any thing may be heard. "Stand you out of *ear-ſhot*." *Dryd.*

EA'RSH, a plowed field. "Fires oft are good on barren *earſhes* made." *May.*

EARTH', S. [*eorth*, Sax. *aerd*, Teut.] in Natural Philoſophy, one of the four peripatetic elements, a ſimple, dry, and cold ſubſtance, and an ingredient in the compoſition of all natural bodies. In Chymiſtry, the fourth of the chymical elements; ſuppoſed to be the baſis or ſubſtratum of all bodies. In Natural Hiſtory, a foſſil or terreſtrial matter, whereof our globe conſiſts, which is rather diſſoluble by fire, water, or air, is not tranſparent, and generally contains ſome degree of oil, or fatty ſubſtance. The terraqueous globe. This world. Figuratively, the inhabitants of the *earth*.

To EARTH', V. A. [*eardian*, Sax.] to conceal under ground. To cover with *earth*.

EARTH'-BORN, Adj. ſprung from the earth. Figuratively, meanly deſcended.

EARTH'EN, Adj. made, or conſiſting of earth, or clay.

EARTH'LING, S. an inhabitant of the earth, or one whoſe thoughts are ſeldom elevated above the earth. "To *earthlings*, the footſtool of God,—ſeemeth magnificent." *Drummond.*

EARTH'LY, Adj. belonging to the earth; this preſent ſtate of exiſtence, oppoſed to that in the heavenly manſions. Groſs. Corporeal.

EARTH'QUAKE, S. a tremor or ſhaking of the earth, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the exploſion of ſome ſubterraneous combuſtible matters.

EARTH'Y, Adj. conſiſting of, or inhabiting the earth. Groſs.

EA'R-WAX, S. the excrementitious or viſcous ſubſtance with which the ear is filled; deſigned by its viſcouſneſs to hinder inſects from entering, and by the bitterneſs and o[f]fenſiveneſs of its taſte, to drive them back again.

EA'RWIG, S. [from *ear* and *wiga*, Sax.] a ſheath-wing'd inſect, of a long body, having ſeveral legs, a fork at its tail, and of a dirty blackiſh colour, in gardens very prejudicial to fruit-trees and flowers.

EA'SE, S. [*aiſe*, Fr.] a freedom from care or diſturbance; freedom from pain; body Reſt, in order to recover from fatigue Freedom from obſtruction, impediment, o difficulty. An elegant negligence, or freedom, applied to literary matters.

To EA'SE, V. A. to free from pain. T releaſe from labour. To free from any thing which cauſes a diſagreeable ſenſation.

EA'SEMENT, S. exemption from any coſt or expence. Indulgence. In law, ſervice which one neighbour has of another by charter or preſcription, without profit as a way through his ground, a ſink, &c.

EA'SILY, Adv. without difficulty, labour or impediment.

EA'SINESS, S. a freedom from difficulty The quality of being ſoon perſuaded to thing. Compliance, without oppoſition Credulity, without ſuſpicion, or examination. Without the appearance of formality an elegant negligence, applied to works o learning. Freedom from diſturbance, pain.

EA'ST, S. [*eaſt*, *eoſt*, Sax.] the quarter from whence the ſun riſes when he enters the equinoctial points of *aries* or *libra*. The nations that are ſituated towards the point from whence the ſun riſes.

EA'STER, S. [*eaſtor*, Sax. *oſter*, Belg.] the time of the year when chriſtians celebrate the reſurrection of Chriſt from the grave.

EA'STERN, Adj. ſituated, or tending towards the *eaſt*.

EA'STWARD, Adv. [*eaſtweard*, Sax.] towards the *eaſt*, or that point of the compaſs where the ſun riſes.

EA'SY, Adj. [from *eaſe*, *wis*, Goth.] to be performed without fatigue or trouble. Free from diſturbance. Believing without enquiry or oppoſition. Credulous. Free from bodily pain, or any diſagreeable ſenſation. Ready, oppoſed to *reluctant*. Without any apparent labour, art, or formality.

To EA'T, V. A. [preter *ate*, or *eat*, participle *eat*, or *eaten*, from *etan*, or *itan*, Goth.] to conſume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode, or deſtroy, applied to ruſt, &c. To retract, or unſay a thing. "I'll not *eat* my words." Neuterly, to take food.

EA'TABLE, Adj. fit, or proper food.

EA'TER, S. one who chews and ſwallows any food. That which corrodes.

EA'VES, S. [*eſeſe*, Sax.] the edges of a roof hanging over a houſe.

To EA'VES-DROP, V. A. to catch what drops from the *eaves*. Figuratively, to liſten under the windows of a houſe to diſcover ſecrets.

EA'VES-

EA'VES-DROPPER, S. one who liſtens to diſcover the ſecrets of a family; a tale-bearer.

EB'B, S. [*ebbe*, Sax. *ebbe*, Dan.] the flowing retreat of water towards the ſea. A ſinking of water in a river by the turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay, decline, waſte.

To EB'B, V. N. to flow back towards the ſea. Figuratively, to decline; to decay; to waſte; to be in an exhauſted condition.

EBEN, EB'ON, EB'ONY, S. [*ebenum*, Lat.] in natural hiſtory, a kind of wood brought from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy.

EBO'N, EB'ONY, S. ſee EBEN.

EBO'N, Adj. made, or conſiſting of ebony. "Night in her *ebon* ear." *Young.*

EBRI'ETY, S. [*ebrietas*, Lat.] intoxication; drunkenneſs.

EBRI'OSITY, S. [*ebrioſitas*, Lat.] habitual drunkenneſs.

EBULLI'TION, S. [*ebullio*, Lat.] the act of boiling up with heat. Figuratively, an inteſtine motion of the particles of the body. The commotion, ſtruggle, fermentation occaſioned by the mingling together any alcalizate and acid liquor.

ECCE'NTRIC, ECCE'NTRICAL, Adj. [*excentricus*, Lat.] deviating from a center. Figuratively, not anſwering the deſign. "*Excentric* to the ends of his maſter." *Brown.* Irregular; not conſiſtent with any rule.

ECCE'NTRICITY, S. the departing from its center. Excurſion from an employment, or proper ſphere of action; an improper ſituation. "The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for ſo I account favourites abroad." *Wotton.*

ECCLESIA'STIC, ECCLESIA'STICAL, Adj. [*eccleſiaſticus*, Lat.] relating to the ſervice of the church, ſometimes oppoſed to civil.

ECCLESIA'STIC, S. one devoted to the ſervice of the church. A clergyman.

ECHINA'TE, ECHINA'TED, Part. [from *echinus*, Lat.] briſtled, or prickled like a hedge-hog.

ECC'HO, S. [ηχω, Gr.] a ſound reflected from a ſolid body, and returned or repeated to the ear. The place where the repetition of a ſound is produced.

To ECC'HO, V. N. to reſound, to be rebounded back.

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, S. [Fr.] the act of elucidating, clearing up, or explaining.

ECLA'T, [Fr.] ſplendor, luſtre, or glory.

ELE'GMA, S. [from εκ and λειχειν, Gr.] a medicine of the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, intended to heal or eaſe the lungs in coughs, &c.

ECLI'PSE, S. [εκλειψις, Gr. of εκλειπω] a darkening of one of the luminous bodies, by the interpoſition of ſome opake body. The ſun is eclipſed by the moon's intervening between the earth and the ſun. An eclipſe of the moon is when the atmoſphere of the earth, being between the ſun and moon, hinders the light of the ſun from being reflected by the moon; if the light of the ſun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a *total* eclipſe, if from a part only, it is a partial one. A ſtate of darkneſs, ignorance, or want of knowledge, applied to the mind or underſtanding.

To ECLI'PSE, V. A. to darken any luminary. To drown a leſſer by ſuperior light. To cloud; to obſcure. Figuratively, to diſgrace; to excell. "Her huſband was *eclipſed* in Ireland." *Clarend.*

ECLI'PTIC, S. [Gr.] in aſtronomy, a line on the ſurface of the ſphere of the world which the ſun deſcribes in its annual revolution. In geography, a great circle of the globe cutting the equator under an angle of 23 deg. 29 min. it is ſuppoſed to be divided in 12 parts, each of which are mark'd with one of the 12 ſigns, and contains the ſpace of a month.

EC'LOGUE, S. [from αιγος, Gr. a goat, λογος, a diſcourſe, becauſe ſuppoſed to be held by goat-herds, and applied to ſuch by Theocritus, the inventor of this ſpecies of poetry] a paſtoral poem, whoſe ſcenes are confined to rural life, and whoſe perſonages are chiefly ſhepherds.

ECO'NOMY, S. [οικος, Gr. a houſe, and νομος, Gr. it is generally written according to its derivation *oeconomy*; but as *oe* is no Engliſh diphthong, it is introduced in this place, eſpecially as there are great authorities to ſupport this ſpelling] the management or government of a family. Figuratviely, frugality in expence. The method uſed in governing or ruling. The diſpoſition or arrangement of the parts of any work. "This *economy* muſt be obſerved in the minuteſt parts of an Epic poem." *Dryd.*

ECONO'MIC, ECONO'MICAL, Adj. belonging to the regulation or management of a family. Frugal.

EC'STACY, S. [εκſασις, Gr.] any ſudden paſſion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time abſorbed. Exceſſive joy or rapture.

ECSTA'SIED, Adj. enraptured; elevated or abſorbed by ſome violent paſſion or emotion of the mind.

EXTA'TIC, EXTA'TICAL, Adj. enraptured, or elevated to an extacy. In the higheſt degree of joy.

EC'TYPE, S. [εκτυπος, Gr.] a copy or reſemblance. "The complex ideas of ſubſtances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones." *Locke.*

E'CURIE, S. [Fr. from *equus*, Lat.] a covered place for horſes.

ED'DY, S. [from *ed*, Sax. and *ea*, Sax.] water

water which is beat and returns back. Figuratively, a whirlpool, a circular motion, a whirlwind. *Eddy* water, among mariners, implies dead water.

ED'DY, Adj. whirling; moving circularly. " " Chaff with *eddy* winds is whirled round." *Dryd.*

EDEMATO'SE, S. [οἰδημα, Gr.] ſwelling; full of humours.

ED'GE, [*ecge*, Sax. *axn*, Gr.] the ſharp, or thin ſide of any cutting inſtrument. The extremity, border, or outſide of a thing. Joined to *give*, ſharpneſs; a proper diſpoſition for action, applied to the mind. *To ſet teeth on edge*, is to cauſe a tingling pain in teeth.

To E'DGE, V. A. to ſharpen an inſtrument. To border. To exaſperate. To excite. To put in ſuch a poſition as to make way. To go cloſe upon a wind, and ſail ſlow.

ED'GED, Part. ſharp.

ED'GING, S. ſomething added to the extremities by way of ornament. A narrow lace.

ED'GELESS, Adj. without an edge; not fit to cut with; blunt.

ED'GEWISE, Adv. paſſing with the edge in a particular direction.

ED'IBLE, Adj. [*edo*, Lat.] fit, or proper to be eaten; fit for food.

E'DICT, S. [*edictum*, Lat.] a law, or proclamation.

EDIFICA'TION, S. [*ædas*, Lat. and *facio*] improvement; advancement in religion, the original word ſignifies the building a ſtructure, and is beautifully applied to the improvements made in knowledge or religion, which begin low like the foundation of a houſe, and increaſe upwards, till we are carried nearer to the exalted beings in heaven.

ED'IFICE, S. [*ædificium*, Lat.] a building, or houſe, generally applied to ſome pompous building.

ED'IFIER, S. one who improves or inſtructs another.

To ED'IFY, V. A. [*edifico*, Lat.] to build. To improve. To inſtruct, or teach.

ED'ILE, S. [*ædilis*, Lat.] the title of an officer among the Romans, who reſembled the city marſhal in London, or a ſurveyor; he had the charge of taking care of all public edifices, and to ſee that no damage ſhould be occaſioned from want of repairing private ones; like our queſtman, he had the inſpection of weights and meaſures; like our juſtice of the peace, had the power of prohibiting unlawful games, and was judge in all caſes relating to the ſelling or exchanging of eſtates.

EDINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland, where, for ſome ages before the union, the kings of Scotland had their uſual reſidence at Holy rood-houſe. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet, with lanes, or wynds running from it, which riſes gradually from Holy rood-houſe to the Canongate-head, which is a ſuburb, and from thence to the caſtle which is the higheſt part of the city. The principal ſtreet, beſides this, is called the Cowgate, and is on the S. ſide of the other; from this ſeveral lanes run up the hill, towards the univerſity and Herriot's hoſpital. From the caſtle to the palace is uſually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth it is not where above half a mile. The houſes are built of ſtone, and are, in the high-ſtreet, 6 or 7 ſtories high, each ſtorey being a diſtinct houſe; and near the parliament-cloſe they are 14 ſtories high, or upwards, but though they are built on the ſide of a hill, and on the other ſide they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. ſide, and every where elſe is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall. The caſtle is very ſtrong, both by art and nature, and was kept by the king's forces in the late rebellion, though the city itſelf was taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is ſeated in the moſt plentiful part of this kingdom, and water conveyed to it by leaden pipes, from excellent ſprings. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-houſe, with a large court called the Parliament-cloſe, in the middle of which is the ſtatue of king Charles II. On the W. ſide of it is the council-houſe, and on the S. the ſeſſions-houſe, where the ſupreme courts of judicature are held. The high church, which was the cathedral, is now divided into four, which, with the reſt, and the chapel in the caſtle, makes twelve in all. Herriot's hoſpital is a ſtately ſtructure, deſigned for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. ſide, which has large precincts, encloſed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the publick ſchools are large and commodious, and here are houſes for the profeſſors to live in. It was built by king James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Grey-friar's church-yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The caſtle is ſeated at the W. end, and is inacceſſible except on the ſide next the city. The palace called Holy-rood-houſe, was formerly an abbey, and is a handſome, convenient ſtructure. This city is governed by a Lord Provoſt, four bailiffs, and a common-council. It is not ſo flouriſhing as it was before the union, becauſe the great men are uſually in London. It was the ſee of a biſhop before epiſcopacy was aboliſhed in 1688. It is 42 miles S. of Leith, 54 W. N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, 393 N. N. W. of London, 76 N. of Carliſle, and 201 N. N. W. of York; but if, as Norwood ſays, it is 200 miles from London to York, then Edinburgh will be 400 from London. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the city, and another

nother for the ſhire. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 55. 57.

EDI'TION, S. [*editio*, Lat.] the impreſſion of a book.

ED'ITOR, S. one who prepares a manuſcript for the preſs, and corrects the errors of the proof-ſheets.

To ED'UCATE, V. A. [*educatum*, ſupine of *educo*, Lat.] to give inſtruction to a perſon during his minority, to improve his underſtanding, and regulate his morals.

EDUCA'TION, S. the care taken of a young perſon to adorn his mind with learning and virtue.

To EDU'CE, V. A. [*educo*, Lat.] to bring out; to extract; to bring to light.

To EDUL'CORATE, V. A. [from *dulcis*, Lat.] to ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, S. the ſweetening a thing. In chemiſtry, the act of freſhening or cleanſing a thing from its ſalts.

To EE'K, V. A. [*eacan*, *ecan*, *ican*, Sax.] to make bigger by the addition of ſomething elſe. To ſupply any deficiency, uſually including the idea of bungling, or botching.

EE'L, S. [*el*, Sax. *aal*, Dan.] in natural hiſtory, a fiſh of the ſerpentine kind, which is found lurking in mud.

E'EN, Adv. contracted from *even*, uſed in familiar diſcourſe and poetry.

E'FF, S. ſee EFT.

To EFFA'CE, V. A. [*effacer*, Fr.] to deſtroy any painting. To blot out. To deſtroy, or eraze all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFE'CT, S. [*effectus*, Lat.] a conſequence. Reality, uſed with *in*. Advantage, avail, profit, or ſervice. "Chriſt is become of no *effect*." *Gal.* v. 4. Purport, intention, or meaning. "They ſpake to her to that *effect*." 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 27. In the plural, goods, furniture.

To EFFE'CT, V. A. [*effectum*, Lat.] to bring to paſs. To produce as a cauſe. To complete.

EFFE'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be produced, done, or completed.

EFFE'CTIVE, Adj. able to produce an effect. Active, proper for action. "The army conſiſted of ten thouſand *effective* men."

EFFEC'TIVELY, Adv. powerfully; really; entirely; completely.

EFFE'CTLESS, Adj. without effect; without producing any effect; ineffectual.

EFFE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who cauſes, or produces any effect. "Pay worſhip to that infinite Being, who was the *effector* of it." *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL, Adj. [*effectuel*, Fr.] producing the end or deſign for which it is propoſed, or intended.

EFFE'CTUALLY, Adv. ſo as to produce the end for which it is applied, or intended.

To EFFE'CTUATE, V. A. [*effectuer*, Fr.] to bring to paſs; to complete; to accompliſh.

EFFE'MINACY, S. [from *effeminate*] the acting, or affecting too much delicacy, like a woman; ſoftneſs, or want of thoſe qualities which diſtinguiſh and become a man. Figuratively, wantonneſs; laſciviouſneſs.

EFFE'MINATE, Adj. [*effeminatus*, Lat.] void of the qualities which adorn the male ſex; acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous, or luxurious; at preſent uſed as a word of reproach, but formerly in a good ſenſe, alluding to the attractive ſoftneſs which adorns the fair ſex. "Gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorſe." *Shak.*

To EFFE'MINATE, V. A. [*effemino*, Lat.] to make womaniſh, or deprive of the hardineſs and other qualities which diſtinguiſh and adorn the male ſex.

EFFEMINA'TION, S. the quality or cauſe of rendering a perſon womaniſh, or depriving him of hardineſs, ſtrength, courage, and thoſe qualities which diſtinguiſh and adorn the male ſex.

To EFFERVE'SCE, V. N. [*efferveſco*, Lat.] to grow warm, or produce by fermentation.

EFFERVE'SCENCE, S. [*efferveſco*, Lat.] a light ebullition of the particles of a liquor, cauſed by the firſt action of heat.

EFFICA'CIOUS, Adj. [*efficacis*, Lat.] producing the effect or end intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to produce the effect intended.

EF'FICACY, S. power of producing the end or effect intended, or propoſed.

EFFI'CIENCE, EFFI'CIENCY, S. [*efficiens*, Lat.] the act of producing effects or changes. Agency.

EFFI'CIENT, S. [*efficiens*, Lat.] a cauſe; one that makes or cauſes things to be what they are.

EFFI'CIENT, Adj. [*efficiens*, Lat.] having the power to produce; productive.

EF'FIGY, S. [*effigies*, Lat.] the reſemblance of any thing drawn, painted, or carved; an idea.

EFFLORSES'CENT, Adj. [*efflureſcentis*, Lat.] ſhooting out in the ſhape of flowers. In Medicine, appearing in pimples on the ſkin.

EFFLU'VIA, EFFLU'VIUM, S. [Lat.] the ſmall particles continually emitted by a body, which, though they do not ſenſibly decreaſe the body from whence they proceed, have a perceptible effect on the ſenſes. Smell, odour, ſtink.

EF'FLUX, S. [*effluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing out. Effuſion; ſpreading; an emanation.

To EF'FLUX, V. A. [*effluxus*, Lat.] to flow from; to move in ſucceſſion. "Some

odd centuries of years are *effluxed* ſince the creation." *Boyle.*

EFFLU'XION, S. [*effluxum*, Lat.] that which flows out. The act of flowing out.

To EFFO'RCE, V. A. [*efforcer*, Lat.] to break through, or make a paſſage by violence. Not in uſe.

To EFFO'RM, [*efformo*, Lat.] to make, or mould in any ſhape. To faſhion. "*Efforming* us after thy own image." *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION, S. the act of producing, or giving form to. "The production and *efformation* of the univerſe." *Ray.*

EF'FORT, S. [Fr.] a ſtruggle; a laborious or vehement exertion.

EFFRA'IABLE, Adj. [*effroiable*, Fr.] able to procure, or cauſing terror; dreadful. "A proportionable efficient of their *effraiable* nature." *Hervey*

EFFRO'NTERY, S. [*effronterie*, Fr.] an immodeſt and undaunted boldneſs, including the idea of impudence.

EFFU'LGENCE, S. [*effulgens*, Lat.] brightneſs, ſplendor, or a glorious degree of light.

EFFU'LGENT, Adj. [*effulgens*, Lat.] ſhining with a ſuperlative degree of light.

To EFFU'SE, V. A. [*effuſus*, Lat.] to pour out; to ſpill; to ſhed.

EFFU'SION, S. [*effuſio*, Lat.] the act of pouring out. Shedding. The act of pronouncing fluently. Profuſion. Figuratively, the thing poured out. "Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I ſhall be clean; waſh me with that precious *effuſion*, and I ſhall be whiter than ſnow." *K. Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE, Adj. pouring out; ſpilling.

EF'T, S. [ſee EFF, *efete*, Sax.] a ſmall kind of animal reſembling the lizard or crocodile, found in watery places.

EG'G, S. [*æg*, Sax. *eg*, Dan.] a part formed in the females of certain animals, which, under a ſpherical ſhell, includes the young of the ſame ſpecies. The ſhell and the ſkin keep the yolk and two whites together; the chicken is formed out of, and nouriſhed by the white alone, till it be grown large. The yolk ſerves for its nouriſhment afterwards, and when it is hatched remains, and is received in its belly, and being reſerved as in a ſtore-houſe, is by the appendicula or ductus internalis, conveyed into the guts, and ſerves the creature inſtead of milk, till able to peck, which is not at its firſt excluſion. At each end of the egg is a treadle, or quantity of included air, which makes the yolk buoy up, and by that means keeps the ſame part of it uppermoſt, let the poſition of the egg be what it will. On the ſurface, Derham ſuppoſes that the cicatricula, or ſperm lies, and muſt give us no diſadvantageous idea of the wiſdom of Providence in this piece of mechaniſm. It may be aſked likewiſe, if this does not appear from the ſhape of the egg, which is the beſt calculated for defending the animalcule within it from external injuries; from its poſition in the egg, with its head oppoſite to that end, which is moſt eaſily forced; from the poroſity of the ſhell, which may render the conveyance of air to the little priſoner not difficult, or not at all improbable for the purpoſe of breathing? But we muſt deſiſt, leſt we ſhould be too prolix for the nature of our plan. Figuratively, the ſpawn, ſperm, or ſeed of any animal.

To EG'G, V. A. [*eggian*, Sax. *eggia*, Run.] to incite. To inſtigate. To ſtir up.

E'GOTISM, S. [*egotiſme*, Fr. from *ego*, Lat. I] a fault committed by too frequent and oſtentatious an uſe of the pronoun I. Too frequent mention of a perſon's ſelf. "The moſt violent *egotiſm* I have met with." *Spect.* No. 562.

E'GOTIST, S. [*egotiſte*, Fr. from *ego*, Lat. I.] a perſon who mentions himſelf too frequently and oſtentatiouſly.

To E'GOTIZE, V. A. to mention one's ſelf too frequently.

EGRE'GIOUS, Adj. [*egregius*, Lat.] ſomewhat above the ordinary run. Remarkable; extraordinary, uſed either in a good or a bad ſenſe.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, Adv. better or worſe than ordinary. Uncommonly, prodigiouſly, extremely.

E'GRESS, S. [*egreſſus*, Lat.] paſſage, or liberty to go out of a place. Departure.

EGRE'SSION, S. [*egreſſio*, Lat.] the act of coming out. Departure.

EGRE'TTE, S. [Fr.] an ornament worn by ladies on the forehead, or front part of their hair.

EG'YPT, a celebrated and conſiderable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broadeſt. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean ſea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the kingdom and deſert of Barca. The broadeſt part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, till it approaches Nubia, where it is incloſed between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, not above half a day's journey over. Theſe mountains run on each ſide of the Nile very far to the N. inſomuch that, on the ſide of the deſert, they are continued to the Mediterranean ſea, but, on the E. ſide, they do not reach as far as Cairo. Theſe mountains, from the cataracts of the Nile to Saidi, are not above 12 or 15 miles diſtant from the banks of that river, but there they begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are refreſhed by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids of Cairo. Hence it appears, that this kingdom,

so famous in history for its power, and the number of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the description the ancients have given of it. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and as far as Cairo; the Middle runs no farther S. than Beneſouf; and the Upper, called formerly Thebaid, aſcends as far as Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it is tawney, and, the farther S. the more dark, inſomuch, that thoſe on the confines of Nubia are almoſt black. They are moſt of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer ſort do nothing all day but drink coffee, ſmoke tobacco, and ſleep; beſides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculouſly vain. Egypt lies between 47 and 53 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the ſummer is moſt incommodious on account of the exceſſive heats, which bring on various diſtempers; but then the winter, autumn, and ſpring, are bleſt with ſo good an air, that Egypt, during thoſe ſeaſons, is a delightful country. It rains very ſeldom in Egypt, but that want is happily ſupplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known to almoſt every one. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud, and then they only harrow their corn into it, without further trouble, and in the following March they have uſually a plentiful harveſt. Their rice-fields are ſupplied with water from their canals and reſervoirs, becauſe rice never thrives unleſs in watery grounds. There is no place in the world better furniſhed with corn, fleſh, fiſh, ſugar, fruits, and all ſorts of garden-ſtuff; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, caſſia, and plantains, in great plenty. The ſands are ſo ſubtile here, that they inſinuate themſelves into the cloſets, cheſts, and cabinets, which, together with the hot winds, are probably the cauſe of ſore eyes being ſo very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largeſt of them takes up 10 acres of ground, and is, as well as the reſt, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly built of large ſquare ſtones, of unequal ſizes, and the height of it is about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this reſpect. The caverns, out of which they get the embalmed dead bodies, is another curioſity much taken notice of; they are found in coffins ſet upright in the nitches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years, at leaſt. Many of theſe have been brought into England, and were formerly of great uſe in medicine; but they are now generally neglected. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of, but are now to be ſeen in many other places, inſomuch that there is ſcarce a ſailor but what can deſcribe them. Likewiſe, the ſea and river horſes were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the ſouthern parts of Africa. The principal city is Cairo.

To EJA'CULATE, V. A. [*ejaculatus*, Lat.] to dart or ſhoot out; to breathe a ſhort occaſional prayer.

EJACULA'TION, S. the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occaſional, ſudden, extemporary prayer.

EJA'CULATORY, Adj. ſuddenly darted out, expreſſed in unconnected ſentences.

To EJE'CT, V. A. [*ejectum*, Lat.] to throw, caſt, or dart out. Figuratively, to expel. To drive away with hatred. To exclude, fling away, or reject.

EJE'CTION, S. [*ejectio*, Lat.] the act of expelling, turning out, or driving from a place or poſſeſſion.

EJE'CTMENT, S. in Law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, who owes arrears of rent, and has not ſufficient on the premiſſes to make a diſtreſs, is commanded and obliged to depart.

EI'GHT, Adj. [*eahta*, Sax.] a number conſiſting of twice four, or ſeven and one.

EI'GHTH, Adj. [ſee *eahteotha*, Sax.] a word expreſſing the order in which a thing ſtands from the firſt, and is next beyond the ſeventh.

EI'GHTEEN, Adj. a number conſiſting of twice nine added together.

EI'GHTEENTH, Adj. the order of a thing which is removed the diſtance of ſeventeen from the firſt.

EI'GHTY, S. a number conſiſting of eight times ten, or four times twenty, added together.

EI'THER, Pron. [*ægther*, Sax.] one or other of two perſons. Both, or each. "Seven times the ſun has *either* tropic viewed." *Dryd.*

EJULA'TION, S. [*ejulatio*, Lat.] an outcry of affecting grief.

E'KE, Conjunct. [*eac*, Sax.] likewiſe, alſo. "That this is *eke* the throne of love." *Prior.* Obſolete, except in Poetry.

To E'KE, V. A. [*eacan*] to increaſe; protract, lengthen, or ſpin out.

To ELA'BORATE, V. A. [*elaboratus*, Lat.] to produce with trouble, difficulty and labour. "They in full joy *elaborate* a ſigh." *Young.*

ELA'BORATE, Adj. [*elaboratus*, Lat.] finiſhed with great elegance, labour, and diligence.

ELA'BORATELY, Adj. ſo as to beſpeak elegance, owing to labour and diligence.

To ELA'NCE, V. N. [*elancer*, Fr.] to dart, or throw out.

To

To ELA'PSE, V. N. [*elapſus*, of *elabor*, Lat.] to let ſlip; or to ſuffer to paſs without notice, generally applied to time.

ELA'STIC, ELA'STICAL, Adj. [ἐλαω, Gr.] having the property of returning to its own form or ſhape, after having loſt it by ſome external force. Springy.

ELASTI'CITY, S. a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the ſame form they were of before compreſſion.

ELA'TE, Adj. [*elatus*, from *effero*, Lat.] flushed, puffed up, or haughty with ſucceſs.

To ELA'TE, V. A. to puff up, praiſe, or proſperity. To exalt or heighten; an unuſual ſenſe. "Truth divinely breaking on his mind—*elates* his being." *Thomſon.*

ELA'TION, S. haughtineſs, occaſioned by ſucceſs.

EL'BOW, S. the joint of the arm next below the ſhoulder. Figuratively, any bend ing or angle. *To be at a perſon's elbow*, is to be near or cloſe to him.

To EL'BOW, V. A. to puſh with the elbow. To ſtruggle for room. To incroach upon. To form in angles.

EL'BOW ROOM, S. room to ſtretch out the elbows. Figuratively, freedom from reſtraint, or confinement. "Now my ſoul hath *elbow room*." *Shak.*

EL'DER, Adj. [*eld*, *elder*, Sax.] one who exceeds or ſurpaſſes another in years.

EL'DERS, S. [plural, *ealder*, Sax.] thoſe who are born before others. Anceſtors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people, ſimilar to the word ſenator among the Romans, which implied perſons choſen for their greater age and experience.

EL'DER, S. [*ellern*, Sax. *bolder*, Teut.] it is ranged by Linnæus in the 3d ſect. of his 5th claſs. The ſpecies are five. The bark, flowers, leaves and berries are made uſe of in phyſic. The inner bark is by ſome eſteemed good for dropſies; the leaves are outwardly uſed for the piles and inflammations, and form an ointment. The flowers are inwardly uſed to expel wind, and when made into an ointment, uſed outwardly as a cooler; the berries are eſteemed cordial, and uſeful in hyſteric diſorders, are frequently put into gargariſms for ſore mouths and throats, and uſed by houſewives in making a wine which goes by this name.

EL'DERLY, Adj. having the marks of old age. Advanced in years.

EL'DERSHIP, S. claim founded on ſeniority, or being born before another.

ELDE'ST, Adj. exceeding or ſurpaſſing others in years. Born before others.

E'LECAMPANE, S. in Botany, it hath a radiated compound flower, with an imbricated empalement, compoſed of looſe ſpreading leaves. It is placed by Linnæus in the 2d ſect. of his 19th claſs. The roots are uſed in medicine, and accounted carminative ſudorific and alexipharmic, and are of great ſervice in ſhortneſs of breath, coughs, aſthmas, and infectious diſtempers.

To ELE'CT, V. A. [*electum*, ſupine of *eligo*, Lat.] to chooſe a perſon. To take in preference of others. In Divinity, applied by ſome divines, to ſignify choice made of ſome perſons by the Deity as objects of his peculiar favour and mercy.

ELE'CT, Adj. [*electus*, Lat.] choſen; taken by preference from other things. Choſen to ſupply an office, but not yet actually in poſſeſſion. "The lord-mayor *elect*." In Divinity, perſons of ſuperior virtues and piety to others, and on that account ſelected or choſen by the Deity, as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELE'CTION, S. [*electio*, Lat.] the act of chooſing. Choice. Figuratively, the power of chooſing. The privilege of electing a perſon to diſcharge an employ. The ceremony or method of a public chooſing of a perſon to diſcharge an employ.

ELE'CTIVE, Adj. conferred by election, free choice, or votes.

ELE'CTOR, S. a perſon who has a vote in the choice of an office. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor of Germany. "The king of England is *elector* of Hanover."

ELE'CTORAL, Adj. having the title, dignity and privilege of an elector, belonging to an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, S. the territory, dominion or government of an elector.

ELE'CTRE, S. [*electrum*, Lat.] amber; which, when excited by friction, having the quality of attracting bodies; gives name to that ſpecies of attraction called *electricity*; and the bodies thus attracting are for the ſame reaſon named *electrical*.

ELE'CTRIC, ELE'CTRICAL, Adj. [ſee ELECTRE] able to attract by friction. Produced by an *electric* body.

ELECTRI'CITY, S. a property in ſome bodies, whereby they will attract others, when excited by attrition or friction. The great improvements made in this branch of natural philoſophy within theſe late years, has opened to the mind a large field of knowledge before concealed, has introduced a new foundation for the ſyſtmatical philoſopher to build on, and enabled the ſtudent to make ſome diſcoveries, which are of no ſmall ſervice to mankind; by finding the analogy between electricity and lightning, methods have been invented to ſecure us from the effects of that dreadful phænomenon; the increaſe of vegetation has been found to be greatly augmented by ſeveral experiments whereby plants have been electrified, but its ſervices in medicine, in ſuch caſes as have been too obſtinate for our preſent claſs of remedies to remove, are highly worthy of notice. The ingenious inventor of the pa-

ten

ent globes has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this branch above all others that I know of. The deaf have recovered their hearing by his means; the blind received their ſight; thoſe that have been deprived of ſpeech have been reſtored to the uſe of their tongues by his aſſiſtance; the paralytic has likewiſe by means of him been able to walk and make uſe of his limbs. But as experiments of this kind, if not properly conducted have no effect, I ſhall preſent the public with the following directions for that purpoſe: 1ſt. After having fully charged the phial, if the patient's malady conſiſts in that only of a ſingle joint, the end of the chain from the phial is to be put on one end of the joint, and the end of the wire through the top of the phial, to be applied to the other end, by which means the circle, which the electrical power will always make, will not be able to affect any other part of the body, the patient will be freed from the tortures which an ignorant practitioner would put him to, and the ſhock given to the part affected will have by much a greater efficacy. To be more particular; 2dly. If a perſon, by the ſtoppage of any blood-veſſel, has loſt the uſe of one leg from his knee downward, let the patient ſet his lame foot on the chain, while the operator touches the affected knee with the top of the wire; thus will the afflicted part only be within the electrical atmoſphere, and if the electric matter, either by the ſhock it gives, or in its paſſage, ſhall remove the obſtruction, open the paſſages, or promote the circulation of the blood, the cure will be effected. Experience has confirmed that ten or a dozen ſhocks at a time once a day, for ſome ſmall continuance, are ſufficient for this purpoſe. 3dly. If a perſon, by a paralytic diſorder, be ſuddenly deprived of the uſe of one ſide of his body, let him be held upright, ſo as to bear the weight of his body upon the chain lying on the floor with his lame foot, then let the operator touch his ſhoulder in the ſame manner as the knee in the former inſtance, and repeat the ſhock ſeveral times; and if experience will be a proper foundation for confidence, it is not doubted but the patient will receive benefit from the operation.

To ELE'CTRIFY, V. A. to communicate the electric virtue.

To ELECTRI'SE, V. A. to communicate the electrical power.

ELE'CTUARY, S. [*electarium*, corrupted to *electuarium*] a form of medicine made of conſerves, powders, ſyrups, or honey, in the conſiſtence of the latter.

ELEEMOSY'NARY, Adj. [ελεημοσυνη] living on alms, depending on charity; obliged to for a favour; dependant. "That the cauſe ſhould be an *eleemoſynary* for its ſubſiſtence to its effects." *Glanv.*

EL'EGANCE, EL'EGANCY, S. [*elegantia*, Lat.] a ſymmetry of parts, and carries with it rather the idea of neatneſs than beauty.

EL'EGANT, Adj. [*elegans*, Lat.] pleaſing, grand, neat, nice.

EL'EGANTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to pleaſe by neatneſs, exactneſs, and magnificence.

ELE'GIAC, Adj. *elegiacus*, Lat.] uſed in elegies. Mournful, ſorrowful, diſmal.

EL'EGY, S. [*elegus*, Lat.] a poem on ſome mournful ſubject. A poem on any ſubject in a ſimple, plaintive ſtile. A funeral ſong.

ELEMENT, in Phyſiology, a term uſed by philoſophers to denote the original component parts of bodies or thoſe into which they are ultimately reſolvable.

The elements of Ariſtotle were four, earth, water, air, and fire.

The Carteſians admit only three elements; the firſt a materia ſubtilis, or fine duſt; the ſecond, a coarſer, but round kind; and the third, a ſtill more irregular and hooked kind of particles.

Concerning the true elements of nature, the incomparable Sir Iſaac Newton thus explains himſelf in his optics: "It ſeems probable to me that God in the beginning formed matter in ſolid maſſy, hard, impenetrable moveable, particles, of ſuch ſigns and figures, and with ſuch other properties, and in ſuch proportion to ſpace, as moſt conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that theſe particles, being ſolid, are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them; even ſo very hard, as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himſelf made one in the firſt creation. While the particles continue entire they may compoſe bodies of one and the ſame nature and texture in all ages: but ſhould they wear away, or break in pieces, the nature of things depending on them would be changed. Water and earth compoſed of old worn particles, and fragments of particles, would not be of the ſame nature and texture, now, with water and earth compoſed of entire particles in the beginning: and therefore, that nature may be laſting, the changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various ſeparations and new aſſociations and motions of theſe permanent particles; compounded bodies being apt to break, not in the midſt of ſolid particles, but where thoſe particles are laid together, and only touch in a few points."

The chemical elements or principles to which all bodies may be ultimately reduced, are theſe five: 1. Water, or phlegm, which in the chemical analyſis of them, riſes firſt in form of vapour. 2. Air, which eſcapes unſeen in great quantities from all bodies, ſo as to conſtitute half the ſubſtance of ſome of them. 3. Oil, which riſes after, and appears ſwimming on the ſurface of the water.

4. Salt,

4. Salt, which is either volatile, or riſes in the ſtill, as that of animal ſubſtances; or fixed as that of vegetables, which is obtained by reducing them to aſhes, making a lixivium or ley of theſe, and afterwards evaporating the moiſture; by which means the common ſalt ſhoots into cryſtals. 5. Earth, or what is called *caput mortuum*, being what remains of the aſhes after the ſalt is extracted. This is the laſt element of all bodies, which can be no farther altered by any art whatſoever. See WATER, AIR, &c.

To EL'EMENT, V. A. to compound of elements. "In thoſe ſaid to be *elemented* bodies. To conſtitute, or make as a firſt principle. "The thing which *elemented* it." *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL, Adj. compoſed of, or produced by the elements. Produced by ſome firſt principle.

ELEME'NTARY, Adj. uncompounded; ſimple; without mixture.

E'LEPHANT, S. [*elephas*, Lat.] in Natural hiſtory, the largeſt of all the quadrupede animals. It is furniſhed with a trunk, or long cartilaginous tube, hanging between its teeth, with which it feeds itſelf, or aſſaults its enemy. It has two large tuſks, one ſtanding out on each ſide of its trunk, ſome of which are as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. It feeds purely on vegetables, and is an enemy to fleſh. Its nature is ſo gentle, that any animal may approach it without fear, and ſo dangerous when provoked, that none can eſcape its fury.

ELEPHA'NTINE, Adj. [*elephantinus*, Lat.] pertaining, belonging, or partaking of the qualities of an elephant.

To E'LEVATE, V. A. [*elevatus*, of *elevo*, Lat.] to raiſe aloft, or on high. To exalt or dignify. To raiſe the mind with great and ſublime ideas. To elate or make proud.

E'LEVATE, Part. raiſed or ſituated on high.

ELEVA'TION, S. [*elevatio*, Lat.] the act of raiſing. Exaltation, dignity or preferment. The raiſing the thoughts to contemplation. In Aſtronomy and Geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In Architecture, a draught of the principal ſide of a building, called its *upright*. In Gunnery, the angle which the chaſe of a piece of ordnance makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a raiſer or lifter up. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles, which raiſe or lift up the parts they belong to.

ELE'VE, S. [Fr. from *allievo*, Ital.] a diſciple or ſcholar brought up under any maſter. A pupil.

ELE'VEN, Adj. one more than ten.

ELE'VENTH, Adj. an ordinal expreſſing the next beyond the tenth.

E'LF, S. [plural *elves*, from *eilf*] a wandering ſpirit, a fairy; an evil ſpirit or devil.

To E'LF, V. A. to entangle hair, ſo that it is impoſſible to untangle it. Suppoſed by the vulgar to be the work of fairies in the night, whence all hair matted and entangled is called *elf-locks*. "*Elf* all my hair in knots." *Shak.*

To ELI'CIT, V. A. [*elicitum*] to find out or diſcover by dint of labour and art.

To ELI'DE, V. A. [*elido*, Lat.] to cut or divide into pieces, or ſeparate parts. "When the force and ſtrength of the argument is *elided*." *Hooker.*

ELIGIBI'LITY, S. worthineſs or propriety of being choſen.

ELI'GIBLE, Adj. [*eligibilis*, Lat.] fit or worthy of choice; preferable; poſſeſſing all thoſe excellencies, which are ſufficient to ſet it above others, and recommend it on account of that preference, as an object of choice.

ELI'SION, S. [*eliſio*, Lat.] in Grammar, the cutting off a vowel or ſyllable in a word as in "*th' angel.*" where *e* is cut off, becauſe coming before a vowel, this is called a ſynalæpha, frequently practiſed in Engliſh poetry, and always obſerved in Latin verſe. A diviſion, cutting, dividing, attenuating, or a ſeparation of parts. "An *eliſion* of the air, whereby they mean a cutting, or dividing, or elſe an attenuating of the air." *Bacon.*

ELIXA'TION, S. [*elixus*, Lat.] boiling or ſtewing. Digeſtion.

ELI'XIR, S. [*alicfir*, Arab.] a medicine made by ſtrong infuſion. The extract, or quinteſſence of any thing. Any cordial or invigorating fluid or ſubſtance. Among the Alchymiſts uſed for the philoſophers ſtone, or liquor by which they pretend to tranſmute other metals into gold.

E'LK, S. [*ælc*, Sax. *alce*, Lat.] a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind, but has a ſhorter and ſlenderer neck.

E'LL, S. [*eln*, Sax. *elne*, or *elle*, Belg.] a long meaſure containing 40 inches, 16 nails or five quarters of a yard.

ELLI'PSIS, ELLE'IPSIS, S. [ελλειψις Gr.] in Grammar, or Rhetoric, a figure by which ſomething left out in a ſentence, is to be ſupplied by the reader or hearer. In Geometry, a regular continued curve line including a ſpace which is longer than broad frequently called *oval*.

ELLI'PTIC, or ELLI'PTICAL, Adj. having the form of an ellipſis; *oval*.

EL'M, S. [Sax. *elm-tree*, Dan. *elme*, Belg.] Linnæus ranges it in the 2d ſect. of his 5th claſs. The wood of this tree is of ſingular uſe where it may be either wet or dry to an extreme; and in foreign countries is uſed as a ſupport for vines; to which

ur poets frequently allude, "Thou art an
e my huſband; I a vine." *Shak.*

ELOCU'TION, S. [*elocutio*, Lat.] the
wer of expreſſing one's ideas with fluency
d grace. Eloquence. The power of ex-
eſſion, or diction. Its chief beauty con-
ſts in the uſe of figures or figurative expreſ-
on in the periods, ſentences, and the ſtyle
f a diſcourſe.

ELO'GY, S. [*eloge*, Fr.] praiſe, commen-
ation, or panegyric.

To ELON'GATE, V. A. [*longus*, Lat.]
o ſtretch, to lengthen. To go further off
om a thing or place.

ELONGA'TION, S. the act of ſtretch-
ng or lengthening. The ſtate of a thing
retched. In Aſtronomy, the digreſſion of
planet from the ſun, with reſpect to an
e placed on our earth.

To ELO'PE, V. N. [*loopen*, Belg.] to run
ay, to break looſe, or eſcape. In Law,
quit a huſband.

ELO'PEMENT, S. withdrawing from juſt
ſtraint, or power. In Law, the voluntary
parture of a wife from a huſband.

EL'OQUENCE, S. [*eloquentia*, Lat.] the
t of ſpeaking elegantly and ſo as to move
affections. The power of ſpeaking fluent-
a flowery and elegant ſtyle or diction,
pted to move the paſſions.

EL'OQUENT, Adj. [*eloquens*, Lat.] hav-
g the power of ſpeaking with elegance, flu-
cy, and to affect the paſſions.

EL'SE, Pron. [*elles*, Sax.] other, one be-
ſides.

EL'SE, Adv. otherwiſe; beſides.

EL'SEWHERE, Adv. in ſome other place
ſituation.

To ELU'CIDATE, V. A. [*elucidatus*, Lat.]
caſt light upon a ſubject. To explain; to
ke clear.

ELUCIDA'TION, S. the act of render-
g a difficult ſubject plain; an explanation, or
aring up.

ELUCIDA'TOR, S. one who explains.
ommentator.

To ELU'DE, V. A. [*eludo*, Lat.] to eſ-
e by ſtratagem or artifice. To mock or
ppoint the expectation by an unexpected
ape.

ELUDI'BLE, Adj. poſſible to eſcape by
fice. Poſſible to be defeated or eluded.

EL'VES, S. the plural of ELF.

ELVISH, Adj. belonging to the elves or
ies.

ELU'SION, S. [*eluſio*, Lat.] a concealed
fice. A fraud.

ELU'SIVE, Adj. uſing artifices or tricks
eſcape, or avoid.

ELU'SORY, Adv. fraudulent. Tending
ceive in order to eſcape notice, examina-
, puniſhment, or miſchief.

To ELU'TE, V. A. [*elutum*, ſupine of *eluo*,
] to waſh out, or to waſh off. "*Eluted*
he blood." *Arbuth.*

ELY, a town or city of Cambridgeſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are on Aſcenſion day, for horſes; on Thurſday in the week that St. Luke's day falls in, that is, October 18, for horſes, cheeſe, and hops. It is ſeated on an iſland of the ſame name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouſe, which renders it very unhealthy. The biſhop here has the ſame power as in a county-palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the aſſizes, gaol-delivery, and quarter-ſeſſions of the peace, for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place, though the cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure, which has a lanthorn of curious architecture; and has alſo one church. The city conſiſts of only about 600 good houſes, and has but one good ſtreet, well paved, the reſt being not paved, and very dirty. The aſſizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade; it is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, 30 S. of King's-Lynn, and 69. N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 52. 24.

ELY'SIAN, Adj. [*elyſius*, Lat.] pertaining to elyſium. Pleaſant, delicious, ſoothing, delightful.

ELY'SIUM, S. in the ancient mythology, a place furniſhed with pleaſant fields, &c. and ſuppoſed to be the receptacle for the ſouls of the departed.

To EMA'CIATE, V. A. [*emaciatus*, from *emacio*, Lat.] to make a thing waſte, or grow lean. Neuterly, to grow lean, or waſte away.

EMACIA'TION, S. [*emaciatus*, Lat.] the act of making lean. The ſtate of a perſon waſted away, or in a conſumption.

E'MANENT, Adj. [*emanans*, Lat.] iſſuing, proceeding, or flowing from ſomething elſe.

EMANA'TION, S. [*emanatio*, Lat.] the act of proceeding or flowing from ſomething elſe. That which flows from ſubſtance, like effluvia.

EMA'NATIVE, Adj. [*emanatus*, Lat.] iſſuing, proceeding, or flowing from.

To EMA'NCIPATE, V. A. [*emancipatum*, Lat.] To ſet free from ſlavery. To reſtore to liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, S. the act of ſetting free, or deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMASCULATE, V. A. [*emaſculatum*, Lat.] to deprive of that property which diſtinguiſhes the male from the female. To caſtrate, or geld. To render ſoft, effeminate, or womaniſh. To deprive by unmanly ſoftneſs.

EMASCULA'TION, S. the act of caſtrating. Effeminacy.

To EMBA'LM, V. A. [*embaumer*, Fr.] to impregnate dead bodies with gums and ſpices to prevent their putrefying.

EMBA'LMER, S. one who preſerves by embalming the body of the dead.

EMBA'LMING, S. the practice of preparing the bodies of the dead with drugs, to prevent putrefaction.

EMBARKA'TION, S. the act of going on board ſhip.

EMBA'RGO, S. [*embargar*, Span.] a prohibition laid upon veſſels by a ſovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out or entering into a port for a certain time.

To EMBA'RK, V. A. [*embarquer*. Fr.] to put on board a ſhip. To engage in an affair. To go on ſhipboard.

To EMBA'RRASS, V. A. [*embarraſſer*, Fr.] to perplex, or confound.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, S. perplexity, trouble, or confuſion, ariſing from ſome difficult affair.

EMBA'SSADOR, EMBASSA'DOUR, See AMBASSADOUR.

EM'BASSAGE, EM'BASSY, S, a miſſion of a perſon from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their reſpective ſtates. Figuratively, any ſolemn meſſage. An errand or meſſage.

To EM'BATTLE, V. A. to range in battle array.

To EMBA'Y, V. A. to incloſe in a bay or port.

To EMBE'LLISH, V. A. [*embellir*, Fr.] to adorn; to beautify; to grace or ſet off with ornaments

EMBEE'LLISHMENT, S. ornament, any thing which gives a grace to the perſon or mind.

EM'BERS, S. wood or coals half burnt, that are not extinguiſhed. Aſhes which retain fire.

EM'BER-WEEK, S. [Skinner derives it from *embers*, becauſe it was a ſeaſon for faſting, when it was uſual to ſcatter *aſhes* on the head] the time ſet apart by the church for public ordinations, at the four ſeaſons of the year; wherein ſome *ember* day falls, viz. the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, after the firſt Sunday in Lent; the feaſt of Pentecoſt; September the 14th, and December 13.

To EMBE'ZZLE, V. A. to convert to one's own uſe what is intruſted by another. Figuratively, to waſte; to conſume; to ſquander.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, S. the act of making uſe of what is intruſted by another. Figuratively, the thing thus made uſe of.

To EM'BLAZE, V. A. [*blaſſonner*, Fr.] to to adorn with ornaments. In Heraldry, to *blaſon*, or paint a coat.

To EMBLA'ZON, V. A. [*blaſſonner*, Fr.] to adorn with bearings in Heraldry. To deck in gaudy colours; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly.

EMBLEM, S. [εμβλημα, Gr.] a thing inſerted in another; an hieroglyphical or emblematical device or picture.

To E'MBLEM, V. A. to repreſent in hieroglyphicks, or by ſome picture, "primitive ſight of elements does fitly em that of opinions." *Glanv.*

EMBLEMA'TIC, EMBLEMA'TICA Adj. conveying ſome truth or moral under hieroglypical or pictural deſcription.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, Adv. in a fi rative or allegorical manner.

EMBLEMA'TISTS, S. writers, inv tors, or makers of emblems.

EM'BOLUS, S. the moveable part pump, or ſyringe, named likewiſe the piſt and by ſome the ſucker.

To EMBO'SS, V. A. to form into kn or protuberances. Figuratively, to ad with embroidery, or other raiſed work. Carving, to form in relievo, or ſo as th gures ſhall ſtand out from the ground wh ſupports them.

EMBO'SSMENT, S. any thing jutti projecting, or ſtanding out. In Carvi figures which ſtand out and ſwell to ſight.

To EMBO'TTLE, V. A. to incloſe i bottle. "Some firmeſt fruit *embottl Phillips.*

To EMBO'WEL, V. A. to take out bowels or entrails of a creature.

To EMBRA'CE, V. A. [*embraſſer*, from *en* in and *bras* the arms] to claſp fo ly in the arms. Figuratively, to ſeiz eagerly, and accept willingly. "You emi th' occaſion." *Shak.* To encircle, incl or contain. To admit, to receive or aſſen as truth, applied to the mind. "Wha there he may not *embrace* for truth." *L* To receive or ſubmit to. "*Embrace* the of that dark hour." *Shak.*

EMBRA'CE, S. a fond claſp, ſqueeze hug.

EMBRA'CEMENT, S. the act of en cling a perſon with one's arms. Figu tively, the ſtate of a thing encompaſſed another. Conjugal careſſes and end ments.

EMBRA'CER, S. one who claſps a ther fondly in his arms.

EMBRA'SURE, S. [Fr.] in Fortificat the hole through which cannon are poi either in caſemates, batteries, or in the p pets of walls.

To EM'BROCATE, V. A. [ενβρεχω, to rub any diſeaſed part with medica quors.

EMBROCA'TION, S. the act of rub any diſeaſed part with medical liquor. lotion with which it is rubbed.

To EMBROI'DER, S. [*broder*, Fr. border with ornaments. To adorn velvet, &c. with ornaments, wrought wi needle.

EMBROI'DERER, S. one who wor thing with ornaments of raiſed nee work.

EMBROI'DERY, S. the enriching fig

gures wrought with the needle. Figures ſed on a ground with a needle.

To EMBROIL, V. A. [*brouiller*, Fr.] to t perſons at variance; to excite quarrels. o involve in confuſion and trouble.

EM'BRYO, EM'BRYON, S. [*εμβρυον*, Gr.] the firſt rudiments of an animal. In tany, the grain of a plant. Figuratively, e ſtate of any thing not finiſhed or come maturity.

EMEN'DABLE, Adj. [from *emendo*, at.] that which may be made better.

EMENDA'TION, S. [*emendatus*, Lat.] e act of making a thing better by altera- on, change or correction.

EMENDA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who im- oves, or renders a thing better. A cor- ector.

EM'ERALD, S. [*ſmaragdus*, Lat.] in na- ural Hiſtory, the moſt beautiful of all the aſs of coloured gems, when perfect. It is ound ſometimes in the roundiſh or pebble rm, ſometimes in the columnar or cry- alline one; the pebble emeralds, however, e the moſt valued; there are multitudes ound of the ſize of a large pin's head, for e of any tolerable bigneſs; though now nd then there occurs ſtones of the ſize of a orſe-bean, and even up to that of a wal- ut, tho' this laſt very rare. The pebble meralds are found looſe in the earth of ountains, and in the beds of rivers; the ryſtalliform ones are uſually met with ad- ering to a white, opaque, cryſtalline matter, hough ſometimes to pieces of jaſper or of e praſius, a coarſer and ſofter gem of the ame colour, only with ſome tinge of a yel- wiſh caſt, and called the root of the eme- ald. The pebble emeralds are, in their na- ural ſtate, bright and tranſparent, though eſs gloſſy than the columnar ones; both are lways of a perfect and pure green. It has his green in all the different ſhades, from ery dark to extremely pale, and is probably ometimes colourleſs, though the Engliſh ewellers call it white ſapphire.

The ſmaragus of the ancients, properly ſo alled, was evidently the ſame with our eme- ald; though they comprehended alſo under his name every gem, or even ſtone of any onſiderable beauty, and of a green colour.

To EMER'GE, V. N. [*emergo*, Lat.] to iſe out of any thing, with which it is cover- d. To iſſue, or proceed. To riſe from bſcurity, diſtreſs, or ignorance.

EMER'GENCE, EMER'GENCY, S. the ct of riſing from any thing which covers or epreſſes. The riſing from a ſtate of obſcu- ity. Any preſſing neceſſity, a ſudden occa- ion.

EMER'GENT, Part. [*emergens*, Lat.] iſing from that which covers, conceals, or epreſſes. Proceeding or iſſuing from, uſed ith from. Sudden, or preſſing, joined to *occaſion*. In Chronology, the *emergent* year, is that from which time is reckoned.

EMER'SION, S. [*emerſus*, Lat.] in Phyſics, the riſing of any ſolid above the ſurface of a fluid into which it is violently thruſt.

EM'ERY, S. [*emeril*, Fr. *ſmyris*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, an iron ore, of a duſky, browniſh red on the ſurface, but when broken, of a fine, bright iron-grey, with ſome tinge of redneſs, and ſpangled all over with ſhining ſpecks; found in Guernſey, Tuſcany, and Germany, prepared by being ground in mills, uſed in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut their ſtones with.

EME'TIC, S. [*εμετος*, Gr.] a medicine which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, EME'TICAL, Adj. having the quality of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, Adv. ſo as to provoke vomiting.

To EM'IGRATE, V. N. [*emigratus*, Lat.] to remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION, S change of dwelling from one place to another. Removal from one place to another.

EM'INENCE, EMI'NENCY, S. [*eminentia*, Lat.] loftineſs; the ſummit, or higheſt part of a thing. A part riſing higher than the reſt. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; A ſupreme, or ſuperior degree. A title of dignity peculiar to cardinals.

EM'INENT, Part. [*eminens*, Lat.] high, lofty, applied to ſituation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conſpicuous on account of rank, or merit.

EM'INENTLY, Adv. conſpicuouſly; deſerving notice. In a high degree.

EM'ISSARY, S. [*emiſſarius*, low Lat.] a perſon ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy. In Anatomy, that which emits, or ſends out, the ſame as *excretory*.

EMI'SSION, S. [*emiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending out; vent. The act of ejecting, throwing, or drawing a fluid from within outwards. The expulſion of the ſeed.

To E'MIT, V. A. [*emitto*, Lat] to drive outwards; to dart; to ſend forth.

EM'MET, S. [*æmette*, Sax.] ſee ANT.

EMO'LLIENT, Part. [*emolliens*, Lat.] ſoftening, or rendering ſoft and pliable.

EMO'LLIENTS, S. in Medicine, ſuch remedies as ſheath the acrimony of humour, and ſoften and ſupple the ſolids.

EMOLLI'TION, S. [*emollitio*, Lat.] the act of ſoftening, or ſuppling. The ſtate of a thing rendered. "Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*." *Bacon*.

EMO'LUMENT, S. [*emolumentum*, Lat.] profit, gain, or advantage.

EMO'TION, S. [Fr.] a violent ſtruggle. A ſtrong ſenſation, or paſſion, excited either by a pleaſing, or a diſagreeable object.

To EMPA'LE, V. A. [*empaler*, Fr.] to

fortify, inclose, or defend. To put to death by driving a pale or ſtick through the body of a perſon.

EMPA'LEMENT, S. in Botany, the cup or outmoſt part of a flower, which incompaſſes the petals.

EMPA'NNEL, S. [from *panne*, Fr. a ſkin or parchment] the entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a ſheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, V. A. to ſummon a perſon to ſerve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, S. [from *parler*, Fr.] in Law, a motion for a day of reſpite, to conſider of the reſult of a cauſe. The conference of a jury in a cauſe.

To EMPA'SSION, V. A. to move or excite the paſſions vehemently. "The tempter *all empaſſioned*, thus began." *Par. Loſt.*

EM'PERESS, S. See EMPRESS, for which it was formerly written.

EM'PEROR, S. *empereur*, Fr. *imperator*, Lat.] an abſolute monarch, or ſupreme governor or commander of an empire.

EM'PERY, S. [*imperium*, Lat. *empire*, Fr.] the command of an emperor. Empire.

EMPHASI'S, S. [Gr.] in Rhetorick, a force, ſtreſs, or energy in expreſſion, action, or geſture. In Grammar, a ſtreſs of the voice placed on any particular word or ſyllable.

EMPHA'TIC, EMPHA'TICAL, Adj. forcible, ſtrong, ſtriking, energetic.

EMPHA'TICALLY, Adv. ſtrongly, forcibly; full of energy. Spoken with a great ſtreſs of voice.

EM'PIRE, S. [Fr. from *imperium*, Lat.] the territory under the command of an emperor. Imperial power, ſovereign authority or command.

EMPI'RIC, S. [εμπειρικος, Gr.] one whoſe ſkill in Medicine depends purely on practice and experiment; without underſtanding the nature, cauſe, and effects of diſeaſes. A quack.

EMPI'RIC, EMPI'RICAL, Adj. dealing, or verſed in experiments. "*Empiric* alchymiſt." *Par. Loſt.* Belonging or relating to a quack.

EMPIRI'CALLY, Adv. after the manner of a quack, or one who is not regularly bred to phyſick, but owes all his knowledge to experience, without being able to account for the operation of medicines on the human fabric, or the nature and effect of diſeaſes.

EMPI'RICISM, S. dependence on experience, without knowledge. Quackery.

EMPLA'STER, S. [*emplaſtrum*, Lat.] in Surgery, a medicine of a ſtiff, glutinous conſiſtence, ſpread on paper, linen, or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLA'STER, V. A. to cover with a plaſter. "The ſores *emplaſtered* with tar." *Mortim.*

EMPLA'STIC, Adj. vicious, glutinous; fit for a plaſter.

To EMPLE'AD, V. A. in Law, to indict, accuſe, or prefer a charge againſt, uſed with *of* before the crime.

To EMPLO'Y, V. A. [*employer*, Fr.] to ſet a perſon about a thing. To intruſt with the management of an affair. To fill up time with ſtudy or buſineſs.

EMPLO'Y, S. the object which engages the mind. A perſon's trade, buſineſs. A public office.

EMPLO'YABLE, Adj. capable of being uſed or employed; fit to be applied or uſed.

EMPLO'YER, S. one who employs or ſets a perſon about any undertaking.

EMPLOYMENT, S. buſineſs; the object of induſtry. A perſon's trade, office or poſt.

To EMPO'ISON, V. A. [from *empoiſonner*, Fr.] to deſtroy by poiſon, or venom. To taint with poiſon. Figuratively, to deprave the principles of a perſon by bad advice.

EMPO'ISONER, S. one who deſtroys another by poiſon, an ill-adviſer.

EMPO'ISONMENT, S. the practice of deſtroying by poiſon.

EMPO'RIAM, S. [εμπορειον, Gr.] a place of merchandize; a great city or ſea-port town which carries on a foreign trade.

To EMPO'VERISH, V. A. [*pauvre*, Fr. poor] to make poor, unfertile or barren.

EMPO'VERISHER, S. the cauſe of poverty; the leſſening riches, or fertility.

To EMPO'WER, V. A. to give a perſon authority to tranſact buſineſs, or carry on any undertaking. To give natural power or force. To enable or give ſtrength ſufficient for the performance of an undertaking or deſign.

EMPRESS, S. [contracted from *empereſs*] the wife of an emperor. A female who governs an empire.

EMPRI'SE, S. [Fr.] an undertaking attended with hazard and danger. "Ambuſhed we lie, and wait the bold *emprize*." *Par. Loſt.*

EM'PTIER, S. one who makes any place or thing void, one who empties.

EM'PTINESS, S. want of body, applied to ſpace. Without having any thing in it. The ſtate of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or underſtanding.

EM'PTION, S. [*emptio*, Lat.] the act of buying or purchaſing; a purchaſe.

EM'PTY, Adv. [*æmtig*] having nothing in it. Not poſſeſſing, furniſhed with. Devoid. "In civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo *empty*." *Shak.* Unſatisfactory. Void of judgment or underſtanding. Void of ſubſtance, ſolidity, or real exiſtence. "*Empty* dreams." *Dryd.*

To EM'PTY, V. A. to exhauſt, drink up, or pour out what is contained in a veſſel.

To EMPU'RPLE, V. A. to render of a purple

purple colour. "*Empurpl'd* with celeſtial roſes." *Par. Loſt.*

To EMPU'ZZLE, V. A. to perplex and confound.

EMPY'REAL, Adj. [εμπυρος, Gr.] formed of either, or pure and celeſtial fire; pertaining to the higheſt region of heaven.

EMPYRE'AN, EMPYRE'UM, S. [from ἐν, Gr. πυρ, Gr.] the higheſt heaven, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is ſuppoſed to exiſt.

To E'MULATE, V. A. [*æmulor*, Lat.] to rival. To imitate with an endeavour to excell or ſurpaſs. Figuratively, to copy, to reſemble.

EMULA'TION, S. [*æmulatio*, Lat.] a noble jealouſy whereby perſons endeavour to ſurpaſs each other in virtue and excellence. An endeavour to ſurpaſs another in intereſt or riches, joined with conteſt, or envy.

EM'ULATIVE, Adj. inclined to conteſt ſuperiority with another.

EMULA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who endeavours to equal or ſurpaſs another, a rival.

EMU'LGENT, Part. [*emulgens*, Lat.] milking out. Uſed ſubſtantially, in Anatomy, applied to thoſe arteries which bring the blood to the kidnies.

EM'ULOUS, Adj. [*æmulus*, Lat.] rivaling; contending for ſuperiority in fame, riches, or virtue. Factious, contentious. "Made *emulous* miſſions amongſt the gods themſelves."

EM'ULOUSLY, Adv. in the manner of a rival, or competitor. With a deſire of ſurpaſſing or excelling another.

EMU'LSION, S. [*emulſio*, Lat.] a ſoft liquid medicine nearly of the colour and conſiſtence of milk.

To ENA'BLE, V. A. to make able, or capable of the performance of a thing.

To ENACT, V. A. to do, act, or perform. "*Enacted* wonders with his ſword." Shak. To make a law; to deceive; to eſtabliſh by law. "It is *enacted*."

ENA'CTOR, S. one who forms decrees; one who eſtabliſhes laws. One who acts or does any thing.

"The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themſelves deſtroy."

The laſt ſenſe is obſolete. [*Shak.*

ENA'LLAGE, S. [from ἐναλλαγὴ, Gr. change] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the order of words in a ſentence is inverted.

ENA'MEL, S. a kind of metalline colour; conſiſting of the fineſt cryſtal glaſs, made of the beſt Kali, from Alicant, and ground vitrified together; to which are added tin and lead in equal quantities, calcined by a reverberatory fire; beſides other metallic, or mineral ſubſtances, intended to give them the colour required. Any thing painted with enamel.

To ENA'MEL, V. A. to paint with *amel*, or enamel. To lay colours upon a body ſo, as to adorn and vary it. "Goodlieſt trees appeared with gay *enamell'd* colours mixt." *Par. Loſt.* This uſe of the word is very elegant, and conveys ſuch an idea of the beautiful poliſh, as well as the vivid colour of the fruit, that we are at a loſs which to admire moſt, the elegance, or the propriety of the expreſſion. Neuterly, to practice the uſe of enamel; to make uſe of enamel.

ENA'MELLER, S. one who paints or colours in enamel.

ENA'MELLING, S. the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c. either after the method of painting, or by the lamp.

To ENA'MOUR, V. A. [from *en*, Fr. and *amour*, Fr.] to raiſe the affections or love of a perſon. To make a perſon fond; uſed with *of*, before the perſon or thing beloved.

To ENCAG'E, V. A. to ſhut up, or impriſon, or confine in a cage.

To ENCAM'P, V. N. to pitch tents for a time, applied to an army. Actively; to form a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT, S. the act of encamping.

To ENCHA'FE, V. A. [*echauffer*, Fr.] to make warm with paſſion or rage. To provoke, or make angry; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Then *enchafed* blood." *Shak.*

To ENCHA'IN, V. A. [*enchainer*, Fr.] to faſten with a chain. To confine. "While here I was *enchain'd*—no glimpſe of godlike liberty remain'd." *Dryd.*

To ENCHA'NT, V. A. [*enchanter*, Fr.] to influence by magic or ſorcery. To afford exquiſite delight.

ENCHA'NTER, S. one who practiſes magic or other ſpells ſuppoſed to have an irreſiſtible power over others. One who delights irreſiſtibly.

ENCHA'NTINGLY, Adv. delightfully; in ſuch a manner, as to attract love irreſiſtibly.

ENCHA'NTMENT, S. magical charms or ſpells, ſuppoſed to operate irreſiſtibly both on the perſon and mind of another. That which has an irreſiſtible influence, or can impart exquiſite delight.

ENCHA'NTRESS, S. a woman who exerciſes magic, or ſpells. Figuratively, a woman whoſe beauty is irreſiſtible.

To ENCHA'SE, V. A. [*enchaſſer*, Fr.] to ſet jewels in gold, &c. Figuratively, to adorn by being added. "King Henry's diadem—*enchas'd*, with all the honours of the world." *Shak.*

To ENCI'RCLE, V. A. [from *circle*] to ſurround or encompaſs.

To ENCLO'SE, V. A. [*enclos*, Fr.] to ſurround ground by a fence. To ſurround or encompaſs.

ENCLO'SER,

ENCLO'SER, S. one who encloſes. Any thing in which another is included.

ENCLO'SURE, S. the act of encompaſſing within a fence. The approbation of things which have been common. The ſpace contained within any fence. Ground incloſed.

ENCO'MIAST, S. [εγκωμιαζη, Gr.] one who commends, or beſtows praiſe on another.

ENCOMIA'STIC, ENCOMIA'STICAL, Adj. containing praiſe or panegyric.

ENCO'MIUM, S. [εγκωμιον, Gr.] an advantageous repreſentation of another's excellencies. Praiſe. A panegyric.

To ENCO'MPASS, V. A. [pronounced *encumpaſs*] to ſurround on all ſides. To ſhut in. To go round any thing. "Lord Anſon *encompaſſed* the world."

EN'CORE, Adv. [Fr. pronounced *awng-core*] again; over again; once more. A word uſed at public ſhews to teſtify approbation, and to deſire the perſon to repeat the part which gives ſo much ſatisfaction.

ENCOU'NTER, S. [*encontre*, Fr.] a combat, or fight between two perſons only. Figuratively, a battle, or attack. Eager and warm converſation relating either to love or anger. "In the inſtant of our *encounter*, after we had ſpoke the prologue of our comedy." *Shak.* Crowd, or accidental meeting. "To ſhun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd." Addreſs, or ſalutation. "The looſe *encounters* of laſcivious men." Occaſion, caſual incident. "It is neceſſary that the ſame ſpirit appear in all ſort of *encounters*." *Pope.* Johnſon obſerves, that this laſt ſenſe is ſcarcely Engliſh.

To ENCOU'NTER, V. A. to meet face to face. To attack an enemy. To meet with mutual or reciprocal kindneſs. "They *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks." *Shak.* To meet with proof or evidence, to encompaſs on all ſides with proofs. "We are *encountered* with clear evidences." *Tillotſ.* To raiſe a kind of contradiction or oppoſition between the teſtimony of two evidences. "Jurors are not bound to believe two witneſſes, if the probability of the fact does reaſonably *encounter* them." To oppoſe, or engage with. To meet by accident or chance. "I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you." *Shak.* Neuterly, to ruſh together, to join battle; to engage; to fight.

ENCOU'NTERER, S. an enemy or antagoniſt. An adverſary or opponent.

To ENCOU'RAGE, V. A. [from *encourager*, Fr.] to animate, or exhort to a practice, uſed with the reciprocal pronouns *themſelves*, &c. To countenance, to ſupply with authority or confidence. "This the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to ſay." *Locke.*

ENCOU'RAGEMENT, S. an incitement to any action. Figuratively, favour, countenance, ſupport, approbation.

ENCOU'RAGER, S. one who incites or encourages a perſon to do a thing.

To ENCRO'ACH, V. N. [*accrocher*, Fr.] to invade the property of another. To advance by ſtealth to that which a perſon has no right to. To come upon or ſeize the territories of another.

ENCRO'ACHER, S. one who gradually ſeizes, or advances upon the poſſeſſions of another.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, S. in Law, an unlawful treſpaſs upon a man's grounds. Extortion, or the inſiſting upon the payment of more than is due.

To ENCU'MBER, V. A. [*encumbrer*, Fr.] to load, hinder, or clog by any weight. Figuratively, to embarraſs and diſtract the mind. To load with difficulties by debts. "His eſtate is *encumbered*."

ENCU'MBRANCE, S. an uſeleſs addition and burthen. A burthen or debt upon an eſtate.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, ENCYCLOPE'DY, S. [εγκυκλοπαιδεια, G.] the circle of the ſciences; applied by the Greeks to the ſeven liberal arts, and all the ſciences.

ENCYS'TED, Adj. [κυςις, Gr.] incloſed in a bag.

E'ND, S. [Sax. *ende*, Belg.] the extremity of any thing extended in length. The laſt period of time. The concluſion, or laſt part. "At the wit's *end*." The furtheſt limits or ſtretch of the underſtanding. A final determination, concluſion of a debate. Death. The cauſe of a perſon's death. Deſign, purpoſe, intention, or aim.

To E'ND, V. A. to perfect, or finiſh. To deſtroy, or put to death. To ceaſe. To conclude. To terminate. To complete.

To ENDA'MAGE, V. A. to prejudice. To affect with loſs. To ſpoil, or do harm.

To ENDA'NGER, V. A. to expoſe to danger, riſque, hazard, or injury.

To ENDE'AR, V. A. to make dear, eſteemed, or beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, S. any thing which creates, or cauſes love.

ENDE'AVOUR, S. an attempt or trial to perform any thing.

To ENDE'AVOUR, V. A. to exert power. To make an attempt. To try.

ENDE'AVOURER, S. one who exerts his power. One who attempts or tries to do a thing.

ENDE'CAGON, S. [ενδεκα, Gr.] a figure with eleven ſides.

ENDE'MIAL, ENDE'MIC, ENDE'MICAL, Adj. [εν, and δημος, Gr.] peculiar to a country. Applied to a diſeaſe peculiar to any certain country.

To ENDE'NIZE, V. A. to make free. Figuratively, to naturalize, or adopt the expreſſions or words of another language.

"Parti

" Partly by enfranchiſing and *endenizing* ſtrange words." *Cambden.*

To ENDI'CT, or ENDI'TE, V. A. [*enditer*, Fr.] to charge any man with a crime, by a written accuſation, before a court of juſtice. To draw up, compoſe, write, or relate.

END'IVE, S. [Fr. *intybum*, Lat.] in Botany, a ſpecies of ſuccory.

END'LESS, Adj. [*endeleas*, Sax.] without end. Without bounds, applied to ſpace. Without ceaſing. Continual, or eternal.

END'LESSLY, Adv. without ceaſing, applied to action. Continually, applied to time. Without limits or bounds, applied to ſpace.

END'LESSNESS, S. want of bounds, or limits.

END'LONG, Adj. with the end foremoſt. In a ſtraight line.

END'MOST, Adj. further off, or at the furtheſt end.

To ENDO'RSE, V. A. [*endoſſer*, Fr. *dorſum*, Lat.] in Commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promiſſory note, in order to pay it away, negotiate it. To cover on the back. " Elephants *endors'd* with tow'rs—of archers." *Par. Reg.*

ENDOR'SEMENT, S. in Commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promiſſory note. A ratification. " The *endorſement* of ſupreme delight—by a friend and with his blood." *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W, V. A. [*endouairier*, Fr. *indoto*, Lat.] to give a portion. To aſſign any eſtate or ſum to the ſupport of any charity, or any alms-houſe. " Die and *endow* an alms-houſe, or a cat." *Pope.* To enrich or adorn with any natural excellence or virtue.

ENDO'WMENT, S. wealth devoted to any particular uſe. The ſetting apart a ſum of money for the perpetual ſupport of a vicar, or alms-houſe. The gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E, V. A. [*induo*, Lat.] to ſupply or furniſh with virtues, or excellencies. " *Endue* them with thy holy ſpirit." *Common Prayer.* To give as a portion or dowry.

ENDU'RANCE, S. continuance; laſtingneſs. Patience, or the act of ſupporting troubles without complaint.

To ENDU'RE, V. A. [*endurer*, Fr. *duro*, Lat.] to ſuffer, undergo, or bear. To laſt, remain, or continue. To bear patiently.

ENDUR'ER, S. one that hath ſtrength and patience to ſupport any fatigue or hardſhip.

END'WISE, Adv. on end. Upright, or perpendicularly.

E'NEMY, S. [*enemi*, Fr. *nemico*, Ital.] one who is of an oppoſite ſide in war. One who oppoſes the welfare of another. One who has a ſtrong diſlike to a perſon. The foe of mankind, the devil.

ENERGE'TIC, Adj. [ἐνεργετικος, Gr.] acting ſo as to perform or produce. Actively, operative, or working. " A being eternally *energetic*." *Grew.*

E'NERGY, S. [ἐνεργια, Gr.] power in the abſtract. Power, force, or efficacy. Action. Force of expreſſion, applied to language.

To ENE'RVATE, V. A. [*enervatus*, Lat.] to weaken. To render effeminate.

ENERVA'TION, S. the act of weakening, or making effeminate. Effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE, V. A. [*enervo*, Lat.] to weaken; to leſſen ſtrength; to render effeminate. " Such object hath the pow'r to ſoft'n and tame ſevereſt temper—*Enerve*, and with voluptuous hope diſſolve." *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

To ENFE'EBLE, V. A. to make feeble; to weaken or deprive of ſtrength.

To ENFE'OF, V. A [*feoffamentum*, low Lat] in Law, to inveſt with any title or poſſeſſion.

ENFE'OFMENT, S. in Law, the act whereby a perſon is inveſted with any dignity or poſſeſſion. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted.

ENFILA'DE, S. [Fr.] a ſeries of things diſpoſed as it were in a ſtraight line; hence in Architecture, an *enfilade* of doors, windows, or buildings, is ſuch a diſtribution that they may all be ſeen in a direct line. In War, applied to thoſe trenches, &c. which are ranged in a right line, and may be ſwept or ſcoured by the cannon lengthwiſe.

To ENFILA'DE, V. A. to pierce or ſweep in a right line. " The avenues were *enfiladed* by the Spaniſh cannon." *Expedition to Carthage.*

To ENFO'RCE, V. A. [*enforcer*, Fr.] to ſtrengthen. To fling with ſtrength, or violence. " As ſtones—*enforced* from the old Aſſyrian ſlings." *Shak.* To animate. To incite. To urge. To compel to do a thing. To preſs with a charge or accuſation. " If he evade us there, *enforce* him with his envy to the people." *Shak.* Neuterly, to prove, or ſhew beyond contradiction.

ENFOR'CE, S. power. Exertion of ſtrength. " A pretty enterprize of ſmall *enforce*." *Milton's Agon.*

ENFO'RCEDLY, Adv. by violence, force, or compulſion.

ENFO'RCEMENT, S. [from *enforce*] violence; compulſion. An evidence, proof, or confirmation. A motive of conviction. A preſſing occaſion.

ENFO'RCER, S. one who cauſes, or produces any thing by force, or violence.

To ENFRA'NCHISE, V. A. to admit to the privileges of a freeman. To free from ſlavery. To free from cuſtody. To naturalize

ralize a foreign word. "These words have been *enfranchiſed* amongſt us." *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. the act of incorporating a perſon into any body politic. A releaſe from ſlavery.

To ENGA'GE, V. A. [*engager*, Fr.] to give as a ſecurity for a debt. To ſtake, or hazard. "*Engag'd* their lives for them." *Hud.* To embark, or take part in an affair. To employ one's ſelf in an attempt. To unite by ſome attraction or amiable quality. "This humanity and good nature *engages* every body to him." *Spect.* No. 106. To encounter; to fight. Neuterly, to be obliged by promiſe or appointment. To embark in any buſineſs.

ENGA'GEMENT, S. the act of giving ſecurity. An obligation by promiſe or contract. Employment of the attention. Fight, conflict, or battle. A ſtrong motive or inducement.

To ENGO'AL, V. A. [pronounced *enjail*, Fr.] to impriſon. Figuratively, to lay under conſtraint, to confine, or deprive of liberty. "Within my mouth you have *engoaled* my tongue." *Shak.*

To ENGE'NDER, V. A. [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget between different ſexes. To form, or produce. To excite; to cauſe. To bring forth. "Vice *engenders* ſhame." *Prior.*

EN'GINE, S. [*engin*, Fr. *ingegno*, Ital.] an inſtrument conſiſting of a complication of mechanic powers, ſuch as wheels, ſcrews, levers, &c. united and conſpiring together to effect the ſame end. A military machine. An inſtrument for caſting water to great heights, in order to extinguiſh fires. Figuratively, any means uſed to bring a thing to paſs, and applied generally in an ill ſenſe. An agent for another.

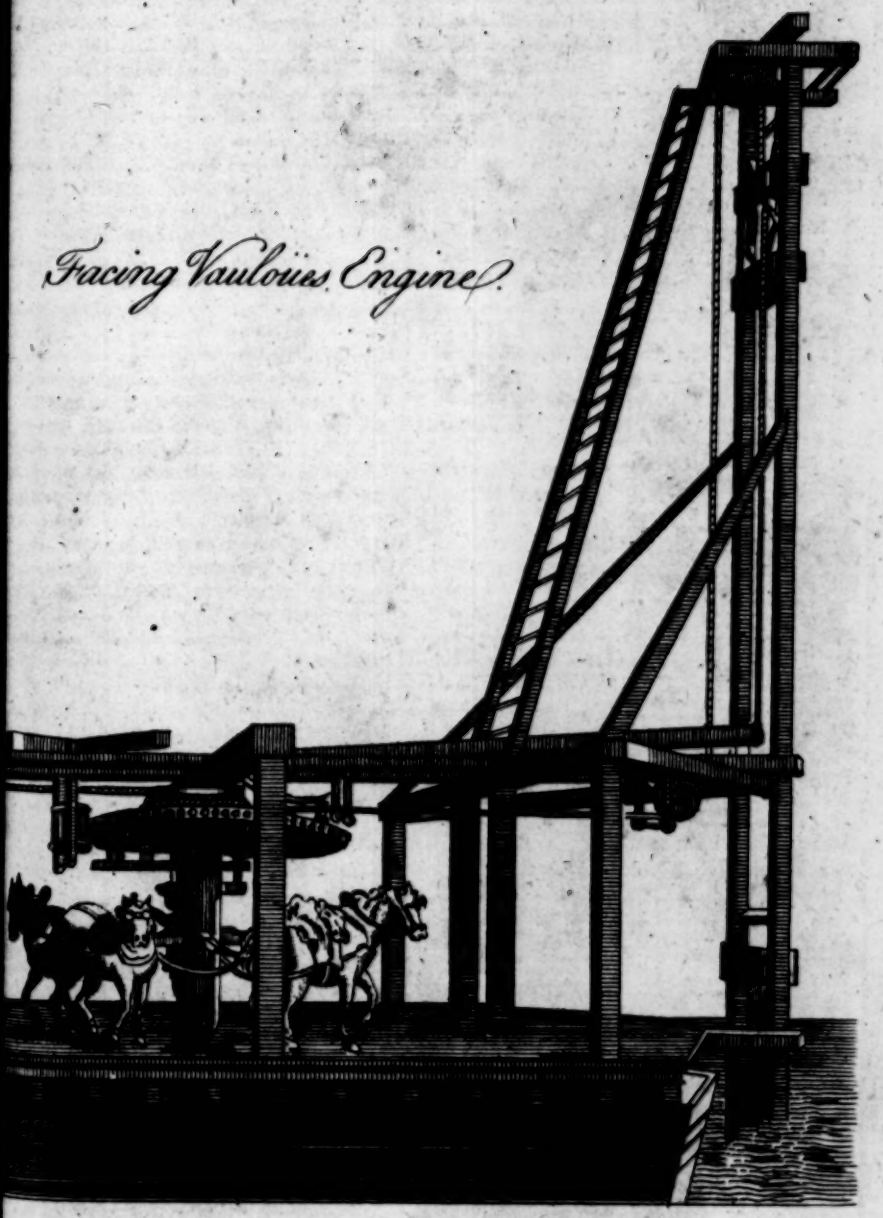
ENGINE'ER, S. [*engenieur*, Fr. *ingegniere*, Ital.] one who invents, makes, or works at engines, An officer in an army, who inſpects the works, attacks, defences, &c.

EN'GINERY, S. the art of conducting or managing artillery. Artillery, or ordnance.

To ENGI'RD, V. A. to ſurround, or encompaſs.

ENG'LAND, a conſiderable country of Europe, and the principal part of the iſland of Great Britain, ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 meaſured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chicheſter; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the ſouthern coaſt to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to conſult a good map. It is happily ſituated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the ſea coaſt, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and whole-ſome, except in the hundreds of Eſſex and Kent, the fens in Lincolnſhire and Cambridgeſhire, and ſome other low marſhes near the ſea. The winters indeed are ſometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is ſubject to great variations, which, however, do not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accuſtomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries; and we have frequent inſtances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkſhire man, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropſhire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, if he had not been ſent for up to court as a curioſity. The frequent rains, though they may ſometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good paſtures throughout the year. There are thunder, ſtorms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, leſs violent, and do leſs damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Ouſe beſides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country; for what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reaſon, it is extremely proper for the diverſion of hunting. There are ſome remarkable foreſts; as Windſor Foreſt, the Foreſt of Dean, and the New Foreſt; which laſt was made by William the Conqueror, who demoliſhed ſeveral towns and villages, and thirty-ſix pariſh-churches, in order to make it. The ſoil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce graſs enough to feed flocks of ſheep; beſides, it is thought, that the care and diligence of good huſbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all ſorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it muſt be acknowledged there are no vines that are ſo fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made uſe of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and ſeveral kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer, or ale. The Engliſh wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might alſo be excellent linen manufactures, if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper,

Facing Vauloües Engine.



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re now chiefly ſupplied from thence: t linen we have made amongſt us, is ge-lly the coarſer ſort, known by the name owlaſs. Here are all ſorts of materials building; and there are excellent ſtone-nies in ſeveral parts. The firing is pit-l, wood, and turf, which laſt is uſed where s are dear; but in moſt counties there is ty of pit-coal. It is generally ſaid that e might be found coal-mines on ck-Heath; but they are not permitted to opened, becauſe the ſhips which bring h from Newcaſtle to London, are a nur-y for ſeamen. No country in the world better provided with horſes of all ſorts, and every uſe; and particularly with regard nce-horſes, they are ſeldom equalled by of other countries. There are dogs of y kind, except wolf-dogs, which, ſince wolves were deſtroyed in England, have n generally neglected; however, the race theſe animals is ſtill maintained in Ireland. there is one ſort that is not to be equalled any part of the world, which is the bull-g; for theſe will not only attack the fier-bull, but any kind of wild beaſt; nor any thing, when they have once faſtened n the animal, oblige them to let go their d. But, what is more ſtrange, when any them is tranſported beyond ſea, they loſe ir courage; and the ſame is ſaid of Engliſh ks. With regard to minerals, there are es of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in ſome es ſilver, beſides others of leſs note. As the curioſities, they will be mentioned in proper places, when the counties in par-ular are treated of. As for the manners, oms, and abilities of the inhabitants, no-g need be ſaid, becauſe they fall under y one's own obſervations; nor yet of the ernment, religion, and laws, of which y few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49. 50. 55. 45.

EN'GLISH, Adj. [*Engliſc*, Sax.] belong-or relating to England. Subſtantively, langua-ge ſpoken by the people of Eng-d. The natives of England.

To ENGO'RGE, V. A. [*gorge*, Fr.] to llow, devour, or gorge. Neuterly, to with eagerneſs or gluttony. "Gree-ſhe *engorg'd* without reſtraint." *P. r.*

To ENGRA'FT, V. A. [*greffier*, Fr.] in tening, to take a ſhoot from one tree and t it into another, ſo as both ſhall unite grow together.

NGRA'FTING, S. in Gardening, the act king a ſhoot from one tree and inſerting the ſtock of another.

To ENGRA'IN, V. A. to die deep; to die e grain.

To ENGRA'VE, V. A. [*engráver*, Fr.] ut copper, iron, &c. ſo as to repreſent es thereon. Figuratively, to make a or laſting impreſſion on the mind.

ENGRA'VER, S. one who cuts figures on metals, &c. One who engraves.

ENGRA'VING, S. the art of cutting metals and precious ſtones, in order to repreſent figures or other ornaments thereon.

To ENGRO'SS, V. A. [*groſſir*, Fr.] to enlarge the bulk of a thing. "Pillars, by channelling, be ſeemingly *engroſs'd* to the ſight." *Watton.* To ſeize upon the whole of any thing. To buy up any commodity in order to ſell it again at an advanced price. In Law, to copy writings in a large hand.

ENGRO'SSER, S. one who purchaſes large quantities of any commodity in order to ſell it at an advanced price. One who ſeizes the whole of any thing to himſelf.

ENGRO'SSMENT, S an exorbitant acquiſition. The act of encroaching upon the whole of any thing.

To ENHA'NCE, V. A. [*hauſſer*, Fr. *inanze*, Ital.] to raiſe the price of a thing. To heighten the eſteem of any quality. "Contribute to *enhance* our pleaſure." *Atterb.* "Contribute to *enhance* their guilt." *Atterb.*

ENHA'NCEMENT, S. increaſe of eſteem, of value, of price, or of degree.

ENIG'MA, S. [*ænigma*, Lat. αινιγμα, Gr.] a propoſition delivered in obſcure terms, in order to puzzle or exerciſe the wit, or invention.

ENIGMA'TICAL, S. of the nature of an enigma; obſcurely, darkly, ambiguouſly. Obſcurely or imperfectly conceived.

ENIGMA'TICALLY, Adv. in the manner of an enigma. Different from the obvious ſenſe of the words.

To ENJOI'N, V. A. [*enjoindre*, Fr.] to order, to charge; it implies ſomething more than direct, and leſs than command.

ENJOI'NER, S. a perſon who directs, or gives a ſtrict charge.

To ENJO'Y, V. A. [*jouir, enjoir*, Fr.] to feel a flow of joy. To obtain poſſeſſion of. To gladden, to delight. Neuterly, to be in fruition, or poſſeſſion. To live happily, and comfortably.

ENJO'YER, S. one who has a thing in his poſſeſſion. One who receives joy, or ſatisfaction from the poſſeſſing a thing.

ENJO'YMENT, S. joy or pleaſure ariſing from poſſeſſion or fruition. Poſſeſſion.

To ENKI'NDLE, V. A. to ſet on fire. To inflame. To rouſe or inflame the paſſions. To incite to any act or wiſh. "That might yet enkindle you unto the crown." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is not in uſe.

To ENL'ARGE, V. A. [*elargir*] to make greater in quantity, dimenſions, quality or appearance. Figuratively, to magnify. To extend the capacity of the mind. To be very minute in a deſcription of a thing. To free from confinement. Neuterly, to expatiate on a ſubject.

ENLA'RGMENT, S. increaſe of dimenſion, quality, bulk, or degree. Releaſe. A magnifying deſcription. A minute, and copious diſcourſe on any topic.

ENLA'RGER, S. one who increaſes. One who magnifies in diſcourſe.

To ENLI'GHT, V. A. to communicate light, information, or knowledge. "Wit —enlights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt." *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN, V. A. to ſupply with light. Figuratively, to ſupply with knowledge, or information. To cheer, or gladden.

To ENLI'NK, V. A. to join, or connect like the links of a chain. "Enlinks to waſte and deſolation." *Shak.*

To ENLI'VEN, V. A. to make alive. To inſpire with new vigour; to animate. To make ſprightly or gay.

ENLI'VENER, S. that which gives motion, or communicates ſpirit, gaiety or vigour.

EN'MITY, S. [*inimicitia*, Lat.] a diſpoſition of mind which excites a perſon to oppoſe the welfare of another. Contrariety of intereſts. A ſtate of irreconcilable oppoſition. Malice.

ENNE'AGON, S. [from ἐννέα, Gr. and γωνία,] a figure with nine angels.

To ENNO'BLE, V. A. [*ennoblir*, Fr.] to raiſe a perſon from a commoner to be a peer. Figuratively, to communicate worth, to dignify. To raiſe, exalt, or elevate. To make famous, or remarkable. "Ennobled ſome of the coaſts thereof by ſhipwrecks" *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT, S. the act of raiſing to the degree of a peer. Elevation, exaltation, dignity, ſtate.

ENOR'MITY, S. [from *enormous*, Lat.] a departure from any rule or ſtandard. An irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, uſed for the greateſt of crimes.

ENOR'MOUS, [*enormis*, Lat.] irregular; without reſtraint. "Wild above rule or art, enormous bliſs!" Par. Loſt. Diſordered, in a ſtate of anarchy or confuſion, applied to government. Exceedingly wicked. Exceeding the common bulk, applied to ſize.

ENOR'MOUSLY, Adv. prodigiouſly; exceedingly; beyond meaſure.

ENOR'MOUSNESS, S. exceſs of guilt or villainy.

ENOU'GH, Adj. [pronounced *enúff*, from *genogh*, *genog*, Sax. *ganah*, Goth. *genoeg*, Belg. *genug*, Teut.] Johnſon acknowledges it to be difficult to determine whether it be an adjective or an adverb; yet imagines that when joined to a ſubſtantive it is the former, that *enow* is its plural, and that in other caſes it is an adverb, unleſs when it follows the verb have, when he thinks it is properly a ſubſtantive; but as the word *ſatis* in Latin, which has the ſame ſignification, is acknowledged by all grammarians an adjective, conjecture ſeems too refined, and when plied to that word would equally prove i be both an adverb, adjective and ſubſt ſive; which every one muſt acknowledg abſurdity; however, that we may not ſ ſingular, we have followed that auth diſtinctions, though we cannot acquieſc their propriety] ſufficient; that which anſwer any purpoſe or deſign. "R *enough* for their herds." *Locke.* It ſh be obſerved that though other adjectives placed in Engliſh before their ſubſtanti yet this always follows it, as in the ſent quoted, room *enough*, not *enough* room.

ENOU'GH, S. that which will anſw perſon's expectations or wiſhes. Uſed *for.* A quantity anſwerable to any deſ uſed with *to.*

ENOU'GH, Adv. ſo as to give conten ſatisfaction. When uſed after an adjecti denotes that a thing is not perfectly ſo, is uſed to expreſs great indifference or ſli "The girl was *well enough.*" i. e. No well as might be expected. Sometimes it notes ſuch a degree of any quality as is ra culpable than excuſable. "I am *ready en* to quarrel," *i. e.* more ready than I ſh be. *Shak.*

ENO'W, Adj. ſufficient number. ENOUGH, Adj.

To ENRA'GE, V. A. [*enrager*, Fr.] put a perſon in a violent paſſion or rage.

To ENRA'NK, V. A. to place in ord

To ENRA'PT, V. A. to tranſport great degree of joy, extaſy, or enthuſia "Nor hath he been ſo *enrapt* in thoſe ſtud as to neglect the polite arts." *Mart. S* Johnſon ſuppoſes this an erroneous ſpell inſtead of *enwrapt*, i. e. involved; yet I acknowledge, I ſee no reaſon for the ſup ſition, as it is no impropriety to ſay th perſon may be ſo exceſſively delighted *enraptured* with one branch of ſtudy, a neglect all others.

To ENRA'PTURE, V. A. to tranſ to the higheſt degree of delight.

To ENRA'VISH, V. A. to affect the moſt exalted degree of joy, or ext "At ſight thereof ſo much *enraviſh* *Shak.*

To ENRI'CH, V. A. to give or be riches. Figuratively, to make fat or fr ful, applied to ground. To adorn the m with knowledge. "*Enrich* his own un ſtanding." *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT, S. an increaſe of wea Improvement, applied to ſoil, books, or mind.

To ENRI'PEN, V. A. to make ripe, mature. "The ſummer — how it *enrip* the year." *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE, V. A. to dreſs, to ad or to embelliſh with dreſs.

To ENRO'LL, V. A. [*enroller*, Fr.] to ...er in a liſt, or roll. To record.

ENRO'LLER, S. a perſon who writes or ...es another's name in a liſt.

ENRO'LMENT, S. a record. The act ...egiſtering.

To ENRO'OT, V. A. to fix by the root. ...atively, to faſten, or implant deeply.

To ENSCHE'DULE, V. A. [pronounced ...ule] to inſert in a ſchedule.

To ENSE'AR, V. A. to rub, or ſtop ...ling with a red hot iron. To cauteriſe. ...ſure thy fertile and conceptious womb." ...

To ENSHRI'NE, V. A. to preſerve in a ...ious, ſacred or hallowed place.

ENSI'GN, S. [*enſeigne*, Fr. *inſigne*, Lat.] ...ag or ſtandard of a regiment. A ſignal. ...ark, or diſtinction and authority. An ...er among the foot who carries the flag, ...enſign.

ENSI'GN-BEARER, S. one who carries ...flag.

To ENSLA'VE, V. A. to deprive of liber- ...y freedom.

ENSLA'VEMENT, S. the ſtate of a ...e. Figuratively, a ſtate of mean obedi- ...e to the violence of any paſſion.

ENSLA'VER, S. one who deprives of ...erty.

To ENSUE, V. A. [*enſuiver*, Fr.] to fol- ...; to purſue. Neuterly, to follow as a ...equence. To ſucceed in a train of events, ...ourſe of time.

ENSURA'NCE, S. ſecurity from loſs or ...dents obtained by payment of a certain ...of money. A ſum of money paid to be ...ed from loſs or accidents.—See INSUR- ...CE.

To ENSU'RE, V. A. [*ſure*, *aſſurer*, Fr.] ...ecure or make certain for a time. To ...e from loſs, on condition of receiving ...tain ſum in advance. — See INSUR- ...CE.

ENSU'RER, S. a perſon who indemnifies ...ther from any loſs or hazard, in con- ...ation of a ſum of money paid to him.

ENTA'BLATURE, ENTA'BLEMENT, ...Fr.] in architecture, that part of an or- ...of a column, which is over the capital.

ENTA'IL, [*tailler*, Fr. *feudum taliatum*, ...Lat.] in law, a fee eſtate entailed, i. e. ...ed to certain conditions, at the will of ...granter, or donor.

To ENTA'IL, V. A. in law, to ſettle ...deſcent of an eſtate, ſo that it cannot be ...eathed at pleaſure. To fix unalienably ...any perſon or thing.

To ENTA'ME, V. A. to tame; to con- ..., or ſubdue. "*Entame* my ſpirits to ...worſhip." *Shak.*

To ENTA'NGLE, V. A. [from *tang*, ...] to enſnare, or involve in ſomething ...ch is not eaſily got clear from, as briars, ...as a net. To twiſt in ſuch a perplexed manner, as cannot be eaſily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuſe. To diſtract with a variety of affairs.

ENTA'NGLEMENT, S. that which involves a thing in intricacies. The confuſed ſtate of thread, which requires great patience to unravel and undo. An obſcurity, or difficulty.

ENTA'NGLER, V. A. one that enſnares, or involves in difficulties.

To ENTER, V. A. [*entrer*, Fr. *intro*, Lat.] to go into any place. To deliver the firſt rudiments of any art or ſcience to a perſon. In Commerce, to ſet down any article in a book. To give notice at the cuſtom-houſe, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity. Neuterly, to come in. "To *enter* into." To diſcover, or penetrate by the application of the mind. To begin, or engage in, uſed with *on* or *upon*. To be initiated in a ſcience, or art; to have a taſte of a thing.

EN'TERING, S. an avenue by which a perſon may enter a place. The motion by which a perſon enters a place.

ENTERO'LOGY, S. [εντερον, and λογος, Gr.] a treatiſe on the bowels.

EN'TERPRISE, S. [Fr.] an undertaking attended with ſome hazard and danger.

To EN'TERPRISE, V. A. to attempt; to undertake, or try to perform, to hazard.

ENTERPRI'SER, S. one who undertakes or engages in important and hazardous deſigns.

To ENTERTA'IN, V. A. [*entretenir*, Fr.] to treat. To receive hoſpitably. To retain a perſon as a ſervant. To conceive, applied to the mind. To pleaſe, amuſe, or give pleaſure. To aſſent; or admit as a truth. "I *entertain* that opinion."

ENTERTA'INMENT, S. a treat or feaſt. Hoſpitable reception. Reception, admiſſion, or aſſent, applied to opinion. Amuſement, or diverſion. A farce, or pantomime.

To ENTHRO'NE, V. A. to place on a throne. Figuratively, to inveſt with the authority of a king.

ENTHU'SIASM, S. [ενθουσιασμος, Gr.] a ſtrong perſuaſion that a perſon is inſpired in an extraordinary manner, by immediate impulſes and operations of the Holy Ghoſt. An extraordinary elevation of the ſoul, which warms the imagination, and enables it to conceive and expreſs things both exalted and amazing.

ENTHU'SIAST, S. one who vainly imagines he is inſpired by God. One of a warm imagination, or violent paſſions. One of an elevated fancy.

ENTHUSIA'STIC, ENTHUSIA'STICAL, Adj. vainly perſuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity. Violent in any cauſe. Of elevated fancy.

To ENTI'CE, V. A. to ſeduce, allure or draw to ſomething bad.

ENTI'CEMENT, S. the practice of drawing or alluring a perſon to do ill. The alluring means by which a perſon is drawn to commit ſomething wrong.

ENTI'CER, S. one that allures or entices to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to charm, entice or allure. "Sings moſt *enticingly*." *Addiſ.*

ENTI'RE, Adj. [*entier*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.] whole; undivided. Complete. Full, or containing every thing requiſite. Firm, fixed, ſolid. "*Entire* and ſure the monarch's rule muſt prove." *Prior.* Unmixt, unadulterated, applied primarily to liquors, and figuratively to happineſs.

ENTI'RELY, Adv. wholly; without exception, completely.

ENTI'RENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing having parts.

To ENTI'TLE, V. A. [*entituler*, Fr.] to grace with a title of honour. To call by a particular name. To give a claim or right. To ſuperſcribe.

EN'TITY, S. [*entitas*, low Lat.] the being or exiſtence of any thinking thing. A collection of qualities which conſtitute the nature of a thing.

To ENTO'MB, V. A. to place or ſhut up in a tomb.

EN'TRAILS, S. [has no ſingular, *entrailles*, Fr. ἔντερα, Gr.] the inteſtines, guts, or inward parts of an animal. Figuratively, the inmoſt parts of any thing.

EN'TRANCE, S. [*entrant*, Fr.] the avenue by which a perſon may enter any place. Figuratively, the power, or act of going in. The beginning, or firſt rudiments of a ſcience or art. Beginning, applied to time.

To ENTRA'NCE, V. A. [of *tranſe*, Fr.] to reduce to ſuch a ſtate that the ſoul ſeems to be abſent from the body. To exalt to ſuch a pitch of extaſy, as to be inſenſible to external objects. Neuterly, to be in the higheſt pitch of extaſy, ſo as to be loſt to ſurrounding objects.

To ENTRA'P, V. A. [*entraper*, Fr.] to catch in a trap, or ſnare. Figuratively, to betray. To take advantage of. "To *entrap* thee in thy words." *Eccluſ.* viii. 11.

To ENTRE'AT, V. A. [from *traiter*, Fr.] to aſk or requeſt with humility and earneſtneſs. To treat. To entertain, divert, or amuſe. "I muſt *entreat* the time alone." *Shak.* To make a petition or requeſt for a perſon in an humble manner. "*Entreat* for him." *Shak.*

ENTRE'ATY, S. a requeſt for ſome favour in an humble manner.

EN'TREMETS, S. [Fr. from *entre* and *mettre*] in Cookery, ſmall plates that are placed between the chief and large diſhes.

EN'TRY, S. [*entrée*, Fr.] the paſſage by which a perſon goes into or out of a h The act of going in. In Commerce, act of writing an article in a book; d *entry*, is the entering an article on diff ſides in different accounts. A public pr ſion to a place.

To ENVE'LOP, V. A. [*enveloper*, to inwrap; to incloſe in a covering. ratively, to ſurround, or conceal.

ENVELO'PE, S. [Fr.] a wrapper, cover; an outward caſe for a letter, "No letter with an *invelope*." *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM, V. A. to mix poiſon; to make poiſonous. Figurati to make odious.

EN'VIER, S. one who is affected grief at the ſucceſs of another.

EN'VIOUS, Adj. affected with gri the excellence or proſperity of another.

EN'VIOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to ſhew pleaſure on account of the happineſs o cellence of another.

To ENVI'RON, V. A. [*environner*, to ſurround; to encompaſs. Figurati to hem in. To incloſe; to inveſt.

ENVI'RONS, S. [Fr.] the neigh hood, or places ſituated round about, any town or city.

To ENU'MERATE, V. A. [*enume* Lat.] to reckon up or count over. relate minutely, all the circumſtances thing.

ENUMERA'TION, S. [*enumeratio*, the act of numbering or counting. A m detail.

ENUNCIA'TION, S. [*enunciatio*, a declaration, proclamation, or public tation.

ENU'NCIATIVE, Adj. declarative preſſing either affirmatively or negative

EN'VOY, S. [Fr. of *envoyer*, Fr. to a public miniſter ſent from one prin another. A meſſenger.

To EN'VY, V. A. [*envier*, *invidere*, to grieve at the excellencies, or proſper another. To hate another for excel proſperity or happineſs. To grudge, t part with reluctance, or to withold n ouſly.

EN'VY, S. [from the verb] pain a in the mind, from obſerving the pro of thoſe eſpecially with whom a perſo had a rivalſhip; it is likewiſe extend thoſe perſons who refuſe to be guided b perſuaſions, this being likewiſe a riv for ſuperiority of judgment, and give to ſuch malicious criticiſms as ſhall t perſuade the world of our own ſuper or to weaken the eſteemed ſuperiority opponent. Anger and diſpleaſure at another poſſeſſed of any good we want

EPA'CT, S. [ἐπακτὸς, Gr.] in Ch logy, a number, whereby is noted the of the common ſolar, above the lunat

d thereby may be found out the age of e moon every year.

EPAU'LEMENT, EPAU'LMENT, S. [from *epaule*, Fr. ſhoulder] in Fortification, ſidework of earth haſtily thrown up, of ags filled with ſand, or of gabions, faſcines, c. with earth to cover the men or cannon.

EPHE'MERA, S. [Gr. of ἐφ, and ἡμέρα, r. a day] a fever which terminates in one y. In Natural Hiſtory, an inſect which ves but a ſingle day. In Botany, ſuch owers as open and expand themſelves at un-riſe, and ſhut and wither at ſun-ſetting.

EPHE'MERAL, Adj. laſting only one ay. "An *ephemeral* ſit of applauſe." *Wott.* Not in uſe.

EPHEMERIC, Adj. See EPHEMERAL.

EPHE'MERIS, S. [ἐφημερὶς, Gr.] a ournal of a perſon's daily tranſactions. n Aſtronomy, a table calculated to ſhew he places of the planets at noon.

EPHE'MERON, S. [ſee EPHEMERA] n Natural Hiſtory, an animal whoſe life s confined to the ſpace of five hours, *i. e.* within the hours of ſix in the evening, and even at night; when become a fly it needs o food; in the beginning of its life in that ſtate, it ſheds its coat, and by that means becoming alert and light, it ſpends the reſt of its ſhort ſpan in friſking over the waters, nd at the ſame time the female drops her ggs on the waters, and the male his ſpawn n them to impregnate them. The eggs are ſpread about by the waters, deſcend to the ottom by their own gravity, and are hatched y the warmth of the ſun, into little worms, which make themſelves caſes in the clay, nd feed on the ſame ſubſtance without any eed of parental care. In order to enable hem to dig their cells, the Wiſe Creator hath furniſhed them with two fore legs, omewhat like thoſe of moles, or the grylloalpa, to which he has added two toothy heeks, ſomewhat like the ſheers of lobſters, which enables them to bore the clay with eaſe. Thus though their life is ſhort, it is ſupplied with every thing to render it convenient, and when we behold the joy with which they friſk upon the waters, we may conclude that it abounds with all the pleaſures which can be crouded into ſo narrow a ſpan of exiſtence.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, and in that part of it which was anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajaſaloue; and there is no other city in the world that has ſo many remains of its ancient ſplendour. There is nothing to be ſeen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, chapters, and pieces of ſtatues, heaped upon one another. The fortreſs, which is upon an eminence, ſeems to be a work of the Greek emperors. The eaſtern gate has three baſſo-Relievos, taken from ſome ancient monuments; and that in the middle was conſtructed by the Romans. The moſt remarkable ſtructure of all, was, the Temple of Diana, which the ancient Chriſtians had turned into a church; but it is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is no eaſy matter to find out the ground-plot: however, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and of five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It was counted one of the ſeven wonders of the world. It is ſeated near a gulph of the ſame name, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 48. 8. lat. 37. 58.

EPH'OD, S. [אפוד, Heb.] an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewiſh prieſts when they attended at the temple.

EPIC, Adj. [*epicus*, Lat. from ἐπος, Gr. to ſpeak] narrative, in oppoſition to *dramatic*. An *epic* poem, is an heroic poem, invented with art to form the manners, by inſtructions diſguiſed under the allegory of an important action, in a probable, and entertaining manner.

EPI'CURE, S. [*epicureus*, Lat.] Figuratively, a perſon abandoned wholly to luxury.

EPICURE'AN, S [*epicurus*, Lat.] a diſciple of Epicurus, who held that pleaſure was the chief good of man; that the deities had no regard for, and never interpoſed in the affairs of mankind; that the world was made by chance, or a fortuitous concourſe of atoms, and ſome other abſurdities, which though not openly profeſſed by the other ſects of philoſophers, might be deduced from their principles. The word is uſed at preſent, for an indolent, effeminate, and voluptuous perſon, who only conſults his private and particular pleaſure, without concerning himſelf with any thing ſerious.

EPICURE'AN, Adj. luxurious in eating or drinking; contributing to luxury. "*Epicurean* cooks." *Shak.*

EPICU'RISM, S. [ſee EPICUREAN] the doctrine of Epicurus. Figuratively, luxury in eating. Voluptuouſneſs; ſenſual enjoyments.

EPICYCLO'ID, S. [ἐπι, Gr. κυκλος, Gr.] in Geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the circumference of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIC, EPIDE'MICAL, Adj. [from ἐπι, Gr. and δημος] that which affects a great number of people at the ſame time; applied to diſeaſes, and particularly the plague.

EPI'GRAM, S. [*epigramma*, Lat. of ἐπιγραμμα, Gr.] in Poetry, a ſhort poem, ſuſceptible of all kinds of ſubjects, and ending with a lively, juſt and unexpected thought, point, or ſting.

EPIGRAMMA'TIC, EPIGRAMMA'TICAL, Adj. [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.] having the nature or properties of an epigram.

EPI-

EPIGRA'MMATIST, S. one who writes or makes epigrams.

EP'ILEPSY, S. [from επιλαμβανω, Gr.] in Medicine, a convulsion either of the whole body or some of its parts, attended with a loss of sense and understanding. The English call it the falling sickness, because persons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

EPILEP'TIC, Adj. affected with an epilepsy. Convulsed.

E'PILOGUE, S. [*epilogus*, Lat.] a poem pronounced after a play.

EPI'PHANY, S. [επιφανια, Gr.] a church festival, celebrated on the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the Gentile world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which directed the Magi to the place where he was born.

EPI'PHORA, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, a defluxion of rheum into the eyes.

EPI'SCOPACY, S. [*episcopatus*, Lat.] the government of the church by bishops.

EPI'SCOPAL, Adj. [*episcopalis*, Lat.] belonging to a bishop.

EPI'SCOPATE, S. [*episcopatus*, Lat.] the dignity or government of a bishop. A bishopric.

E'PISODE, S. [επεισοδιον, Gr.] in poetry, a separate incident, story, or action, which a poet invents, and connects with his principal action, that his work may abound with a greater diversity of events: though, in a more limited sense, all the particular incidents whereof the action or narration is compounded, are called episodes.

The episode, in its original, was only something rehearsed between the parts of the chorus, or ancient tragedy, for the diversion of the audience. Episodes serve to promote the action, to illustrate, embellish, and adorn it, and carry it to its proper period. Episodes are either absolutely necessary, or very requisite. All episodes are incidents, though all incidents are not episodes; because some incidents are not adventitious to the action, but make up the very form and series of it. Examples will clear up this distinction: the storm in the first Æneid of Virgil, driving the fleet on the coast of Carthage, is an incident, not an episode, because the hero himself and the whole body of his forces are concerned in it; and so it is a direct, and not a collateral part of the main action. The adventures of Nisus and Euryalus, in the ninth Æneid, are episodes, not incidents, *i. e.* not direct parts of the main action.

It is particularly by the art of episodes, that the great variety of matter which adorns a poem is brought into the principal action: but though the episodes are a kind of digression from the subject, yet they ought to have a natural relation to the principal action, never be far-fetched, and must be handled with judgment, to avoid confusion and burdening the subject with too much action. Without this restriction, the episode is no longer probable, and there appears an air of affectation which becomes ridiculous.

EPISO'DIC, EPISO'DICAL, Adj. partaking of the nature of an episode. Swelled with unnecessary incidents, or episodes which are unconnected with the principal action.

EPI'STLE, S. [*epistola*, Lat.] a letter; moderns use only the word *letter*.

EPIS'TOLARY, Adj. relating, or transacted by letters.

E'PITAPH, S. [from επι, and ταφος, Gr.] a poem or inscription on a tomb, or grave-stone.

EPITHALA'MIUM, S. [from επι, and θαλαμος, Gr.] a complimental poem wrote on the marriage of a person.

E'PITHEM, S. [επιθημα, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a kind of fomentation applied externally to the regions of the heart, liver, &c. to strengthen and comfort them.

E'PITHET, S. [επιθετον, Gr.] an adjective denoting the quality of the word to which it was joined: those of Milton and Shakespear, are very judicious and bold. A title or surname. A phrase or expression. "Suffer love! a good *epithet!* I do *suffer* love indeed, for I love thee against my will." *Shak.*

EPI'TOME, S. [Gr. from επιτεμνω, Gr.] an abridgment, or reduction of the substance of a book.

To EPITOMI'SE, V. A. to abridge. To reduce the substance of a book into a narrower compass. To cut short, or curtail. "We have *epitomised* many particular words." *Spect.* No. 135. Johnson thinks the last sense to be improper, though it be a literal translation of the Greek, from whence this word is derived.

EPITOMI'SER, EPI'TOMIST, S. one who abridges, or epitomises a work.

E'POCH, E'POCHA, S. [επoχη, Gr.] in Chronology, a fixed point or period from whence the succeeding years are numbered.

E'PODE, S. [επωδον, Gr.] in lyric poetry, the third or last part of the ode; the ancient lyric poem being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode.

E'QUABLE, Adj. [*æquabilis*, Lat.] even; alike; consistent with itself; in the same proportion; uniform with respect to form, motion, or temperature.

E'QUABLY, Adv. uniformly; consistently; in the same proportion.

E'QUAL, Adj. [*æqualis*, Lat.] like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality. Fit, proper, or adequate to any purpose. Even, uniform; unruffled by passion. In proportion. Impartial, neutral, favouring both parties alike. Indifferent.

E'QUAL, S. a thing or person neither inferior nor superior to another. One of the same age.

To

To E'QUAL, V. A. to make one thing or perſon reſemble another. Neuterly, to reſemble, to be equal. To anſwer. "*Equall'd* all her love." *Dryd.*

To EQUALI'SE, V. A. to make even. To be equal to. "To *equaliſe* and fit a thing bigger than it is." *Digby.*

EQUA'LITY, S. likeneſs. The ſame degree of quality.

E'QUALLY, Adv. in the ſame degree with any other. Alike. Impartially. "*Equally* determine." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe not in uſe.

EQUA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *æquus*, Lat. and *angulus*, Lat.] that has equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY, S. [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of mind which is neither elated with ſucceſs, nor depreſſed with loſſes. Evenneſs of mind.

EQUANI'MOUS, Adj. [*æquanimis*, Lat.] even; neither elated nor dejected.

EQUA'TION, S. [*æquatus*, Lat. of *æquo*, Lat.] the act of making one thing equal to another. In Algebra, an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar but equal terms; $2 3 \times = 4 + 2$ *i. e.* twice 3, is equal to 4 added to 2. In Aſtronomy, the reducing the apparent unequal motion of the heavenly bodies to equable or mean time.

EQUA'TOR, S. [*æquator*, Lat.] a great circle of the terreſtrial ſphere, called the equinoctial on the celeſtial, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres; paſſes through the E. and W. points of the horizon, and at the meridian is raiſed above the horizon, as many degrees as the complement of the latitude of any given place. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUATO'RIAL, Adj. belonging to the equator.

EQUE'STRIAN, Adj. [*equeſtris*, Lat.] appearing on horſeback. Skilled in horſemanſhip.

EQ'UERRY, S [*ecurie*, Fr. from *equus*, Lat.] a maſter of the horſe.

EQUIDISTANT, Adj. [from *æquus*, Lat. and *diſtans*, Lat.] at an equal diſtance.

EQUIFORMITY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. and *forma*, Lat.] equality, or uniformity.

EQUILA'TERAL, Adj. [*æquus*, Lat. and *latus*, Lat.] having its ſides equal.

To EQUILI'BRATE, V. A. [from *æque*, Lat. and *libratus*] to balance equally.

EQUILIBRA'TION, S. equipoiſe. The act of balancing equally.

EQUILI'BRIUM, S. [Lat.] equipoiſe. Equality of weight. Equality of evidence.

EQUINO'CTIAL, Adj. [from *æquus*, Lat. equal, and *nox*, Lat. night] a great circle on the celeſtial globe; to which, when the ſun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL, [Adj. from *equinox*] pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes.

E'QUINOX, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *nox*, Lat. night] in Aſtronomy, the time when the ſun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra, the former being the 21ſt of March, is called the vernal equinox, and the latter on the 23d of September, the autumnal equinox. Figuratively, an equal meaſure. "'Tis to his virtues a juſt *equinox*." *Shak.*

To EQUI'P, V. A. [*equipper*, Fr.] to furniſh a horſeman with riding furniture. Figuratively, to furniſh, accoutre, or dreſs out.

EQ'UIPAGE, S. [Fr.] furniture for a horſe. A carriage. "Harneſs'd at hand—celeſtial *equipage*!" *Par. Loſt.* A ſet of China. "Tea *equipage*." Attendants or retinue. Furniture, accoutrements.

EQUIPE'NDENCY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. and *pendens*, Lat.] freedom from any bias.

EQUI'PMENT, S. the act of accoutering. The accoutrement or equipage.

EQUIPOI'SE, S. [from *æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] equality of weight; equality of force. That ſtate of a balance, when neither ſcale will deſcend.

EQUIPO'NDERANCE, EQUIPO'NDERANCY, S. [*æque*, Lat. and *ponderans*, Lat.] equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT, Adj. [*æque*, Lat. and *ponderans*, Lat.] being of equal weight.

EQUITABLE, Adj. [*equitable*, Fr.] juſt; impartial; mitigating, or ſoftening the rigour of a law, ſo as to be conſiſtent with juſtice.

EQ'UITABLY, Adv. conſiſtent with juſtice and mercy.

EQUITY, S. [*equité*, Fr. *æquitas*, Lat.] juſtice, or right, tempered and mitigated by a conſideration of particular circumſtances. A correction or abatement of the ſeverity of ſome law. A temperament, which, without being unjuſt, abates the rigour of the law. Impartiality.

EQUI'VALENCE, EQUI'VALENCY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. and *valens*, Lat.] equality of power, ſtrength, or worth.

EQUI'VALENT, Adj. [from *æquus*, and *valens*, Lat.] equal in value, force, importance, weight or meaning.

EQUIVA'LENT, S. a thing of the ſame weight, power, dignity, or value.

EQUI'VOCAL, Adj. [*æquivocus*, Lat.] having different ſenſes or meanings. Uncertain, doubtful. *Equivocal* generation, is the opinion of the production of plants without ſeed, or animals without parents; called by ſome ſpontaneous generation. The opinion is univerſally exploded.

EQUI-

EQUI'VOCAL, S. a word of doubtful meaning. "Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us?" *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY, Adv. in a doubtful ſenſe, applied to words. By ſpontaneous or irregular birth.

To EQUI'VOCATE, V. A. *æquivocatio*, Lat.] to uſe words of a doubtful meaning. To quibble.

EQUIVOCA'TION, S. [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] the uſing a term, which has a double ſignification in order to impoſe on; uſed in a bad ſenſe. The uſing a word or phraſe, which has two different ſignifications; the one common, and obvious; the other more unuſual and remote; the latter of which being underſtood by the ſpeaker, and the former by the hearers, makes them conceive ſomething different from each other. Of this kind is the word *ſleepeth*, applied by Chriſt to Lazarus, *John* xi. which was underſtood in its literal ſignification by the diſciples, but meant to imply death by Chriſt. This kind of equivocation, being no more than a figurative expreſſion is allowed by moral divines to be lawful.

EQUIVOCA'TOR, S. one who uſes terms or words in doubtful or double meaning.

E'RA, S. [*æra*, Lat.] an account of time reckoned from any particular period.

To ERA'DICATE, V. A. [*eradicatus*, Lat.] to pluck up by the root. Figuratively, to extirpate, or deſtroy.

ERADICA'TION, S. the act of pulling up by the roots. Extirpation, total deſtruction.

ERA'DICATIVE, Adj. [*eradicatus*, Lat.] that which cures radically; that which drives entirely away.

To ER'ASE, V. A. [*raſer*, Fr. *eraſus*, Lat.] to blot or ſcratch out any thing written. To expunge.

ERA'SEMENT, S. entire deſtruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting, expunging, or ſcratching out.

ER'E, Adv. [*ær*, Sax. *air*, Goth. *eer*, Belg.] prior to before, ſooner than. "*Ere* yet the pine deſcended to the ſeas." *Dryd.*

To ERE'CT, V. A. [*erectus*, of *erigo*, Lat.] to raiſe or place perpendicular to the horizon; in Geometry, to *erect* a perpendicular, is to raiſe a right line upon another, ſo as they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build, applied to houſes. To eſtabliſh a new, to found, applied to government, or ſocieties.

ERE'CT, Adj. [*erectus*, Lat.] upright, or not leaning. Lifted upwards.

ERE'CTION, S. [*erectio*, Lat. Vitruv.] the act of raiſing, or the ſtate of a thing raiſed. The act of building houſes. Eſtabliſhment, ſettlement, or founding, applied to ſociety. Elevation or exaltation of ſentiments and ideas, applied to the mind.

ERE'CTNESS, S, uprightneſs of poſture form, or figure.

ERIN'GO, [*eryngium*, Lat.] in Botany, called likewiſe the ſea holly. Linnæus ranges it in the 2d ſect. of his fifth claſs.

ER'MINE, S. [*arminus*, Lat. from Armenia, the place whence it is brought] in Natural Hiſtory, an animal found in cloſe countries, which nearly reſembles the weaſel in ſhape; having a white pile and the tip of its tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. In Heraldry, a white field or fur interſperſed with black ſpots.

ER'MINED, Adj. richly attired, cloathed in ermine. "In *ermin'd* pride." *Pope.*

ERO'SION, S. [*eroſio*, Lat.] the act of eating away, or corroding. The ſtate of being eaten away or corroded.

To ER'R, V. A. [*erro*, Lat. *errer*, Fr.] to wander. To ſtray, or miſs the right way. "We have *erred* and ſtrayed from thy ways like loſt ſheep." *Com. Prayer.* Figuratively, to commit an error, miſtake or fault.

ERR'AND, S. [*ærend*, Sax.] a meſſage, ſomething to be done or ſaid by a perſon ſent to another.

ERR'ABLE, Adj. [from *err*] liable to error, liable to miſtake.

ERR'ABLENESS, S. liableneſs to error or miſtake.

ERR'ANT, Adj. [Fr. *errans*, Lat.] wandering; roving, rambling; applied to an order of knights celebrated in romances, who went about in ſearch of adventures. Vile, abandoned; entire or finiſhed. "An *errant* fool." *Johnſon.*

ERR'ANTRY, S. the condition of a wanderer. The profeſſion of a knight-errant.

ERR'ATA, S. [plural of *erratum*, Lat. the faults of the printer; inſerted generally in the beginning of a book.

ERRA'TIC, Adj. [*erraticus*, Lat.] irregular; changeable.

ERRO'NEOUS, Adj. [from *erroneus*, Lat. wandering. Irregular, or leaving the right road. Miſtaken, faulty, falſe.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to err, or miſtake.

ER'ROR, S. [*erreur*, Fr. *error*, Lat.] a miſtake. An act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not. A blunder. A roving excurſion, a wandering. "Driven by the winds and *errors* of the ſea." *Dryden.* A *writ of error*, is that which is brought to have a new trial, or to reverſe a falſe judgment.

ER'ST, Adj. [*erſt*, Teut. *æriſt*, Sax.] at firſt. "Seem'd *erſt* ſo laviſh and profuſe." *Milt.* Formerly; till now. Uſed at preſent in poetry, but diſuſed in proſe.

ERUBE'SCENT, Adj. [*erubeſcens*, Lat.] growing red; ſomewhat red; inclining to red; reddiſh; bluſhing.

ERUDI'TION, S. [*eruditio*, Lat.] learn-

ge, or knowledge acquired from reading, or
dy.
ERU'GINOUS, Adj. [*æruginoſus*, Lat.] making of the qualities of copper.
ERU'PTION, S. [*eruptio*, Lat.] the act burſting from any confinement. A burſt combuſtible matter or gunpowder. A den excurſion of an enemy. A violent clamation. A breaking out of puſtules or mples on the ſkin.
ERU'PTIVE, Adj. burſting from an inſure or confinement. "The ſudden nce—appears far South *eruptive* through e cloud." *Thompſon.* Having puſtules or mples.
ERYSI'PELAS, S. [ερυσιπελας, Gr.] in dicine, a diſorder, generated by hot ſerum the blood, the ſuperficies of the ſkin with ſhining pale red, generally called St. Anony's fire.
ESCALA'DE, S. [Fr.] a furious attack of all or fort, by means of ſcaling ladders.
ESCA'LOP, S. [*eſcalope*, Fr.] a fiſh whoſe ell is ſomewhat of the cockle kind, but rader flatter and conſiderably longer, and nger, and is irregularly indented.
To ESCA'LOP, V. A. in Cookery, to ew in the ſhell of a eſcalop fiſh. To cut or rm the edge of a thing in waves, like oſe of an eſcalop ſhell See SCADLOP, hich is the moſt common, but the leaſt roper way of ſpelling.
To ESCA'PE, V. A. [*echopper*, Fr.] to oid or fly from any inconvenience. To paſs nobſerved. Neuterly, to get free from anger.
ESCA'PE, S. flight from danger, or conſinement. Subterfuge or evaſion. A miſtake owing to a perſon's want of care or attention. In Law, an evaſion from ſome unful reſtraint, confinement.
ESCARGATO'IRE, S. [Fr.] a ſquare place boarded in and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails, which in ſome foreign countries are eſteemed excellent food, when well dreſſed. "At the Capuchines I ſaw *Eſcargatoires*." *Addiſ.*
ESCHALO'T, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhallot*] a plant having a tunicated bulbous root, like that of an onion. They give an excellent reliſh to moſt ſauces.
ESCHE'AT, S. [*echeoir*, Fr.] in Law, thoſe lands, &c. that fall to a lord of the manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant without heir general or eſpecial. The place in which the king or other lord has eſcheats of his tenants.
To ESCHE'AT, V. A. in Law, to fall to the king or lord of the manor by forfeiture or for want of heirs.
ESCHE'ATOR, S. in Law, an officer that takes notice of the eſcheats of the king and certifies them to the Exchequer.
To ESCHE'W, V. A. [pronounced *eſhew* from *eſcheoir*, old Fr.] to fly, avoid, ſhun or decline. "Univerſally to practice the one and *eſchew* the other." *Atterb.* Almoſt obſolete.
ESCO'RT, S. [Fr.] a company of ſoldiers, or fleet of ſhips of war, attending others to keep them from being taken by the enemy.
To ESCO'RT, V. A. [*eſcorter*, Fr.] to guard or convoy by ſea or land, with an armed force.
ESCRI'TOIR, S. [Fr.] a kind of bureau, or cheſt of drawers, the top of which is furniſhed with a deſk for writing.
ES'CULENT, Adj. [*eſculentus*, Lat.] eatable; in Botany, applied to ſuch plants or roots as may be eaten.
ES'CULENT, S. ſomething proper or fit for food. "When the fruit is *eſculent*." *Bacon.*
ESCU'TCHEON, S. [from *ſcutum*, Lat.] in Heraldry, the ſhield or coat wherein the bearing or arms of any perſon is painted. It is of a ſquare figure excepting the bottom, the angles of which are a little rounded, and the middle of the lowermoſt line waved and ending in a point. 'Till within a few hundred years the eſcutcheons of the Engliſh and French were triangular; thoſe of the Spaniards are ſtill quite round, without any point at the bottom, and thoſe of the Italians oval. Antiently they were couched or inclined, and were not placed erect or upright till crowns were ſet over them for creſts. An *eſcutcheon of pretence* is a ſmall one which a man, who has married an heireſs, may bear with her arms over his own; and the ſurviving iſſue may bear both arms quarterly.
ESCURIAL, a famous village of Spain, in New-Caſtile, where Philip II. built a famous monaſtery in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It conſiſts of a royal palace, a church, cloiſters, a college, a library, the ſhops of different artiſts, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large allies, an extenſive park, and great gardens, adorned with a vaſt number of fountains. It is built in a dry, barren country, ſurrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows, but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey ſtones, which were found in the neighbourhood, and is the principal reaſon of its being erected on ſo diſagreeable a ſpot. They worked at this ſtructure twenty-two years, and it coſt 6,000,000 of crowns; ſome ſay the expence was 20,000,000, but then they muſt mean French livres. It is a long ſquare of 280 feet, and four ſtories high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 ſquare windows, and 14000 gates. The moſt remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent ſepulchre, called the Pantheon, becauſe it is built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the burying-

place of all the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by ſome to be the moſt curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, which belong to the monaſtery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a-year, which is ſufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is ſeated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 25 S. of Segovia. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 40. 35.

ESPA'LIER, S. [*eſpallier*, Fr. *ſpalliera*, Ital.] in Gardening, rows of trees planted round a garden, and trained up flat in a cloſe hedge, for the defence of tender plants, or the ſecurity of fruit trees againſt violence and injury of wind and weather; generally applied to hedges of fruit-trees which are trained up regularly to a lattice work of wood, formed of aſh poles, or ſquare long timbers of fir, &c. The trees chiefly planted for *eſpaliers*, are apples, and pears.

ESPE'CIAL, Adj. [*ſpecialis*, Lat.] principal, chief; eminently ſerviceable, inſtrumental.

ESPE'CIALLY, Adv. in an extraordinary manner; principally; chiefly; above all others; particularly.

ESPLANA'DE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, the empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel, and the firſt houſes of a town.

ESPOU'SALS, S. [*eſpous*, Fr. *ſponſalia*, Lat.] the act of affiancing a man and woman to each other; the ceremony of betrothing. Figuratively, a wedding.

ESPOU'SAL, Adj. belonging to the ceremony of betrothing. "*Eſpouſal* ſheets." *Bacon.*

To ESPOU'SE, V. A. [*eſpouſer* Fr.] to contract a marriage, to betroth, uſed with *to*. To marry. To defend or maintain an opinion, cauſe, party, or perſon.

To ESPY', V. A. [*eſpier*, Fr.] to ſee at a diſtance. To diſcover a thing intended to be concealed. To ſee unexpectedly. To diſcover. Neuterly, to watch; to take notice; to look about.

ESQUI'RE, S. [pronounced *ſquire*, *eſcuer*, Fr.] the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. A title of dignity next to that of knight. Every knight was anciently ſerved by two of them, who carried his helmet and buckler, holding lands of him in eſcuage. At firſt the name was a name of office only. The title is now given to all the ſons of noblemen and their heirs male for ever; the four eſquires of the king's body; the eldeſt ſons of baronets, and of the knights of the Bath, and their heirs in the right line; to thoſe that ſerve the king in any reſpectable employment. The chief of ſome families enjoy this title by preſcription, thoſe that bear any ſuperior office in the common-wealth, as high ſheriff of any county, juſtices of the peace, baraiſters, and thoſe who bear a captain's commiſſion.

To ESSA'Y, V. A. [*eſſayer*, Fr.] to attempt, try, ſtrive, or endeavour. To try the purity of metals. "The ſtandard of our Mint being now ſettled, the methods of *eſſaying* ſuitable to it, &c." *Locke.* This laſt ſenſe is now ſpelt, ASSAY.

ES'SAY, S. [pronounced indifferently on either ſyllable] an attempt, endeavour, or trial. A looſe ſally of the mind, a piece wherein the thoughts are ſet down as they occur without any regard to method.

ES'SENCE, S. [Fr. *eſſentia*, Lat.] in Logic, the very nature of any being. That which conſtitutes the nature of a thing. Figuratively, being, or a perſon which has exiſtence. "Heavenly *eſſence*." *Par. Loſt.* In Chemiſtry, the virtues extracted from any ſimple, reduced to a narrow compaſs. A perfume, or odour. "Nor let th' impriſon'd *eſſences* exhale." *Pope.*

To ES'SENCE, V. A. to ſcent with an eſſence or perfume. "The huſband rails—at *eſſenced* fop." *Spect.* No. 182.

ESSEN'TIAL, Adj. [*eſſentiel*, Fr. of *eſſentialis*, Lat.] neceſſary to the exiſtance of a thing. Important in the higeſt degree. Containing all the beſt, refined and moſt elaborated parts material.

ESSEN'TIAL, S. being or eſſence. "Reduce—to nothing this *eſſential*." *Par. Loſt.* Nature; a chief or principal point.

ESSEN'TIALLY, Adv. [*eſſentialiter*, low Lat.] naturally, or by the conſtitution of nature, materially.

ESSEX, S. an Engliſh county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, on the N. by Cambridge and Suffolk, and on the E. by the ſea. It contains 34,800 houſes, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fiſh, fowls, cloth, ſtuffs, hops, oyſters, and ſaffron, which laſt is the beſt in the world. The rivers, beſides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marſhes, near the ſea, it produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It ſends 8 members to parliament, that is, 6 for Colcheſter, Harwich, and Malden, and 2 for the county. The county-town is Chelmſford; but Colcheſter is the largeſt, and moſt famous.

ESSO'IGN, or ESS'OIEN, S. [*exoine*, Fr. an excuſe] in law an excuſe allowed for the abſence of a perſon who is ſummoned to appear in a court of juſtice. The perſon who is excuſed.

To ESTA'BLISH, V. A. [*etablir*, Fr.] to ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably. To make firm, or ratify a law. To found, build, or place in ſuch a manner, as not to be

ſubject to fall or move. "He hath ded it upon the ſeas, and *eſtabliſhed* it the floods." *Pſal.* xxiv. 12. To make lement of an eſtate on a perſon. To il. "We will *eſtabliſh* our eſtate — up- ur eldeſt Malcolm." *Shak.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT, S. [*etabliſſement*,] a confirmation, or ratification. A ſet- form of management. A foundation, damental principle, or ſettled law. In- e, ſallary or penſion. "By gradually ining your *eſtabliſhment*." *Gulliv. Trav.*

ESTA'TE, S. [*eſtate*, Fr.] condition, cir- ſtance, or rank of life. Fortune, ge- ally applied to a perſon's poſſeſſions in . Rank or quality.

To ESTEE'M, V. A. [*eſtimer*, Fr *æſtimo*,] to ſet a value on a thing. To prize; alue; to regard; to reſpect, or account.

ESTEE'M, S. the act of reſpect paid to a on. The value, reſpect, or reputation a perſon or thing.

ESTIMABLE, Adj. [Fr.] valuable, to purchaſed at a high price. Worthy of our, reſpect, or eſteem.

ESTIMABLENESS, S. that quality ch renders a thing worthy of eſteem.

To ES'TIMATE, V. A. [*æſtimatus* of re, Lat.] to rate; to fix the value of a g; to judge of a thing. To calculate or pute.

ESTIMATE, S. a calculation or compu- on. Value. Valuation. A judgment ed from comparing things.

ESTIMA'TION, S. the aſſigning the per proportion of a thing. A calculation computation. Judgment, or opinion ed on comparing. That degree of reſpect to a perſon from conſidering their its.

ESTIMA'TIVE, Adj. having the power making a compariſon or calculation.

ESTIMA'TOR, S. a perſon, who from ſidering the nature of things, eſtimates r worth, preference, value, or impor- e.

To ESTRA'NGE, V. A. [*eſtranger*, Fr.] withdraw; to alienate, or divert a thing m its original uſe. To change from kind- to indifference, applied to the affections. withdraw, or withold. "We muſt bavour to *eſtrange* our belief." *Glanv.* d with *from*.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, S. diſuſe. Re- val, the act of conſidering a thing with ference, which was once an object of ar- affection.

ESTUARY, S. [*æſtuareum*, Lat.] an arm the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river, mmunicating with the ſea. A frith.

ETC, a contraction of *et cetera*. Lat. im- ng, and ſo on; and the like; and the ; and ſo forth.

To E'TCH, V. A. [*etizen*, Teut.] to en- e on copper with aqua fortis.

ETCH, S. in huſbandry, a crop taken off ground which is fallow. "When they ſow their *etch* crops." *Mortim.*

ETER'NAL, Adj. [Fr. *æternus*, Lat.] without beginning or end. Without begin- ning. Without ceaſing to be; endleſs, im- mortal. Figuratively, perpetual, conſtant, without intermiſſion. "Fires *eternal* in thy temples ſhine." *Dryd.* That which has been and always will be the ſame. "*Eternal* truths." *Dryd.*

ETER'NAL, S. [*eternel*, Fr.] one of the appellations of God, implying his exiſtence before all time. "The *Eternal* to prevent ſuch horrid fray." *Par. Loſt.*

ETER'NALIST, S. one who holds that the world was not created, but exiſted from all eternity.

To ETER'NALISE, V. A. to make eter- nal, immortal, or endleſs.

ETER'NALLY, Adv. without beginning or end. From eternity to eternity. Perpe- tually, conſtantly. "Where weſtern gales *eternally* reſide." *Addiſ.*

ETER'NITY, S. [*eternité*, Fr. *æternitas*, Lat.] duration without beginning or end; duration without beginning, is what the ſchoolmen call *eternity a parte ante*, and du- ration without end, what they imply by *eter- nity a parte poſt*.

To ETE'RNIZE, V. A. [*æternizer*, Fr.] to render perpetual, or endleſs. To render immortal.

E'THER, S. [*æthar*, Lat. of αἰθηρ, Gr.] a thin ſubtle matter, much finer than air, which commences from the limits of our at- moſphere, and poſſeſſes the whole heavenly ſpace.

ETHE'REAL, Adj. formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

ETHE'REOUS, Adj. [*ætherens*, Lat.] formed of ether. Heavenly. "Of this *ethereous* mould." *Par. Loſt.*

E'THICAL, Adj. [ἠθικος, Gr.] moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY, Adj. after the manner of ethics, or moral philoſophy.

E'THIC, Adj. [ἠθικος, Gr.] moral; con- taining precepts of morality.

E'THICS, S. [ἠθικη, Gr.] that part of philoſophy which treats of our duty as mem- bers of ſociety, or as men. Morality.

E'THNIC, Adj. [ἐθνικος, Gr.] heathen, pagan, not enlightened with the knowledge of the true God.

E'THNICS, S. heathens, idolaters.

ETHOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from ἠθος, Gr.] treating of morality.

ETNA-MOUNT, the name of a volca- no, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the moſt celebrated mountains in Europe, and the higheſt in Sicily, ſeated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and is covered with vines on the S. ſide; but on the N. there is nothing but large foreſts.

As for the top, it is always covered with ſnow, and yet it never ceaſes to ſmoke, and often ſends forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in ſmall quantities ſerve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of miſchief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with ſuch a great noiſe, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greateſt eruptions known of late, happened in the year 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693; which laſt was very terrible, and was attended with an earthquake which overturned the town of Catania, in a moment, and buried 18000 perſons in its ruins. This mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

ETYMOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *etymology*] relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGIST, S. one who ſearches out the original, explains, or ſhews the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGY, S. [of *etymologia*, Lat. from ετυμος, and λογος, Gr.] that part of grammar which treats of the derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary ſignification. The derivation of a word; the analyſis of words.

E'TYMON, S. [Gr.] the original word from whence another is derived.

EVA'CUANT, S. [*evacuans*, Lat.] in medicine, a remedy to expel or carry off any ill, peccant or redundant humours, by the proper outlets, or emunctories.

To EVA'CUATE, V. A. [*vacuatus*, of *evacuo*, Lat.] to clear a thing of its contents. To throw out as noxious and offenſive. To avoid by ſtool, or through any of the excretory paſſages. To make void or annull. "It would not evacuate a marriage" *Bacon*. To quit, or withdraw from a place. "He never effectually *evacuated* Caledonia." *Swift*.

EVACUA'TION, S. [*evacuatio*, Lat.] a withdrawing, emiſſion or diſcharge. Abolition or annulling. The quitting of a country. A diſcharge procured by medicines.

To EVA'DE, V. A. [*evado*, Lat.] to eſcape, elude, or avoid by artifice or ſtratagem. To decline by ſubterfuge. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry. To eſcape as imperceptible or unconquerable, or as too great or too ſmall to be laid hold on, ſeized or ſubdued. Neuterly, to make an eſcape; to ſlip away. To eſcape by ſubtlety, ſtratagem, or ſophiſtry.

EVAGA'TION, S. [*evagatus*, Lat.] the wandering from a direct courſe or line.

EVANE'SCENT, [*evaneſcens*, Lat.] vaniſhing; leſſening ſo as not to be perceived by the ſenſes.

EVANGE'LICAL, Adj. [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Lat.] agreeable to the goſpel. Agreeable to the doctrines of Chriſtianity as ſet forth in the goſpel.

EVA'NGELIST, S. [ευαγγελος, Gr.] a writer of the goſpel. One who propagates Chriſtianity.

To EVA'NGELIZE, V. A. [*evangelizo*, Lat. ευαγγελιζω,] to inſtruct in the doctrine contained in the goſpel. To convert to Chriſtianity.

EVA'NID, Adj. [*evanidus*, Lat.] faint, weak, vaniſhing or growing imperceptible.

EVA'PORABLE, Adj. [*evaporer*, Fr.] that which may be diſperſed in fumes or vapours.

To EVA'PORATE, V. A. [*evaporatus*, Lat.] to exhale or diſſipate moiſture in fumes, ſteam and vapours. Neuterly, to fly away in vapours and fumes; to waſte inſenſibly like a volatile ſpirit.

EVAPORA'TION, S. [Fr. *evaporation*, Lat.] the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In Philoſophy, the act of exhaling the moiſture of a body, or of diſſipating it in fumes and vapours. In Pharmacy, an operation by which the aqueous and volatile parts are diſſipated by fire in ſteams, ſo as to leave the remaining part ſtronger and of higher conſiſtence. Figuratively, a vent, diſcharge.

EVA'SION, S. [Fr. *evaſion*, Lat. of *evadere*, Lat.] a ſtratagem, artifice or ſophiſtry, made uſe of as an excuſe.

EVA'SIVE, Adj. practiſing artifices, ſophiſtry, or ſtratagems, to avoid coming to the point.

EVA'SIVELY, Adj. ſo as to be guilty of ſophiſtry, quibbles, tricks, ſubterfuges, or artifice in order to avoid a difficulty. A word of reproach.

EU'CHARIST, S. [from ευ, and χαρις, the act of giving thanks; applied by divines to ſignify the thankful remembrance of the death of Chriſt in the bleſſed Sacrament, the Lord's ſupper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, Adj. containing acts of thankſgiving. Relating to the Lord's ſupper.

EV'E, E'VEN, S. [*æfen*, Sax.] the latter part of the day; the interval between broad light and darkneſs. The vigil, or faſt to be obſerved the day before a holiday. In this ſenſe *eve* is only uſed; in the others *even* or *eve* indiſcriminately.

EV'ELYN, [JOHN] a learned writer of the 17th century; deſcended from a very ancient and honourable family which flouriſhed originally at a place called Evelyn, in the county of Salop. This name, originally written Avellan, or Ivelin, ſignifies a filbert or hazel. He was born October 31, 162[illegible] at Wooton in Surrey, a place which owes no little praiſe to his anceſtors, who were all of them fond of planting. He was educated at the free ſchool of Lewes in Suſſex, from whence he was removed to Oxford, where he was entered in 1637, a gentleman commoner; having proſecuted his ſtudies here in logic and philoſophy, he remov[illegible]

the Middle-Temple, London, where he ntinued till 1644, and then by leave ob-ned from under king Charles Iſt's own nd, left England in queſt of improvements broad. The accuracy wherewith he ex-ined every thing curious in architecture, inting, antiquities, and natural philoſophy, ſcarcely conceivable to any but thoſe who ve peruſed his works, and his readers are ways ſtruck with admiration. When he turned home the noble fund of knowledge e had laid in abroad was diſſeminated for e benefit of his countrymen; but his life as not only that of a ſcholar, but likewiſe at of a politician; and he was not only an mirer of nature, but likewiſe a lover of s king and country; the prudent ſtep he ok to juſtify the character of Charles II. om the virulence of calumny, and the ad-nces he made to colonel Morley, to render s reſtoration eaſy, are ſufficient confirma-ons of his loyalty. The arduous employ-ents he was engaged in during the igns of Charles II. and his brother, and e manner in which he acquitted himſelf in e diſcharge of them, ſhewed that he wanted t abilities for public employs. And if we nſider the high character he bore among e fellows of the Royal Society, the utility f all his treatiſes, which tended not only to e embelliſhing, but likewiſe the ſecurity f his country; we muſt even in theſe days an ourſelves indebted to his pen. No man er cultivated botany, all the branches of atural philoſophy, the deſigning arts, archi-ecture, engraving, painting, gardening and tiquities, with more aſſiduity, and with ore ſucceſs. The univerſity of Oxford is debted to his mediation for the Aurundelian arbles, the learned editor of Cambden for e additions to the county of Surrey, and Mr. Houghten for great embelliſhments to is treatiſe on huſbandry. He was not only aſter of ſeveral languages, but likewiſe a reat improver of his own. Though learned, e was humble, and ready to communicate is ſtores to any perſon. As he lived an or-ament to our nation, ſo he died an example o all that ſucceed him; and as he ſpent a fe of 86 years in the ſervice of his Creator, o he took care that his death ſhould not be ithout inſtruction, as appears from the ſcription on his tombſtone, which informs s, "That living in an age of extraordinary vents and revolutions, he had learned from dence this truth, which he deſired might be mmunicated to poſterity. — That all is va-ity which is not honeſt, and that there is o ſolid wiſdom but in real piety.

E'VEN, Adj. [*eſen*, *euen*, Sax. *even*, Belg.] mooth; not rugged; level. Not odd, ca-ble of being divided into equal parts, equal ith another, or not exceeding, applied to umber, uſed with *to* and *with*. Calm, ap-plied to the paſſions. Of the ſame heighth, uſed comparatively, and followed by *with*.

To E'VEN, V. A. to make the heighth of two things, or the quantity of two numbers the ſame. To make level, applied to ſurface, joined to *with*. Neuterly, to become even.

EV'EN, Adv. [contracted in Poetry to *ev'n*, or *ên*] equal to. *Even though*, notwithſtanding. When uſed as an heightening phraſe, it implies a tacit compariſon, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common diſcourſe, pronounced *ên*, and uſed as a word of conceſſion. "I ſhall *ên* let it paſs." *Collier.*

EVEN-HA'NDED, Adj impartial, unbiaſſed, alluding to a balance whoſe ſcales hang *even*, when nothing is in either of them. "*Even-handed* juſtice." *Shak.*

E'VENING, S. [*æfen*, Sax. *avend*, Belg.] the cloſe of the day; or that part which is ſomewhat light after ſunſet.

E'VENLY, Adv. equally; in the ſame manner; with the ſame force; uniformly. Levelly, applied to ſurface; without inclining to either ſide, parallel to the horizon, applied to poſture or ſituation. In an impartial manner; or without favouring one perſon more than another. Without elation, or dejection, with equanimity, applied to the ſtate of the mind. "He bore his virtues ſo *evenly*." *Shak.*

E'VENNESS, S. the being free from ruggedneſs; ſmoothneſs; levelneſs. That which is neither on one ſide or the other. Impartiality, freedom from bias. Calmneſs.

EVE'NT, S. [*eventus*, Lat.] an incident, action, any thing which happens. The reſult. The concluſion, or upſhot.

EVE'NTFUL, Adj. full of incidents, or events.

EVE'NTUAL, Adj. happening, ſucceeding in conſequence. Conſequentially.

EVE'NTUALLY, Adv. in the event, reſult, or conſequence. "Hermione was but intentionally, not *eventually* diſobedient to you." *Boyle.*

EV'ER, Adv. [*æfre*, Sax.] at any time, *if ever*. Before, or any time before, joined with *than*, *as*, or any comparative adverb. Always; *for ever*. At all times paſt, and to all time to come. To all eternity, when repeated it implies a ſtronger affirmation that the time or duration of a thing ſhall never end, "*ever and ever*." Followed by *anon*, it implies frequently, or ſucceſſively. "*Ever* and *anon* a ſilver tear ſtole down." *Dryd. Ever a*, from *ever ich*, or *every*, implies any. "Better than I love *e'er a* ſcurvy young boy." *Shak.*

EV'ER-GREE'N, Adj. green throughout the year.

EV'ER-GREE'N, S. a plant which retains

tains its leaves and green colour through all the ſeaſons.

EVERLA'STING, Adj. enduring for ever. Immortal.

EVERLA'STING, S. eternity, eternal duration, whether paſt or future. Likewiſe a corded woollen ſtuff, which receives its name from its ſuppoſed ſtrength. In Botany, a pea ſo called.

EVERLA'STINGLY, Adv. eternally; for ever. Without end.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, S. eternity. A boundleſs or indefinite duration.

EVERLIV'ING, Adj. having life without end. Immortal.

EVERMO'RE, Adv. [*more*, according to Johnſon, is an expletive accidentally added; but as in Greek, negatives added to negatives only increaſe their force; ſo *more*, which is a comparative adjective, being added to *ever*, is intended to increaſe its force, and to ſhew a greater impoſſibility of ending, or a ſtronger affirmation of eternal duration] always; inceſſantly; eternally.

EV'ER-PLEA'SING, Adj. always giving or affording pleaſure.

To EVERT', V. A. [*everto*, Lat.] to deſtroy or overthrow.

EVE'RY, Adj. [*æfer*, *ealc*, Sax.] each individual, each article. *Every-where*, in all places.

E'VES DROPPER, S. one who gets under a window, to hearken and diſcover the ſecrets of a family.

To EVIC'T, V. A. [*evictus*, Lat.] in Law, to caſt out of a poſſeſſion, or to diſpoſſeſs by due courſe of law; uſed with *out*, or *from*. To prove, or evince. "Its neceſſity *evicted*." *Chapm.*

EVIC'TION, S. diſpoſſeſſion by a ſentence at law. Proof, evidence.

EVI'DENCE, S. [Fr.] undoubted certainty. Teſtimony, proof. A perſon who is ſummoned to give teſtimony.

To EV'IDENCE, V. A. to prove. To diſcover or teſtify.

EV'IDENT, Adj. plain with reſpect to proof. Proved beyond doubt. Notorious.

EV'IDENTLY. Adv. ſo as to appear plain, indubitable and clear.

E'VIL, Adj. [*efel*, *yfel*, Sax.] having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous or miſerable, applied to condition or circumſtances. Miſchievous, deſtructive; infernal. "An *evil* ſpirit."

E'VIL, S. natural evil, is that defect which ariſes from natural cauſes, without our own conſent or knowledge. Moral evil is that inconvenience which ariſes from natural cauſes, by our own conſent or choice. When applied to acting contrary to the revealed laws of the Deity, it is termed wickedneſs, or ſin; applied to acting contrary to the laws of government, a crime; and applied to acting contrary to the meer rule of fitneſs a fault. Applied to the inconveniencies reſulting from want of wealth or friends, it is termed calamity, or miſery, but when to want of health, it is called a diſtemper, or diſeaſe; on the whole, *evil* is what is apt to produce or increaſe any pain, or diminiſh any pleaſure in us; or elſe to procure us any inconvenience, or deprive us of any good.

E'VIL, Adv. [contracted commonly into *ill*] in a manner inconſiſtent with virtue and innocence.

To EVI'NCE, V. A. [*evinco*, Lat.] to prove, make evident, or convince.

EVIN'CIBLE, Adj. capable of being proved, or made evident.

EVIN'CIBLY, Adv. ſo as to force aſſent or conviction.

EV'ITABLE, Adj. [*evitabilis*, Lat.] that which may be ſurmounted, or avoided.

To EV'ITATE, V. A. [*evitatus*, Lat. of *evito*] to avoid, ſhun, or eſcape.

EU'LOGY, S. [from *ευ*, Gr. and *λογος*] a praiſe, commemoration, or panegyric. A diſcourſe in praiſe of a perſon.

EU'NUCH, S. [from *ευνη*, Gr. and *εχω*] one who has been caſtrated. Figuratively, a chief officer of the houſhold of an eaſtern monarch, ſuch perſons only being ſuffered to attend.

To EU'NUCHATE, V. A. to caſtrate, or make an eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, S. [*evocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling out. "An *evocation*, of the dead *from* hell." *Pope.* Uſed with *from*.

To EVOL'VE, V. A. [*evolvo*, Lat.] to unroll; to unfold, or diſentangle. Neuterly, to open or diſcloſe itſelf.

EVO'LVENT, S. [*evolvens*, Lat.] in Geometry, a curve, which reſults from the evolution of a curve.

EVOLU'TION, S. [*evolutus*, Lat.] the act of unrolling, or unfolding. In Geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle. In Algebra, the extraction of roots from any given power. The divers figures, turns, and motions made by a body of ſoldiers, either in ranging themſelves in form of battle, or in changing their form; whether by way of exerciſe, or during an engagement.

EU'PHONY, S. [from *ευ*, Gr. and *φωνη*,] in Grammar, an eaſineſs, ſmoothneſs, and elegancy of pronunciation. An agreeable ſound. A figure, whereby we omit a harſher letter or ſubſtitute a ſmoother in its place for the ſake of pronunciation.

EU'PHRASY, S. [*euphraſia*, Lat.] in Botany, the herb called eyebright from its ſuppoſed virtue in clearing the ſight; it grows naturally in commons and fields, always among graſs, heath, and furz, &c. "Purged with *euphraſy* and rue.—the viſual nerve." *Par. Loſt.*

EUROPE, called by the people of Aſia, Frankiſtan, is one of the three general parts

rts of our continent, and one of
e four of the habitable world. It is
unded on the N. by the frozen, or icy ſea,
the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W.
the weſtern, and northern ocean, and on
e E. by Aſia. It lies between 8 and 90
grees of longitude, and between 35 and 72
grees of latitude, though it does not fill up
that ſpace. From cape St. Vincent to
e mouth of the river Oby, it is near 3600
les in length; and from cape Matapatam
the Morea, to the N. cape in Lapland, it
about 2200 miles in breadth. It is much
than either Aſia or Africa; but then it
rpaſſes them in many things, and it is en-
ely within the temperate zone, except a
all part of Norway and Muſcovy; ſo that
ere is neither the exceſſive heat, nor the in-
portable cold, that are to be met with in
other parts of the continent. It does
abound in gold and ſilver mines, much
in precious ſtones; nor does it produce
r and ſpices; nor yet does it nouriſh
tals, hyænas, lynxes, leopards, tygers,
s, rhinoceroſes, elephants, dromedaries,
nels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn,
e, fruits, ſheep, oxen, horſes, and all
er neceſſaries of life. Beſides, it is much
re populous, and better cultivated than ei-
r Aſia or Africa. It is fuller of villages,
ns and cities, and the buildings are more
ng, more elegant and commodious, ge-
ally ſpeaking, than in the two former. The
abitants are all whites, and for the moſt
r, much better made than the Africans, and
n the Aſiatics. With regard to arts and
nces, there is no manner of compariſon;
r yet in trade, navigation, and war. They
more civilized, prudent, ſociable and ge-
rous; and conſequently are neither ſavage
cruel, unleſs ſpurred on by the miſtaken
inciples of religion. Whereas in Aſia and
rica, there are people who make robbery a
ceſſion, and live by pillaging merchants and
ers. With reſpect to the diviſion of Europe,
ountains, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-
ain and Ireland, Muſcovy, France, Ger-
ny, Poland, Spain, Portugal, Hungary,
ſſerland, and Turky in Europe, be-
s ſeveral ſmall iſlands, in the Mideter-
nean and elſewhere. There are three em-
s; namely, of Germany, Muſcovy, and
rky, which laſt is commonly called the
and Seignior. The pope is an eccleſiaſti-
prince, and yet has ſeveral territories un-
his dominion. The kings are thoſe of
at Britain and Ireland, France, Spain,
rtugal, Poland, Pruſſia, Denmark Sweden,
dinia, Hungary, and of the two Sicilies.
ides there is an archduke of Auſtria, and
great duke of Tuſcany. There are four
ſiderable republics; namely, Venice, the
es of Holland, the Swiſs Cantons, and the
ublic of Genoa. There are four leſs,
of Geneva. Lucca, San Marino, and
Raguſa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spaniſh, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceeds thoſe of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in diſguiſe) in Poland, Muſcovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turky in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Brittagne in France, and Lapland. Beſides theſe are the Greek, and ſeveral others. The principal rivers are the Danube, and the Rhyne in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Ruſſian empire; the Loire in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are thoſe of Conſtance in Germany; of Geneva, and Guarda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Ruſſia. The chief mountains are the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps in Italy; the Dofrin hills in Sweden; the Crapach hills in Hungary; and ſome of the mountains in Wales. The religions of Europe, are the Jewiſh, and the Chriſtian, as alſo the Mahometan.

EUROPE'AN, Adj. [of *Europe*, *Europæus*, Lat. ſome accent it on the ſecond ſyllable, but the authority of all the great poets are againſt them] belonging to, or a native of Europe.

EU'RUS, S. [Lat.] the eaſt wind.

EUTHANA'SIA, EUTHANASY, S. [Gr. from ευ Gr. and θανατος] an eaſy pleaſant death. "The kindeſt wiſh of my friends is *euthanaſia*." *Arbuth.*

EVU'LSION, S. [*evulſio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off. "The *evulſion*, or biting off any parts." *Brown.*

EW'E, S. [*eow*, Sax.] a female ſheep.

EW'ER, S. [from *eau*, Fr. water, ſuppoſed by Dr. T. H. Skinner, and Johnſon, to have been formerly written *ex*] a baſon, or veſſel in which water is put for waſhing the hands. Obſolete, unleſs in poetry.

To EXACE'RBATE, V. A. [*exacerbatus*, of *exacerbo*, Lat.] to make rougher, to exaſperate, or heighten any diſagreeable quality.

EXA'CT, Adj. [Fr. *exactus*, Lat.] methodical, applied to the manner of tranſacting buſineſs. Accurate in reckoning. Honeſt, punctual, and ſtrictly conforming to the rule of right.

To EXA'CT, V. A. [*exactus* of *exigo*, Lat.] to demand with rigour and authority. To demand as due. To enjoin, or inſiſt upon. Neuterly, to be guilty of extortion, uſed with *upon* before the perſon who is the object of extortion.

EXA'CTER, S. one that claims more than his due; or demands his due, with outrage and rigour. One who obliges a perſon to perform a duty by authority. One who is rigid in his demands or orders.

EXA'CTION, S. the act of making a demand with authority. Extortion. A toll;

or

or heavy tax. "Pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry." *Addiſ.*

EXA'CTLY, Adv. accurately; perfectly. With great nicety.

EXA'CTNESS, S. a conduct regulated with the greateſt ſtrictneſs according to ſome rule.

To EXA'GGERATE, V. A. [*exaggeratus*, Lat. of *exaggero*] to heighten by deſcription. To repreſent things to be worſe or better than they really are.

EXAGGERA'TION, S. the act of heaping together. "The *exaggeration* of ſand." *Hale.* A repreſentation, wherein the good, or ill qualities of a thing or perſon are heightened.

To EXA'GITATE, V. A. [*exagitatus*, Lat. of *exagito*, Lat.] to put in motion. "The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood." *Arbuth.* To reproach, to inveigh againſt. "I had rather lament than *exagitate*." *Hooker.*

To EXA'LT, V. A. [*exalter*, Fr. from *altus*, Lat.] to lift upwards. To place on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raiſe to power, wealth, or dignity. To elate with joy. To magnify with praiſe. To raiſe or make louder, applied to the voice. In Chemiſtry, to ſublime, refine or heighten the qualities of a thing by fire. To raiſe or elevate the ideas or expreſſions of a compoſition. In Scripture, followed by *againſt*, to oppoſe, or ſet one's ſelf in oppoſition. "*Againſt* whom thou haſt *exalted* thy voice." 2 *Kings* xix. 22.

EXALTA'TION, S. the act of placing on high. Preferment, advancement, applied to power, wealth or dignity. A ſtate of grandeur or dignity.

EXA'MEN, S. [Lat.] an exact ſearch or enquiry, to diſcover the truth or falſhood of a thing.

EXAMINA'TION, S. [*examinatio*, Lat.] a ſearch into the truth of any fact. An accurate, exact, nice, and ſcrupulous enquiry, after truth.

EXAMINA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an examiner; one that ſearches into the reality of any truth or fact.

To EXA'MINE, V. A. [*examiner*, Fr. *examino*, Lat.] to try. To aſk a criminal or witneſs queſtions on a trial, either to ſearch into the truth of his evidence, or that of the fact which he is ſummoned to confirm or deſtroy. To make enquiry into; to try by experiment.

EXA'MINER, S. one who ſearches into the veracity of an evidence, by propoſing ſuch queſtions as ſhall be ſuitable to that purpoſe. In Chancery, applied to thoſe, whoſe office it is to examine the evidences on oath produced on both ſides, upon ſuch interrogetaries or queſtions as the parties to the ſuit exhibit for that purpoſe. Applied in the cuſtom-houſe to the office of a perſon, whoſe buſineſs it is to re-examine accounts brought in. One who ſearches, or makes enquiry into the nature truth, or reality of things with care and diligence.

EXA'MPLE, S. [*exemple*, Fr. *exemplum* Lat.] any thing propoſed to be imitated. precedent. A rule of conduct worthy of imitation of others. A perſon fit to be a pattern for others to imitate. A perſon puniſh in order to deter them from being guilty the ſame crimes. An inſtance, or ſomethi produced as an illuſtration or confirmation what has been aſſerted.

EXA'NIMATE, Adj. [*examinatus*, Lat deprived of life. Figuratively, ſpiritleſs, jected. "*Exanimate* by love." *Thomp.*

EXANIMA'TION, S. death; loſs life.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, Adj. in Medicine, puſtulous, eruptive; efflorescent; colouring, or forming puſtules on ſkin.

EXARTICULA'TION, S. [from *articulus*, Lat. a joint] diſlocation, or putting a bone out of joint.

To EXA'SPERATE, V. A. [*exaſperatus*, Lat. of *exaſpero*, Lat.] to provoke a perſon to anger. To aggravate a difference.

EXASPERA'TION, S. great provocation. A provocation which excites to violent anger or rage.

To EXAU'CTORATE, V. A. [*exauctoratus*, of *exauctoro*, Lat.] to diſmiſs or diſcharge from an employment. To turn out or deprive of a benefice. "Depoſition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing elſe but the removing a perſon from ſome dignity or order in the church." *Ayliffe.*

To EX'CAVATE, V. A. [*excavatus*, Lat. of *excavo*, Lat.] to hollow, or make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, S. the act of ſcooping out. A hollow, or cavity.

To EXCEE'D, V. A. [*exceder*, Fr. *exceedo*, Lat.] to go beyond any limit, meaſure, ſtandard. To excell, or ſurpaſs. Neuterly to go too far; to be guilty of exceſs. To go beyond any limits, or number.

EXCEE'DING, Part. ſurpaſſing, excelling, or going beyond. Sometimes uſed adverbially, for a very great or remarkable degree. "*Exceeding* handſome."

EXCEE'DINGLY, Adv. to a very great degree.

To EXCE'L, V. A. [*exceller*, Fr. *excello* Lat.] to ſurpaſs, or have good qualities to a greater or higher degree than another.

EX'CELLENCE, EX'CELLENCY, S. [*excellence*, Fr. *excellentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of abounding in any good quality. The poſſeſſing any good quality to a greater degree than another. That in which one perſon has the advantage of, or ſurpaſſes another. Perority, goodneſs. A title of honour uſually given

…d to generals, ambaſſadors, and gover-…

…XCELLENT, Adj. [Fr. *excellens*, Lat.] …ſſed of great talents or virtues. Emi…, good, virtuous.

…XCELLENTLY, Adv. extremely well. …n eminent or remarkable degree.

To EXCE'PT, V. A. [*excepter*, Fr.] to …out. Neuterly, to object to. "Which …author could not *except againſt*." *Locke.*

EXCE'PT, Prep. [though marked here, …generally taken as a prepoſition or con…tion, Johnſon aſſerts that this word is …ibitably a participle paſſive, which, like …l others, had two terminations, being …en both *except* and *excepted*; thus, "All …t one, is all, one being excepted." But …our author, with greater ſhew of proba…y, the word may be, according to the …tonic idiom, a verb of the imperative …d, and then, "All *except* one, will ſig…, all but one, which I would have you, …which you muſt *except*"] Excluding, …including, "God and his Son *except*— …e he feared." *Par Loſt.* Unleſs. "*Ex*…we know it." *Tillotſ.*

EXCE'PTING, Part. [this word is marked …prepoſition by Johnſon, but our reaſons …not following him may be ſeen in the …d *except*] not including.

EXCE'PTION, S. [*exceptio*, Fr.] ex…ion; uſed properly with *from*, before the …e or law to which the exception refers; …by ſome great authors uſed with *to*. "An …ption *to* ſome." *Addiſ.* "In *exception to* …general rules." *Pope.* The thing menti…d in an *exception*. An objection, or cavil, …d with *againſt* or *to*. A diſlike, or offence, …en following *take*. "He firſt *took exception* …his badge." *Shak.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE, Adj. liable to ob…tion, or exception.

EXCE'PTIOUS, Adj. fond of making …ections. Peeviſh.

EXCE'PTIVE, Adj. including an excep…n, or objection.

EXCE'PTOR, S. one who makes excep…ns.

EXCE'SS, S. [*exces*, Fr. *exceſſus*, Lat.] …t which exceeds the bounds of moderation. …plied to paſſion, a height or violence be…nd the bounds of reaſon. The tranſgreſ…g the bounds of reaſon, wiſdom, or pru…nce. Intemperance, or too great an indul…nce in meat or drink. That quantity or …mber in which things ſurpaſs, or are more …an others.

EXCE'SSIVE, Adj. [*exceſſif*, *exceſſive*, …] beyond, or exceeding any limits. Ve…ment, or beyond the juſt bounds or mea…res preſcribed by reaſon, applied to the af…ions of the mind, or the practice of …rtue.

EXCE'SSIVELY, Adv. in a great or im…derate degree.

To EXCHA'NGE, V. A. [*changer*, Fr.] to give one thing for another. To give and take reciprocally; uſed with *for* before the thing changed, and *with* before the perſon conſenting to the change.

EXCHA'NGE, S. the act of giving one thing for another. In Commerce, the fixing of the actual and momentary value of money between different countries. The thing given or received in lieu of another. The place, or ſpot where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. A *bill of exchange*, is that which is drawn by a perſon at a diſtance, for ſuch a ſum as is equivalent to a ſum paid or eſtimated here; this article is of ſo great importance both to the mercantile world, and the kingdom in general, that an exact knowledge of it may bring immenſe riches to the one, and turn the balance of trade in favour of the latter.

EXCHEQUER, S. [*eſchequier*, Norm. Fr.] the court to which all the revenues of the crown are brought.

EXCI'SE, S. [*acciis*, Belg *exciſum*, Lat.] a tax laid by the government on commodities for ſupporting and anſwering the exigencies of the ſtate. If this tax were levied only on the luxuries of life, or laid on ſuch things in time of war, that it muſt neceſſarily ceaſe in time of peace, it would be of little diſſervice to the price of labour, and increaſe of commerce, the two eſſentials of this iſland, beſides ſhewing an uncommon ſkill and penetration in this or any future adminiſtration.

To EXCI'SE, V. A. to levy a tax.

EXCI'SEMAN, S. an officer employed in the inſpection of goods which are exciſeable, and in collecting the exciſe.

EXCI'SION, S. [*exciſio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, or entirely deſtroying.

EXCITA'TION, S. [Fr. from *excitatus*, Lat.] the act of putting into motion. The act of rouſing.

To EXCI'TE, V. A. [*exciter*, Fr. *excito*, Lat.] to rouſe from a ſtate of inactivity, to action; or from a ſtate of dejection and deſpair, to one of courage and vigour. To put into motion; to awaken; to rouſe.

EXCI'TEMENT, S. the motion by which a perſon is excited, or rouſed from a ſtate of indolent inactivity.

EXCI'TER, S. one who ſtirs up to action. The cauſe by which any thing is put into motion.

To EXCLAI'M, V. N. [*exclamo*, Lat.] to cry out with vehemence. To ſpeak againſt, decry, or reproach with outrage; uſed with *againſt*.

EXCLA'IM, S. an outcry, clamour, or lamentable elevation of voice. "Gloſter's blood—doth more ſolicit me than your *exclaims*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

EXCLAI'MER, S. a perſon that make uſe of frequent exclamations. One that runs

down and rails againſt a perſon or thing. "I muſt tell this paſſionate *exclaimer*." *Atterb.*

EXCLAMA'TION, S. [Fr. of *exclamatio*, Lat.] a vehement outcry. A railing reproach of a perſon or thing. An emphatical utterance. A figure in rhetoric, wherein by raiſing the voice, and uſing an interjection, either expreſſed or underſtood, we teſtify an uncommon warmth and paſſion of the mind. In Grammar, a point placed after an *exclamation*, marked thus!

EXCLA'MATORY, Adj. conſiſting of exclamations.

To EXCLU'DE, V. A. [*excludo*, Lat.] to ſhut out. To debar of any privilege. To except in any doctrine. To deny a perſon a right or enjoyment in any grant.

EXCLU'SION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſhutting out, or denying admiſſion. Rejection. An exception.

EXCLU'SIVE, Adj. [*excluſif*, *excluſive*, Fr. from *excluſus*, Lat.] having the power to deny entrance, or admiſſion. Debarring from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY, Adv. without being admitted to enjoy a privilege, or right with another. Without comprehending or including.

To EXCO'GITATE, V. A. [*excogitatus*, Lat.] to find out by thought, or intenſe thinking. To invent. "*Excogitated* by the heathen." *Hale.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE, V. A. [*excommunico*, low Lat.] to exclude a perſon from having any fellowſhip with a viſible church, and particularly from partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, S. [Fr.] an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, whereby a perſon is denied the privileges of a church, or from communicating at the bleſſed ſacrament. This is founded on the natural right all ſocieties have of excluding ſuch members as violate their laws, and conſequently ſap their very eſſentials. It is inveſted in the biſhop of the dioceſe to which the perſon to be excommunicated belongs, and is divided into major, *i. e.* greater, or minor, *i. e.* leſs. The major is that whereby a perſon is cut off from all ſociety with other Chriſtians, becomes an outlaw, is diſabled from defending his rights, by bringing an action in a court of juſtice, *&c.* The leſſer *excommunication* only excludes a perſon from partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The few inſtances, if not the total diſuſe of the power of *excommunication* in the eſtabliſhed church of late years, is an amiable inſtance of the benevolence of its rulers, and ſhould not only raiſe admiration and praiſe, but likewiſe converſion and conformity.

To EXCO'RIATE, V. A. [of *ex* Lat. and *corium*,] to flay or ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCORIA'TION, S. loſs of ſkin; act of flaying or ſtripping off the ſ Figuratively, plunder, pillage, or oppreſ of the poor.

EXCORTICA'TION, S. [from *ex cortex*, Lat.] in Botany, the pulling off bark of trees.

EX'CREMENT, S. [Fr. of *excrement* Lat.] that which is diſcharged at the nat paſſage of the body.

EXCREME'NTAL, Adj. that which of the nature of excrement.

EXCRE'SCENCE, EXCRE'SCENCY [*excreſcens*, Lat.] a ſuperfluous part grow out of another, contrary to the comm production of nature. In Surgery, ſup fluous, and luxuriant fleſh.

EXCRE'SCENT, Adj. [Fr. *excreſc* Lat.] ſuperfluouſly or growing out of thing.

EXCRE'TION, S. [*excretio*, Lat.] Medicine, the act of ſeparating excreme and excrementitious humours from the ments or blood, and expelling them from body.

EXCRE'TIVE, Adj. [*excretivus*, La having the power of ſeparating or ejecti excrementitious humours from the body

To EXCRU'CIATE, V. A. [*excruciat* of *excrucio*, Lat.] to torture or torment.

To EXCU'LPATE, V. A. [from *ex culpatus*, Lat.] to clear from any accuſatio or charge.

EXCULPA'TION, S. vindication of charged with fault. An endeavour to vin cate a perſon.

EXCU'RSION, S. [Fr. *excurſum*, L of *excurſo*, Lat.] a ramble. An expediti into diſtant parts. A progreſs beyond common limits. A digreſſion.

EXCU'RSIVE, rambling; wanderi ſtraying.

EXCUSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that for whi any apology may be admitted.

To EXCU'SE, V. A. [*excuſer*, Fr. *exc ſo*, Lat.] to leſſen guilt by aſſigning fo reaſons which may render the commiſſion a fault leſs blameable. To remit a debt o duty. To paſs by without blame; or permitting an apology to be made. To ma an apology, defence or vindication, in ord to wipe off any aſperſion.

EXCU'SE, S. an apology or plea. reaſon aſſigned to juſtify from accuſation guilt. The act of paſſing by a fault witho blame or notice.

EXCU'SELESS, Adj. without any moti or reaſon to expect excuſe.

EXCU'SER, S. one who pleads for, or o who forgives another.

EXCU'SSION, S. [*excuſſio*, Lat.] the a of ſeizing. "If upon an *excuſſion* there not goods to ſatisfy." *Ayliffe.*

EX'ECRABLE, Adj. [Fr.] deteſtabl abominable, extremely wicked, very bad.

EX'ECRA

EXECRABLY, Adv. deteſtably. Figuratively, abominably; hatefully.

To EX'ECRATE, V. A. [*execratus* of *execror*, Lat.] to curſe, to deteſt, to deſpiſe, to abominate.

EXECRA'TION, S. a curſe; an imprecation or wiſhing ſome evil to befal a perſon.

To EX'ECUTE, V. A. [*executer*, Fr. *executus*, Lat.] to perform a commiſſion or duty. To put any thing planned, in practice. To put to death according to law. Figuratively, to kill. "Whom with my own fiſts I would *execute*." *Shak.*

EXECU'TION, S. the performance of a thing. Action. In Law, the laſt act in caſes of debt, wherein power is given to the ſheriff of the defender's goods and body. Death inflicted by law. Death; ſlaughter. Muſic, the manner of ſinging or performing a ſong. Effect.

EXECU'TIONER, S. he that inflicts puniſhment on an offender. That by which any thing is performed.

EXECU'TIVE, Adj. having the quality of executing. Active, or putting into execution, oppoſed to deliberative or legiſlative.

EXECU'TER, S. he that performs or executes a deſign. A perſon who inflicts the puniſhment ſentenced by the law. "Deliver over to *executers*." *Shak.*

EXEC'UTOR, S. a perſon who is nominated by the will of a teſtator, to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXEC'UTORSHIP, S. the office of a perſon appointed executor.

EXEC'UTRIX, S. a woman intruſted with the performance of a teſtator's will.

EXEGE'TICAL, Adj. [ἐξηγητικος, Gr.] explaining. By way of explanation.

EXE'MLPAR, S. [Lat.] a model, pattern or original to be imitated, or copied.

EXE'MPLARILY, Adv. ſo as to deſerve imitation. So as to warn or deter others, liable to puniſhment.

EXE'MPLARINESS, S. the ſtate of being propoſed as a pattern worthy of imitation.

EXE'MPLARY, Adj. worthy of being propoſed as a pattern for the imitation of others. Such as may give warning to others. Remarkable.

To EXEMPLIFY, V. A. to illuſtrate or explain. In Law, to copy or tranſcribe.

To EXE'MPT, V. A. [*exemptus*, Lat. to put off] to free from any obligation, tax or duty. To privilege.

EXEM'PT, Adj freed from ſervice, office, obligation, duty or tax. Not liable to. Put off from. "*Exempt* from antient gentry." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

EXEM'PTION, S. [from *ex* and *emptio*, Lat.] freedom from any ſervice, obligation, or tax.

To EXEN'TERATE, V. A. [*exenteratus*, Lat. of *exentero*] to take out the entrails or bowels of an animal. "Any that *exenterates* or diſſects them." *Brown.* Seldom uſed.

EXE'QUIAL, Adj. [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral.

EX'EQUIES, S. [it has no ſingular, from *exequiæ*, Lat. Johnſon obſerves that *obſequies* is now uſed in its ſtead, but not ſo properly, and if we attend to the ideas which the Romans ſeem to have affixed to the word *obſequium* his opinion is not at all improbable] funeral rites or ceremonies. "The tragical end of the two brothers, whoſe *exequies*." *Dryd.*

EX'ERCENT, Adj. [*exercens*, Lat.] practiſing; following any trade, employment, or vocation.

EX'ERCISE, S. [*exerciſe*, Fr. *exercitum*, Lat.] a motion of the limbs or action of the body, conſidered as conducive and neceſſary to health. An action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs and ſtrength. Any practice by which a perſon is rendered skilful in the performance of a duty or diſcipline.

To EX'ERCISE, V. A. [*exercice* of *exercer*, Fr. *exerceo*, Lat.] to uſe ſuch action of the body as is neceſſary to keep the fluids in motion and preſerve health. To train or teach a perſon by frequent practice. To taſk, employ, or keep buſy. To practice. "To *exerciſe* dominion over them." *Matt.* xx. 25. Neuterly, to uſe ſuch action as is conducive to health. To practice the different evolutions of an army.

EXERCI'SER, S. one who acts, performs or practices.

EXERCITA'TION, S. [Fr. of *exercitatio*, Lat.] exerciſe; practice; repetition.

To EXERT', V. A. [*exertus* of *exero*, Lat.] to uſe with force, vehemence or vigour. To put forth or perform.

EXER'TION, S. the bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, or ſtrength.

EXETER, a town, or city, of Devonſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Aſh-Wedneſday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 1, and December 6, for horſes, horned cattle, and commodities of all ſorts. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the top of an eaſy aſcent on the eaſtern bank of the river Ex, from whence it took it name, and over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its ſuburbs, contains fifteen pariſh-churches, and four chapels of eaſe, beſides the cathedral, it being a biſhop's ſee. It ſuffered greatly in the civil wars; and its river is choaked up with ſand, ſo that at preſent they are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topſham, about three miles diſtant. It has the title of an earl-

dom, and is ſtill in a flouriſhing condition, driving a good trade. Here are ſeveral ſtreets well-paved, and a large manufactory of ſerges, druggets, long-ells, duroys, and ſagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeventy-eight miles S. W. of Briſtol, thirty-one N. N. E. of Dartmouth, forty-nine S. S. E. of Barnſtaple, forty-four N E. of Plymouth, eighty-eight W. S W. of Saliſbury, and 173 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 50. 44.

To EXFO'LIATE, V. A. [of *ex* and *folium*, Lat.] in Surgery, to ſcale a bone.

EXFO'LIATION, S the act of ſcaling a bone; the ſtate or condition of a bone which breaks off in ſcales.

EXFO'LIATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of ſcaling or producing exfoliation.

EXHA'LABLE, Adj that which may be raiſed or diſperſed in fumes or exhalations.

EXHALA'TION, S. [*exhalatio*, Lat.] a fume, conſiſting of dry, ſubtle corpuſcules or effluvia, looſened from hard terreſtrial bodies, either by the heat of the ſun, agitation of the air, or ſome other cauſe, aſcending by the laws of hydroſtatics, to a certain height in the atmoſphere, where they mix with other vapours and form clouds, &c. The act of exhaling, or emiting or ſending forth effluvia.

To EXHA'LE, V. A. [*exhalo*, Lat.] to draw forth or emit effluvia. Figuratively, but improperly uſed to exhauſt, dry up or diſperſe any moiſture.

To EXHAU'ST, V. A. [*exhauſtus*, Lat.] to drain any fluid. To draw out till nothing remains.

EXHAU'STLESS, Adj. not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry, inexhauſtible.

To EXHI'BIT, V. A. [*exhibitus*, Lat.] to offer or expoſe to view. To propoſe in a public manner. When applied to a charge or accuſation, uſed with *againſt* before the perſon accuſed. To ſhew publickly or diſplay.

EXHI'BITER, S. he that publickly offers any thing as a charge or accuſation. He that expoſes any curioſity to public view.

EXHIBI'TION, S. [Fr. *exhibition*, Lat.] the act of diſplaying or rendering viſible and ſenſible. The act of expoſing to public view. In Law, the bringing an accuſation againſt perſon in a public court. Allowance, ſalary, or penſion. "Driven to live in exile on a ſmall *exhibition*." *Swift*. Generally applied to thoſe ſmall penſions or allowances given by the companies of London to ſcholars towards their ſupport at the univerſities.

EXHI'BITIVE, Adj. containing a repreſentation or diſplay.

To EXHI'LARATE, V. A. [*exhilarat* Lat.] to cheer, comfort or inſpire with gai or mirth.

EXHILARA'TION, S. the act of inſp ing with chearfulneſs. The ſtate of inſpired with joy or pleaſure.

To EXHO'RT, V. A. [*exhorter*, Fr. *exhorto*, Lat.] to aſk, requeſt, or call upo perſon to perform, or remind him of duty. "We beſeech and *exhort* you by Lord Jeſus." 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 1.

EXHORTA'TION, S. [Fr. *exhorta* Lat.] the motives which can induce a per to perform any duty. The act of lay thoſe motives before a perſon.

EXHO'RTER, S. one who endeavo to perſuade a perſon to perform any duty.

EXICCA'TION, S. the act of conſum or drying up moiſture. "An unive drought or *exiccation* of the earth." *Ben*

EXI'CCATIVE, Adj. of a drying quali having the power to dry or conſume m ture.

EXI'GENCE, EXI'GENCY, S. [*exig* Lat.] a want, neceſſity or diſtreſs which mands immediate aſſiſtance. Any pre want, or ſudden occaſion.

EXI'GENT, S. [*exigens*, Lat.] a pre buſineſs, or what requires immediate aſſiſt and relief. Figuratively, death or the of life, an unuſual ſenſe. Theſe eyes dim as drawing to their *exigents*." *Shak.* Law, a writ ſued when the defendant is to be found.

EXIGU'ITY, S. [*exiguitas*, Lat.] ſm neſs; littleneſs.

EXI'GUOUS, Adj. [*exiguus*, Lat. *e* Fr.] ſmall, minute.

EX'ILE, S. [*exil, exilé*, Fr.] a pe driven from his country, and forbid t turn.

To EX'ILE, V. A. to expel a perſon a country. Figuratively, to expel or b any bad or good quality from the mi "His brutal manners from his breaſt *exi* *Dryd.*

EXI'LEMENT, S. the ſtate of a pe driven or baniſhed his country.

To EXI'ST, V. N. [*exiſter*, Fr. of *e* Lat.] to be; to have actual exiſtence.

EXI'STENCE, EXI'STENCY, S. [*tentia*, Lat.] that whereby a thing has a tual being. The ſtate of being.

EXI'STENT, Adj. [*exiſtant*, Fr. *exi* Lat.] in being; in actual exiſtence.

EXISTIMA'TION, S. [*exiſtimatio*, opinion, eſteem, reputation.

EXIT, S. [of *exeo*, Lat. to go ou dramatic writings, a word ſet to imply t perſon is gone off the ſtage. Figurati a departure from life; death. A pa out of any place. The way or avenu which a perſon may go out of a place.

EXI'TIAL, EXI'TIOUS, Adj. [*exitiales*, Lat.] that which kills; deſtructive; fatal or mortal. "*Exitial* fevers." *Harvey.*

EX'ODUS, EX'ODY, S. [εξ, Gr. and οδος,] the ſecond book of the old Teſtament written by Moſes, ſo called by the Septuagint tranſlators, becauſe it contains the departure of the Iſraelites from Egypt: It alſo comprehends the hiſtory of Moſes's birth, education, and flight; the oppreſſions of the Iſraelites in Egypt. Moſes's return from Median, his commiſſion to Pharaoh, the plagues he wrought in Egypt, the departure of the Jews, their paſſage through the Red-Sea and the Wilderneſs, the manner of giving the law, the erection of the tabernacle and celebration of the ſecond paſſover, and contains the tranſactions of 145 years, beginning from the death of Joſeph in the 2369th year of the world, and 1631, before Chriſt.

To EX'ONERATE, V. A. [*exoneratus*, of *exonero*, Lat.] to unload; to diſburthen; to free from any thing which is troubleſome.

EXONERA'TION, S. the act of diſburthening, or getting rid of a thing which oppreſſes.

EX'ORABLE, Adj. [Fr. of *exorabilis*, Lat.] to be moved by ſollicitation, prayer or entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE, EXO'RBITANCY, S. [*exorbitant*, Fr.] the act of going out of the common tract. A groſs deviation from the rules of virtue. Boundleſs depravity.

EXO'RBITANT, Adj. [Fr. of *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] leaving any rule preſcribed. Not comprehended in any law. "Cauſes *exorbitant*, and ſuch as their laws had not provided for." *Hooke.* Enormous; immoderate; exceſſive; beyond bounds; extravagant. "So endleſs and *exorbitant* are the deſires of men." *Swift.*

To EXO'RBITATE, V. N. [from *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] to leave any track or path preſcribed.

To EXO'RCISE, V. A. [εξορκιζω, Gr.] to adjure or to drive away evil ſpirits by uſing ſome holy name. To free a perſon from the influence of evil ſpirits.

EXO'RCISER, S. a perſon who profeſſes to drive away evil ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

EXO'RCISM, S. [εξορκισμος, Gr.] the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies uſed to free a perſon from the pretended influence of evil ſpirits.

EXO'RCIST, S. [εξορκιστης, Gr.] one who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts drives away evil ſpirits. An enchanter or conjurer, but very improperly. "Is there no *exorciſt*—beguiles the truer office of mine eyes!" *Shak.*

EXO'RDIUM, S. [Lat.] in oratory, the beginning of a ſpeech, wherein the audience is prepared to attend what follows.

EXO'TIC, Adj. [εξωτικος, Gr.] foreign; from a foreign country.

EXO'TIC, S. a foreign plant, or a plan growing abroad.

To EXPA'ND, V. A. [*expando*, Lat.] to ſpread, or lay open. Figuratively, to dilate; to ſpread out every way; to diffuſe.

EXPA'NSE, S. [*expanſum*, Lat.] a body widely extended, and ſmooth on its ſurface. A ſurface. Extent conſidered abſtractedly, or without any relation to the body extended.

EXPANSIBI'LITY, S. capableneſs of being expanded, or ſtretched out.

EXPA'NSIBLE, Adj. capable to be ſtretched or expanded.

EXPA'NSION, S. diſtance or ſpace abſtractedly conſidered. In metaphyſics, the idea of laſting and perſevering diſtance, all the parts whereof exiſt together. In phyſics, the act of dilating, ſtretching, or ſpreading out a thing, whereby its dimenſion is increaſed. Figuratively. The act of ſpreading out a thing folded or doubled up. Extent, or ſpace to which any thing is ſpread.

EXPA'NSIVE, Adj. having the power to ſpread or expand to a large ſpace.

To EXPA'TIATE, V. A. [*expatiatus*, Lat. of *expatior*, Lat.] to rove, or range without regard to preſcribed limits. To treat of in a copious manner uſed with *on*. To let looſe; to revel without controul. "Afford art as ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itſelf." *Dryd.*

To EXPE'CT, V. A. [*expecto*, Lat.] to look out after; to have an apprehenſion or expectation of future good and evil. To wait, or ſtay for a perſon's coming. Neuterly, to ſtay in a place till a perſon or thing comes. To wait.

EXPEC'TANCE, EXPEC'TANCY, S. [*expectant*, Fr.] the ſtate of a perſon who waits for ſomething. Something waited for. Hope; or that which people had formed vaſt hopes from. "The *expectancy* and roſe of the fair ſtate." *Shak.*

EXPEC'TANT, Adj. [Fr.] waiting in expectation of the arrival of any perſon, time, or thing, or of ſucceeding another. "The *expectant* heir." *Swift.*

EXPEC'TANT, S. [Fr. *expectans*, Lat.] a perſon who waits for the arrival of a perſon, or thing.

EXPECTA'TION, S. [Fr. *expectatio*, Lat.] the ſtate of a perſon, who waits for the arrival of any perſon, period, or thing. Dependance on the promiſes and favours of another for future good. "Wait thou only upon God, for all my *expectation* is from him." *Pſal.* lxii. 5. The object which people form great hopes of. The Meſſiah. "Why our great *expectation* ſhould be called — the ſeed of woman." *Par. Loſt.*

EXPEC'TER, S. one who waits for, or has hopes of preferment in a ſtate. Or waits for the arrival of a perſon or thing.

To

To EXPEC'TORATE, V. A. [from *ex*, Lat. and *pectus*, *pectoris*, Lat.] to void phlegm, or other matter from the lungs, by coughing, hawking, or ſpitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, S. the act of diſcharging matter from the breaſt. The freeing the breaſt from phlegm, or any viſcid matter.

EXPEC'TORATIVE, Adj. having the quality to promote the cleanſing the breaſt or lungs of phlegm, or other viſcid matter.

EXPE'DIENCE, EXPE'DIENCY, S. [*expedient*, Fr.] the fitneſs or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end. An expedition, adventure, or attempt. "Forwarding the dear *expedience*." *Shak.* Haſte. "Eight tall ſhips—are making hither with all due *expedience*." *Shak.* The two laſt ſenſes ſeem peculiar to the author quoted, and ſhould not be imitated.

EXPE'DIENT, Adj. [Fr.] proper to attain any particular end. Haſty or quick. "His marches are *expedient* to this town." *Shak.*

EXPE'DIENT, S. [Fr.] a means proper to promote any end. A ſhift or ſcheme, to ward off any calamity or diſtreſs.

EXPE'DIENTLY, Adj. in a manner proper to attain an end. Quickly. "Do this *expediently*." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is uſed for *expeditiouſly*, and ſhould not be imitated.

To EXPEDI'TE, V. A. [*expeditus*, Lat.] to free from any obſtruction. To haſten or quicken. To diſpatch.

EXPEDI'TELY, Adv. with quickneſs, nimbleneſs, readineſs, or haſte.

EXPEDI'TION, S. [Fr.] quickneſs, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage to attack an enemy.

To EXPE'L, V. A. [*expello*, Lat.] to drive out, or make a perſon to quit a place or ſituation by force. To eject or throw out.

To EXPE'ND, V. A. [*expendo*, Lat.] to lay out, diſburſe, or ſpend money.

EXPE'NSE, S. [*expenſum*, Lat.] coſt, charges, money laid out, or expended.

EXPE'NSELESS, Adj. without coſt, charge, or expence.

EXPE'NSIVE, Adj. prodigal, extravagant; coſtly. Liberal, generous, giving money freely, in a good ſenſe. "This requires an active, *expenſive*, and indefatigable goodneſs. *Sprat.*

EXPE'NSIVELY, Adv. prodigally, extravagantly.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, S. profuſeneſs, dearneſs, extravagance.

EXPE'RIENCE, S. [Fr. *experientia*, Lat.] practice; frequent trial. Knowledge gained by obſervation on the occurrences of life.

To EXPE'RIENCE, V. A. to try, or practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, Part. ſkilful or wiſe, from experience.

EXPERI'MENT, S. [*experimenter*, Fr. *experimentum*, Lat.] trial of any thing. A trial made of the ruſult of certain application and motion of bodies, in order to diſcover the true cauſe of the phenomenon occaſioned thereby.

EXPERIME'NTAL, Adj. [Fr.] pertaining to, or founded on experiments. Known by trial and experiment. *Experimental* philoſophy is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies and their actions on each other, by ſenſible experiments and trials made with that view. The advantage modern philoſophy has over the ancient is chiefly owing to this method; and when we recollect that it was lord Bacon who paved the way by recommending this practice, we may aſſume to ourſelves no ſmall pride on that account.

EXPERIME'NTALLY, Adv. by experience; by trial.

EXPERT, Adv. [Fr. *expertus*, Lat.] ſkilful in any particular art, or buſineſs. Dexterous.

EXPE'RTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as diſcovers ſkill or knowledge.

EXPE'RTNESS, S. ſkill or knowlege in any affair.

EX'PIABLE, Adj. capable of being atoned, by ſuffering or puniſhment.

To EX'PIATE, V. A. [*expier*, Fr. *expiatus*, Lat.] to make atonement for ſins by ſuffering the puniſhment due to them.

EXPIA'TION, S. [*expiatio*, Lat.] any ſuffering endured, or ſacrifice offered to avert the puniſhment due to ſin, and to render the Deity propitious to the offender.

EX'PIATORY, Adj. endued with the power to avert the divine wrath from puniſhing ſins.

EXPIRA'TION, S. [*expiratus*, of *expiro*, Lat.] that act by which the breath is forced out of the lungs. The laſt gaſp, or breath. Vapour, breath, or the matter expired. The end of any period of time.

To EXPI'RE, V. A. [*expirer*, Fr. *expiro*, Lat.] to breathe out, to ſend out fumes, vapours, or exhalations. To cloſe, to conclude. Neuterly, to force breath outwards. To die, or breathe one's laſt. To periſh. To fly out with a blaſt. To conclude, finiſh, or terminate.

To EXPLA'IN, V. A. [*explano*, Lat.] to clear up any difficulty. To illuſtrate.

EXPLA'INABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered more eaſy or plain.

EXPLAI'NER, S. one who clears up any difficulty, or illuſtrates a thing.

EXPLANA'TION, S. the art of interpreting, or rendering a thing more eaſy to be underſtood. An illuſtration, or comment whereby a paſſage is rendered more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLA-

EXPLA'NATORY, Adj. containing an illuſtration, or explanation.

EX'PLETIVE, S. [*expletivum*, Lat.] a word uſed merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verſe.

EX'PLICABLE, Adj. that which may be explained, illuſtrated, or rendered intelligible.

To EX'PLICATE, V. A. [*explicatus*, Lat. of *explico*, Lat.] to unfold. "They *explicate* their leaves." *Blackm.* To explain or render eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of opening, or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of rendering any difficult paſſage eaſy to be underſtood. The ſenſe given by an explainer. An interpretation.

EX'PLICATIVE, Adj. having a tendency to explain, or render a thing clear and eaſy.

EXPLICA'TOR, S. one who expounds, or explains any difficulty.

EXPLI'CIT, Adj. [*explicite*, Fr. *expicitus*, Lat.] unfolded. Figuratively, plain, eaſy, obvious clear.

EXPLI'CITLY, Adv. plainly; directly; clearly; not by implication or inference.

To EXPLO'DE, V. A. [*explodo*, Lat.] to drive out with contempt and diſgrace. Figuratively, to reject with ſcorn.

EXPLO'DER, S. one who ſhews contempt. One who rejects an opinion with deteſtation.

EXPLOI'T, S. [Fr.] a ſucceſsfull deſign, a ſucceſsful and remarkable action in war.

To EXPLOI'T, V. A. [*exploiter*, Fr.] to perform or atchieve. "He *exploited* great matters." *Cambd.*

EXPLO'RATORY, Adj. ſearching; examining.

To EXPLORE, V. A. [*exploro*, Lat.] to make trial of; to diſcover by examination; to ſearch or try in order to make diſcoveries.

EXPLO'SION, S. [*exploſio*, Lat.] the act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence. The noiſe made by the firing of gunpowder.

EXPLO'SIVE, Adj. driving out with noiſe and violence.

EXPO'NENT, S. [*exponens*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number which expreſſes how often a given power is to be divided by its root ere it be brought to unity; thus the *exponent* of a ſquare number is 2, of a cube 3. The *exponent* of a ratio is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent; thus the ratio of 3 to 2 is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the ratio of 2 to 3 is $\frac{2}{3}$. If the conſequent be unity, the antecedent itſelf is the *exponent*; and, therefore the *exponent* of a ratio is to unity, as the antecedent is to the conſequent.

EXPONE'NTIAL, Adj. in Geometry, applied to curves which partake of the nature of algebraic curves, as conſiſting of a finite number of terms.

To EXPO'RT, V. A. to ſend goods to foreign countries for ſale.

EXPO'RT, S. a commodity ſent to foreign parts.

EXPORTA'TION, S. the act or practice of ſending goods to foreign markets for ſale. It is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of a commercial nation, that its exports ſhould be greater than its imports.

EXPO'RTER, S. one who ſends commodities to foreign countries.

To EXPO'SE, V. A. [*expoſer*, Fr.] to lay open or ſubject to cenſure, examination, puniſhment or danger.

EXPOSI'TION, S. [*expoſitus*, Lat.] the ſituation in which a thing is placed. An interpreratation, comment, or treatiſe to explain the ſenſe of a writer.

EXPOSITOR, S. [Lat.] an explainer, a commentator.

To EXPO'STULATE, V. N. [*expoſtulatus*, Lat.] to debate, or argue with a perſon by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULA'TION, S. the act of reaſoning, arguing, or repreſenting a thing to another by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULA'TOR, S. a perſon who argues or expoſtulates with another.

EXPO'SURE, S. the act of laying open to public view. The ſtate of being liable to blame, puniſhment, ridicule or danger. A ſituation in which a thing lays open or is expoſed to the ſun and air.

To EXPOU'ND, V. A. [*expono*, Lat.] to interpret, illuſtrate, or explain any difficult paſſage.

EXPOU'NDER, S. on who explains, or expounds.

To EXPRE'SS V. A. [*expreſſus*, of *exprimo*, Lat.] to repreſent in words, or by poetry, ſculpture, or painting. To utter, applied ſolely to language. To declare one's ſentiments, uſed with the reciprocal pronouns, *himſelf*, &c.

EXPRE'SS, Adj. copied or bearing a near reſemblance, applied to drawing, ſculpture, and poetry. In direct terms, applied to language. Clear, not ambiguous.

EXPRE'SS, S. [*expreſs*, Fr. a meſſenger ſent with expedition to deliver a particular meſſage. A meſſage, a declaration in direct terms.

EXPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. that which may be uttered, or communicated.

EXPRE'SSION, S. [Fr.] the act of communicating ideas by language. The particular form, manner, or ſtyle uſed to convey one's thoughts; a phraiſe. In painting, a natural repreſentation of the ſubject, or of the ſeveral objects intended to be ſhewn; whereby the human body and all its parts have the action ſuitable to it; the face exhibits

bits the ſeveral paſſions proper to the figures, and proper obſervation is had of the motions they impreſs on the other external parts.

EXPRE'SSIVE, Adj. having the power of uttering or repreſenting; uſed with *of* before the thing uttered.

EXPRE'SSIVELY, Adv. clearly, diſtinctly.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS, S. the power of conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRE'SSLY, Adj. in direct terms; plainly; poſitively; clearly.

EXPRE'SSURE, S. [from *expreſſus*, Lat.] expreſſion. "More divine than breath or pen can give *expreſſure* to." *Shak.* The form, or likeneſs deſcribed. "The *expreſſure* of his eye, &c." *Shak.* Mark or impreſſion. "The *expreſſion* that it bears." *Shak.*

To EXPROBRA'TE, V. A. [*exprobratus*, Lat.] to reproach; to upbraid.

To EXPROPRIATE, V. A. [from *ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] to alienate; to make a thing no longer one's own. "When you have reſigned, or rather conſigned, your *expropriated* will to God." *Boyle.*

To EXPUL'SE, V. A. [*expulſus*, Lat.] to drive or force out. "Peleus was *expulſed* from his kingdom." *Notes on the Odyſſ.* Not to be imitated, *expel* is the word.

EXPU'LSION, S. the act of driving out; the ſtate of a perſon driven out.

EXPU'LSIVE, Adj. having the power of driving out.

To EXPU'NGE, V. A. [*expungo*, Lat.] to blot out; to efface, or annihilate.

EXPURGA'TION, S. [*expurgatio*, Lat.] the act of purging or cleanſing. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error.

EXPU'RGATORY, Adj. employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiſs. The *expurgatory* index of Romaniſts is employed in effacing or abolition of ſuch paſſages in authors as are oppoſite to popery.

EX'QUISITE, Adj. [*exquiſitus*, Lat.] ſo excellent as to ſhow great exactneſs and labour in the production. Superlative. "With *exquiſite* malice." *K. Charles.*

EX'QUISITELY, Adv. perfectly; accurately; compleately; ſuperlatively.

EX'QUISITENESS, S. nicety, perfection, accuracy.

EXSUDA'TION, S. [*exſudatus*, of *exſudo*, Lat.] the act of perſpiring or diſcharging by ſweat.

To EXSU'DE, V. A. [*exſudo*, Lat.] to perſpire or diſcharge by ſweat. To diſtil, or exhale.

EXSUFFLA'TION, S. [from *ex* and *ſufflatus*, Lat.] a blaſt blown upwards or from underneath. "Fly upwards, by a kind of *exſufflation*." *Bacon.*

E'XTANCY, S. [from *ex* and *ſtans*, Lat.] the ſtate of riſing above, projecting beyond other parts of a ſurface. "The order of the little *extancies*." *Boyle.*

EX'TANT, Adj. [*extans*, Lat.] ſtanding out or above the other parts of the ſurface. "That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums." *Ray.* Public; ſtill to be had or met with; applied to books.

EXTA'TIC, EXTATICAL, Adj. tending to ſomething without. Rapturous or elevating to the higheſt degree of bliſs and tranſport.

EXTE'MPORAL, Adj. [*extemporalis*, Lat.] ſudden, unpremeditated.

EXTE'MPORALLY, Adv. quickly; without ſtudy or preparation.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, Adj. [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] occaſional; ſudden; without preparation, or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORARY, Adj. [*extemporarius*, Lat.] ſudden, quick; without ſtudy, preparation, or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORE, Adv. ſuddenly, without previous thought, or ſtudy. Sometimes uſed as an adjective. "A long *extempore* diſſertation." *Spect.* No. 247. Johnſon cenſures this as improper, though produced by the pen of *Addiſon*.

To EXTE'MPORIZE, V. A. to ſpeak without ſtudy or premeditation.

To EXTE'ND, V. A. [*extendo*, Lat.] to ſtretch out; to ſpread; to enlarge the ſurface of a thing; to encreaſe; to communicate or impart. In Law, to ſeize.

EXTE'NDIBLE, Adj. capable of being extended, made wider, or longer.

EXTENSIBI'LITY, S. the quality of being made wider or longer.

EXTE'NSIBLE, Adj. capable of being ſtretched wider or longer. Capable of comprehending more ideas.

EXTE'NSIBLENESS, S. the quality of being ſtretched wider or longer.

EXTE'NSION, S. [*extenſio*, Lat.] the act of increaſing or extending the length or breadth of a thing. The ſtate of a thing extended. In Phyſics, the diſtance between the extremes of a thing.

EXTE'NSIVE, Adj. wide; large; capacious.

EXTE'NSIVELY, widely; largely.

EXTE'NSIVENESS, S. largeneſs; wideneſs; diffuſiveneſs. A quality by which a thing can occupy a certain portion of ſpace, or that quality of the mind by which it is enabled to comprehend a particular doctrine, or number of ideas.

EXTE'NT, S. [*extentus*, Lat.] the diſtance between the extremities of a thing. The ſpace filled by a body. Communication, diſtribution. In Law, an execution, or ſeizure of goods.

To EX'TENUATE, V. A. [*extenuatus*, Lat.] to make ſmall, narrow, or ſlender applied to quantity; to leſſen; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, S. [*extenuatus*, Lat.] the act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are. Mitigation or alleviation. A loſs of fleſh, or decay of the body, in Medicine.

EXTE'RIOR, Adj. [Lat. *exterieur*, Fr.] outward; external; not eſſential.

EXTE'RIORLY, Adv. outwardly; externally.

To EXTE'RMINATE, V. A. [*exterminatus*, of *extermino*, Lat.] to root out; to deſtroy utterly.

EXTERMINA'TION, S. [*exterminatio*, Lat.] total deſtruction, or rooting out.

EXTERMINA'TOR, S. [Lat.] the perſon who lays waſte or deſtroys a country.

EXTE'RNAL, Adj. outward. Outward appearance.

EXTER'NALLY, Adv. outwardly.

EXTILA'TION, S. [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] the act of falling in drops. "*Extillation* of purifying juices." *Derh.* Diſtillation.

To EXTIM'ULATE, V. A. [*extimulatus*, Lat.] to prick or incite.

EXTIM'ULATION, S. pungency; or the power of exciting motion or ſenſation.

EXTINCT', Adj. [*extinctus*, Lat.] quenched, applied to fire. At a ſtop or end, without any ſurvivors, applied to ſucceſſion. Aboliſhed, applied to law.

EXTINC'TION, S. [*extinctio*, Lat.] the act of quenching, applied to fire. The ſtate of a thing quenched. Utter deſtruction. Suppreſſion, abolition.

To EXTIN'GUISH, V. A. [*extinguo*, Lat.] quench, applied to fire. Figuratively, to ſuppreſs, applied to the paſſions. To cloud, eclipſe or obſcure. "Her natural graces that *extinguiſhed* art." *Shak.*

EXTIN'GUISHABLE, Adj. that may be quenched, ſuppreſſed or deſtroyed.

EXTIN'GUISHER, S. a hollow cone which is put on a candle to extinguiſh it.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, S. the act of ſuppreſſing or deſtroying. Abolition, applied to laws. The act of taking away all the deſcendants of a family.

To EXTI'RPATE, V. A. [*exterpatus*, Lat. of *exterpo*, Lat.] to root out, aboliſh, or deſtroy utterly.

EXTIRPA'TION, S. [Fr. *exterpatio*, Lat.] the act of rooting out, aboliſhing, or deſtroying.

EXTIRPA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a deſtroyer.

To EXTOL', V. A. [*extollo*, Lat.] to command to praiſe; to magnify.

EXTOL'LER, S. one who praiſes or extols.

EXTOR'SIVELY, Adj. violently.

To EXTORT', V. A. [*extortus*, Lat.] to draw by force. To gain or acquire by violent means. To wreſt an expreſſion from its obvious meaning. To gain by violence and oppreſſion. Neuterly, to practice oppreſſion and violence.

EXTO'RTER, S. one who makes uſe of oppreſſion, violent or indirect means to acquire a thing.

EXTOR'TION, S. [*extorſion*, Fr.] the act of acquiring by force or oppreſſion. The violence made uſe of to gain a thing.

EXTOR'TIONER, S. one who grows rich by violence, or extortion.

To EXTRACT', V. A. [*extractum*, Lat.] to draw, deciye, or take one thing from another. To draw by chemiſtry. To abridge or tranſcribe any paſſage from a book. Uſed with *out*.

EX'TRACT, S. [*extractus*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, the pureſt and fineſt part of any ſubſtance, ſeparated by diſſolution or digeſtion of a proper menſtruum. In Literature, an abridgment or a tranſcript of a book.

EXTRACT', Part. drawn out. Separated or taken from.

EXTRA'CTION, S. [*extractio*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry and Pharmacy, an operation whereby eſſences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In Genealogy, the ſtock or family from which a perſon is deſcended. In Arithmetic, *extraction of roots* is the method of finding the roots of given numbers.

EXTRACT'OR, S. a perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is taken out or extracted.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *judicium*, Lat.] out of the regular courſe of proceeding in law.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, Adv. in a manner different from the common courſe of procedure at law.

EXTRAMUNDA'NE, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *mundus*, Lat.] beyond the bounds of this world or ſyſtem.

EXTRA'NEOUS, Adj. [*extraneus*, Lat.] not intrinſic or eſſential to a thing; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, Adv. uncommonly; eminently; curiouſly; remarkably.

EXTRAOR'DINARY, Adj. [from *extra* and *ordinarius*, Lat.] different from, or out of the common courſe. Something more or better than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, Adj. [*extra*, Lat. and *parochia*, Lat.] not included, comprehended, or belonging to any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *provincia*, Lat.] not within the ſame province.

EXTRAV'AGANCE, EXTRAV'AGANCY, S. [*extravagance*, Fr. *extra* and *vagans*, Lat.] an excurſion beyond preſcribed bounds. Irregularity; wildneſs. An immoderate heat or violence, applied to the paſſions. An unnatural ſwelling or bombaſt, applied to ſtyle. Waſte or ſuperfluous expence.

EXTRAVA'GANT, Adj. [Fr. *extravagans*, Lat.] wandering beyond the preſcribed bounds. "The *extravagant* and erring ſpirit."

ſpirit." *Shak.* Roving beyond the bounds of moderation; immoderate. Irregular, not reduced to rule. Prodigal, or profuſely expenſive. Not comprehended in a rule. "Twenty conſtitutions of Pope John XXII. are called *extravagants*." *Aylyffe.*

EXTRAVA'GANTLY, Adv. contrary to all rule. In an immoderate degree. Profuſely expenſive.

EXTRAVA'SATED, Adj. [*extravaſer*, Fr.] forced out of the veſſels.

EXTRAVASA'TION, S. the act of forcing out of its proper veſſels.

EXTRA'UGHT, Part. [an obſolete participle from *extract*] extracted, or deſcended. "Knowing whence thou art *extraught*." *Shak.*

EXTRE'ME, Adj. [Fr. of *extreme*, Lat. the adding *eſt* to it, which is a ſuperlative termination borrowed from the Saxons, is a great corruption, becauſe its ſenſe is ſuperlative without it] greateſt, applied to degree. Utmoſt, or furthermoſt applied to ſituation or time. Laſt, or that which has nothing beyond it. Moſt preſſing, applied to danger. *Extreme unction* is one of the ſacraments of the Romiſh church, is miniſtered to people dangerouſly ill, and conſiſts in anointing them with holy oil, &c.

EXTRE'ME, S. the higheſt degree of any thing.

EXTRE'MELY, Adv. in the utmoſt or higheſt degree. Very much or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTREM'ITY, S. [*extremité*, Fr.] the utmoſt parts. Thoſe points which are moſt oppoſite to each other. The remoteſt or fartheſt part of a country. The utmoſt degree of violence, diſtreſs, poverty, or calamity.

To EX'TRICATE, V. A. [*extricatum*, Lat.] to free a perſon from any perplexity, difficulty or danger.

EXTRICA'TION, S. the act of freeing from perplexity or difficulty.

EXTRI'NSIC, Adj. [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] outward, external.

EXTRI'NSICAL, Adj. [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] external; outward; from without.

To EXTRU'DE, V. A. [*extrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt out; to drive away by violence.

EXTRU'SION, S. [*extruſus*, Lat.] the act of thruſting or driving out, or away. "An *extruſion* and elevation of others." *Burn.*

EXTU'BERANCE, S. [from *ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] a knob or part above the reſt of a ſurface.

EXU'BERANCE, S. [Fr. *exuberantia*, Lat.] overgrowth. Superfluous ſhoots. Luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT, Adj. [*exuberans*, Lat.] growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots. Luxuriant. Superfluouſly plentiful.

EXU'BERANTLY, Adv. abundantly even to the higheſt or a ſuperfluous degree, luxuriantly.

To EXU'BERATE, V. A. [*exuberatus*, or *exubero*, Lat.] to abound in the greateſt or higheſt degree. "That vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exuberates* in God." *Boyle.*

EXUDA'TION, S. [*exudatio*, ſee ESUDATION] the act of emitting moiſture, in ſweat or perſpiration. The matter iſſuing from any body in the form of ſweat.

To EXU'LCERATE, V. A. [*exulceratus*, Lat.] to make ſore with an ulcer; to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERA'TION, S. the act of producing ulcers. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

To EXU'LT, V. N. [*exulto*, Lat.] to be affected with a high degree of joy.

EXULTA'TION, S. [*exultatio*, Lat.] joy; rapturous delight.

EXU'LTANCE, S. a tranſport of joy, gladneſs, or delight.

EXUNDA'TION, S. [*exundatio*, Lat.] an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance. "The *exundation* and overflowing of his tranſcendent and infinite goodneſs." *Ray.*

EXU'PERANCE, [*exuperantia*, Lat.] a ſurplus, or greater quantity.

EY'E, S. [formerly *eyne* in the plural, at preſent *eyes*, *auga*, Goth. *eag*, Sax.] the organ of ſight. If we were to examine into the ſituation, form, conſtruction, and other particulars relating to this organ, we ſhall find abundant cauſe of adoration. Sight, or evidence conveyed by the ſight. The countenance. Aſpect; regard. Notice; attention. Opinion formed by obſervation. The place from whence any thing can be ſeen. View. "In *eye* of every exerciſe." *Shak.* Any thing formed like an *eye*. In Architecture, any round window made in a pediment; hence, *Bullocks eye*, is a ſky-light in a roof; applied to a dome, it ſignifies an aperture at the top. In Agriculture or Gardening, a little bud or ſhoot, inſerted into a tree by way of a graft; or a gem or bud. "The *eye* of a needle." Any hole or aperture. In Printing, the thickneſs of the types, or the graving in relievo at the top of the letter, otherwiſe called its face; thus the *eye* of the *e* is the aperture or bow, at the top of the letter, which diſtinguiſhes it from the *c*. The power of perception or diſcerning, applied to the underſtanding.

To EY'E, V. A. to watch; to obſerve; to keep in view.

EYE-BALL, S. [*eag-æpl*, Sax.] the apple of the eye.

EYE'BROW, S. [*eagan-bregh*, Sax.] the hairy arch over the eye, intended by providence to defend it from any injury.

EYE'-DROP, S. a tear. "With gentle *eye-drops*." *Shak.*

EYE'LESS, Adj. without eyes; blind; unable to ſee. "That *eyeleſs* face." *Pope.*

EYE'LET, S. [*œillet*, Fr.] a hole through

which light may enter. A ſmall hole, uſually termed an *eyelet-hole*.

EYE'-LID, S. the membrane, or ſkin, which cloſes or covers the eye.

EYE'-SERVANT, S. a ſervant who works only while he is watched.

EYE'-SERVICE, S. ſervice performed only while the maſter is preſent to obſerve.

EYE'SHOT, S. the look, or glance of an eye. "I have preſerved many a young man from the *eye-ſhot*." *Spect.* No. 284.

EYE'-SIGHT, S. the ſight of the eye.

EYE'-SORE, S. ſomething offenſive or diſagreeable to the ſight.

EYE' STRING, S. the tendon by which the eye is held in its proper place.

EYE'-WITNESS, S. a perſon who gives teſtimony to facts which he has ſeen himſelf.

EY'RE, S. [Fr. *iter*, Lat.] in Law, the court of juſtices itinerants.

EY'RY, S. [*ey*, Teut.] the place where birds of prey generally build their neſts, or hatch their young.

F.

F, The ſixth letter of the Engliſh alphabet, and the fourth conſonant. Its ſound is formed by the compreſſion of the whole lips, and a forcible breath. Its form is the ſame in the Roman and Saxon alphabets as in ours. In medicinal preſcriptions it ſtands for *fiat*, or let it be made. In Muſic, the fourth note of the gamut; and when ſtanding at the beginning of the line, the baſs cleff. On monumental inſcriptions, it ſignifies Filius, or ſon.

FA, in Muſic, the fourth note in the ſcale or gamut.

FA'BLE, S. [Fr. *fabula*, Lat.] a feigned tale or ſtory invented to enforce ſome moral precept. A fiction. A vitious or fooliſh ſtory, or fiction. A ſeries of events which compoſe a moral, epic, or dramatic poem. In common diſcourſe, a lie, or falſhood.

To FA'BLE, V. N. to feign, or write fictions. To tell, or relate falſhoods. To lye. Actively, to deliver in fables and fictions.

FA'BLED, Part. mentioned, or celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, S. a writer of feigned ſtories or fictions. A ſofter term to expreſs a perſon guilty of lying, or uttering falſhoods.

FA'BRIC, ſee FABRICK.

To FA'BRICATE V. A. [*fabricatus*, of *fabricor*, Lat.] to build, or conſtruct. To forge, or deviſe falſely.

FABRICA'TION, S. [*fabricatio*, Lat.] the act of building; conſtruction.

FABRICK, S. [ſhould be written *fabric*, of *fabrica*, Lat.] a building. Any thing compoſed of different parts. The texture of a ſilk, cloth, or ſtuff.

To FA'BRICK, V. A. [more properly written *fabric*, of *fabricor*, Lat.] to build, form or conſtruct.

FA'BULIST, S. [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] a writer, compoſer, or inventer of fables.

FABULO'SITY, S. [*fabuloſitas*, Lat.] the quality of dealing in falſehood, or telling lies, or falſhoods.

FA'BULOUS, Adj. [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] dealing in fables, fiction, falſhood or lies.

FA'BULOUSLY, Adj. in a feigned, falſe, or fabulous manner.

FA'CE, S. [Fr. *facies*, Lat.] the countenance. The ſurface of a thing. The front, or forepart of a thing. Appearance, look, or countenance. Preſence, or ſight. Confidence, boldneſs. "Ignorance, and *face* alone." *Hudib.* "To make *faces*," a diſtortion of the features; a grimace.

To FA'CE, V. N. to aſſume a falſe appearance, or act the hypocrite; to *face about*, to turn the *face* a different way; to come in front. Actively, to meet in front, to march againſt an enemy, or danger with boldneſs. To *face down*, to deny or oppoſe, or put to ſilence by meer impudence. "He *faced* men *down* that he ſtood ſtill." *Prior.* To ſtand oppoſite to. To cover the external part. "*Faced* with marble." *Addiſ.*

FACE'TIOUS, Adj. [*facetieux*, *facetieuſe*, Fr.] wittily gay, merry, humorous.

FACE'TIOUSLY, S. divertingly chearfully, jocoſely.

FA'CILE, Adj. [Fr. of *facilis*, Lat.] to be attained or performed with eaſe. "Will render the work *facile* and delightful." *Evelyn.* Eaſily ſurmounted. "The *facile* gates of hell." *Par. Loſt.* Eaſy of acceſs, oppoſed to haughtineſs or auſterity. Eaſily perſuaded. "Adam and his *facile* conſort Eve." *Par. Loſt.*

To FACI'LITATE, V. A. [*faciliter*, Fr.] to make eaſy, or to clear from impediments.

FACI'LITY, S. [*facilitas*, Lat.] eaſineſs to be performed. Freedom from difficulty. Readineſs in performing. Eaſineſs to be perſuaded, credulity. Eaſineſs of acceſs; condeſcenſion; or compliance.

FA'CING, Part. oppoſite to, over againſt.

FA'CING, S an ornamental covering put upon the external part of a thing.

FACI'NOROUS, Adj. [*facinoroſus*, Lat.] wicked; vicious; deteſtably bad.

FA'CT, S. [*factum*, Lat.] a thing done. A reality, oppoſed to a meer ſuppoſition. A truth. An action.

FA'CTION, S. [Fr. *factio*, Lat.] a tumult, diſcord, confuſion or diſſenſion.

FA'CTIONARY, S. a party man, or one of a faction. "Always *factionary* of the party." *Shak.*

FA'CTIOUS, Adj. [*factieux*, Fr.] given to faction, or diſſenſions; vehement in ſupport of any faction or party.

FA'CTIOUSLY, Adv. in a tumultuous manner, or forming parties in a government.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, S. inclination to public diſſenſion.

FACTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*factitius*, Lat.] made by art, counterfeited, not natural.

FA'CTOR, S. [Lat. *facteur*, Fr.] an agent; one who tranſacts buſineſs for another.

FA'CTORY, S. a houſe, place, or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a foreign country. Several traders aſſociated in a place.

FA'C-TOTUM, S. [Lat. do it all] a ſervant employed in all kinds of buſineſs.

FA'CULTY, S. [*facultas*, Lat.] the power of doing any thing. The powers of the mind, whether imagination, memory, or reaſon. In Phyſic, a power of performing any action, whether natural, vital, or animal. A knack, ſkill, art, or dexterity gained by habit. A quality or diſpoſition. Power, or authority. "Hath born his *faculties* ſo meekly." *Shak.* Privilege, or right to do any thing. "Almoſt every *faculty* or favour ſhall be granted." *Hooker.* The profeſſors of any ſcience, in London peculiarly applied to phyſicians. "The gentlemen of the *faculty*."

To FA'DDLE, V. N. to trifle, toy, or play.

To FA'DE, V. N. [*fade*, Fr inſipid] to decline; to grow weak, or languiſh. To alter to a weaker or paler colour. To wither, applied to plants, or other vegetables. To die away, vaniſh, or wear out gradually Actively, to wear away; to reduce to a languid ſtate; to leſſen the brightneſs of a colour, or gradually diminiſh ſtrength.

To FA'DGE, V. N. [*gefegan*, Sax. *fugen*, Teut.] to ſuit. or fit. To have one part agree, or conſiſtent with another. "How will this *fadge?*" *Shak.* To agree; to live in concord. "When they ſo iv'd they never *fadg'd*." *Hudib.* This word is never uſed but in ludicrous compoſitions.

To FA'G, V. N. [*fatigo*, Lat.] to make weary or tired. "Till the Italians began to *fag*." *Mackenzie.* Actively, to beat.

FA'GOT, S. [Fr. *faggotto*, Ital.] a bundle of ſticks, or bruſhwood bound together for fuel, or any other purpoſe. A pretended ſoldier entered in a muſter roll only to make up the number.

To FA'GOT, V. A. to tie up, bind, or bundle together.

To FAI'L, V. N. [*faillir*, Fr. *fulen*, Brit.] to grow deficient; to become unequal to the demand or uſe. To be extinct. To ceaſe, or be loſt. To languiſh through fatigue. To decay. To miſs producing its effect. To miſs, or not ſucceed in an attempt. To diſappoint a perſon's expectations. To be deficient in keeping an appointment, or in performing a duty.

FA'IL, S. a miſcarriage; miſs, Omiſſion; neglect, or non-performance. Deficience; want. Death. "How grounded he his title to the crown, upon our *fail?*" *Shak.*

FAI'LING, S. a deficience, imperfection or ſlight fault. A defect.

FAI'LURE, S. deficience, or ceſſation. An omiſſion, or ſlip, applied to duty. A ſlight fault. A bankruptcy.

FA'IN, Adj. [*fægen*, Sax. of *fægian*,] in its primary ſenſe, glad, joyful. "My lips would be *fain* when I ſing unto thee." *Pſal.* lxxii. To be forced or compelled. "Caſtalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Baſle." *Locke.*

FA'IN, Adj. gladly; joyfully; deſirouſly; willingly. "Would *fain* have a law enacted." *Swift.*

To FA'INT, V. N. [*faner*, Fr.] to fade or waſte away. To grow languid, to ſwoon or fall into a fit. To ſink down through dejection. Actively, to deject, depreſs; to make a perſon languid. "It *faints* me." *Shak.*

FAI'NT, Adj. [*fane*, Fr.] void of ſtrength, or ſpirit; pale, dead; applied to colour. Slow, not loud, applied to ſound. Cowardly; timorous.

FAI'NTING, S. a fit, a ſwoon, wherein a perſon is ſenſeleſs, and appears almoſt lifeleſs for a ſhort time.

FA'INTLING, Adj. timorous. "Such a *fainting* ſilly creature." *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

FAINTLY, Adv. feebly, languidly. Deadly, applied to colour. Without force, applied to deſcription. Not loud, or ſcarcely audible, applied to ſound. Timorouſly, or without courage.

FAI'NTNESS, S. langnor, fear. Want of vigour. Want of force, applied to deſcription. Want of loudneſs, applied to ſound. Timorouſneſs. Dejection.

FAI'R, Adj. [*fæger*, Sax. *fager*, Goth.] beautiful; handſome; of a white, or fair complexion. Clean, pure, applied to water. Serene, or not cloudy, applied to the weather. "To ſtand *fair*." A probability of ſucceeding, or gaining a perſon's favour. Equal, juſt, or honeſt in affairs, applied to morals. Gentle; mild; oppoſed to violent, when joined with *means*. Commodious, eaſy. "Wilkes ſtood a *fair* chance to be ſheriff."

FAIR, Adv. gently, without violence, joined to *ſoftly*. "To ſpeak *fair*." In a civil and complaiſant manner. Happineſs, or ſucceſs, joined with *happen*, or *befal*. "Now *fair befal* thee." *Shak* On good terms, free from ſtrife, or contention, after *keep*. "If he intends to *keep fair* with the world." *Collier.*

FAI'R, S. a beauty; a beautiful woman. A woman. "One of the *fair*." Honeſty, or honeſt dealing. "*Fair* and ſquare, Nick keeps folks together." *Hiſt of J. Bull.*

FAI'R, S. [*foire*, Fr. *forum*, Lat.] a pub-

a place, where traders reſort to diſpoſe of their wares, and where diverſions are uſually exhibited at ſuch times.

FAI'RING, S. ſomething purchaſed for a preſent at a fair.

FAI'RLY, Adv. honeſtly, or without fraud or deceit; applied to the manner of action. Candidly. Without blots or blurs. Applied to writings. Completely; entirely; perfectly. "All this they *fairly* overcame." *Spenſer.*

FAI'RNESS, S. beauty, elegance of form or figure. Honeſty, or freedom from fraud or deceit.

FAI'R-SPOKEN, Adj. uſing civil or complaiſant expreſſions.

FAI'RY, S. [*ferbth*, Sax. *fee*, Fr.] a kind of fabled, or imaginary being, ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and to reward cleanlineſs. An enchantreſs. "To this great *fairy* I'll commend mine acts." *Shak.* A *fairy* ring, is a round circle in a field wherein the graſs grows higher than in any other part near it, ſuppoſed by the vulgar to be cauſed by the fairies dancing; but may be accounted for from the effects of lightning.

FAI'RY, Adj. belonging or relating to fairies.

FAI'TH, S. [*fede*, Ital. *fides*, Lat. *foi*, Fr.] an aſſent to the truth of a thing barely on account of the credit or authority of the perſon who delivers it; this principle of aſſent and aſſurance is ſo great, that it leaves no manner of room for doubt or heſitation. An aſſent to any propoſition, on the credit of the propoſer, as coming from God in ſome extraordinary way of communication. Figuratively, belief of the truths of revealed religion. The ſyſtem of revealed truth, held by Chriſtians. Truſt or confidence in God. Truſt in the honeſty, honour, or veracity of another. Fidelity, ſtrict adherence to a promiſe. Sincerity. A promiſe given.

FAI'THFUL, Adj. firm in adhering to the truth of revealed religion. True to any obligation, promiſe, or contract; honeſt or upright.

FAI'THFULLY, Adv. with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion, and reliance on the promiſes of God. With ſtrict adherence to duty, loyalty, and the diſcharge of any obligation or promiſe. Honeſtly, or without fraud. Fervently, earneſtly, confidently. "I ſhould not urge it half ſo *faithfully*." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is not much uſed.

FAI'THFULNESS, S. honeſty; uprightneſs; truth or veracity. Firm adherence to duty as a ſubject.

FAI'THLESS, Adj. not believing in the revealed truths of religion. Without truſt or confidence in the aſſurances of another. Perfidious; diſloyal; diſhoneſt.

FAI'THLESSNESS, S. treachery; perfidy; diſhoneſty. In Divinity, unbelief of the truths of revealed religion.

FALCA'TED, Adj. [*falcatus*, Lat.] hooked; bent like a ſythe; applied by aſtronomers to the appearance of the moon while moving from the conjunction to the oppoſition.

FALCA'TION, S. [*falcatus*, Lat.] crookedneſs; in a form reſembling a ſcythe.

FA'LCHION, S. [*fauchon*, Fr.] a ſhort crooked ſword or cymeter.

FA'LCON, S. [pronounced *faulcon* of *faucon*, Fr.] a bird of prey of the hawk kind, ſuperior to all others for courage, docility, gentleneſs and nobleneſs of nature. This title or name is applied only to the female, the male being called a *taſſel*, or *tiercelet*.

FA'LCONER, S. [from *fauconier*, Fr.] one who breeds, tames and tutors birds of prey.

FA'LCONRY, S. the art of teaching birds of prey to purſue and take game.

FA'LDSTOOL, S. a ſtool placed at the outſide of the altar whereon the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FA'LL, V. N. [preter, *I fell* or *have fallen*, or *faln*, Part. Paſſ. *fallen*, of *falla*, Iſl. *feallon*, Sax.] to deſcend by accident to a lower place. To change an erect poſture to a prone one, uſed with *down*. "To *fall off*" To drop, or be no longer faſtened. To move down any deſcent. To die, to be degraded from a high ſtation to a low one. To come into a ſtate of weakneſs, terror, or diſtreſs, uſed with *under*. To decreaſe, or diminiſh in value, weight, or quantity, uſed with *from*, or *under*. To decline from a ſtate of violence to one of reſt and calmneſs. To enter into any ſtate of the body or mind. "*Fall* aſleep." *Shak.* "*Fell* into ſuch a rage." *Knolles.* "She *fell* in labour." To ſink below a thing in a compariſon, uſed with *ſhort*. To languiſh or grow faint; to *fall* away, to grow lean, or decreaſe in bulk. To decline gradually; to fade, or languiſh. Uſed to *fall back*, to fail performing a promiſe. To recede; yield, or give way. To *fall in*, to concur, coincide, or make one in a party. To comply, or yield to. Joined to *off*, to ſeparate or break from. To *fall on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to aſſault, or make an attack. Uſed with *over to*, to change ſides or parties. To *fall out*, to quarrel; to happen. To *fall to*, to begin, to eat with eagerneſs; to apply one'ſelf to. Uſed with *under*, to be ſubject to; to be the object of; to be ranged, or reckoned with. Actively to drop, or let a thing ſlip; to ſink or depreſs. To diminiſh in value, to leſſen the price of a commodity. To yean, or bring forth applied to ſheep. "*Fall* party-coloured lambs." *Shak.*

FA'LL, S *fall*, Iſl.] the act of deſcending or dropping by accident from on high: The act of tumbling proſtrate upon the ground. The violence ſuffered from dropping from a high-

high-place. Figuratively, death. Ruin Loſs of greatneſs; or declenſion from a ſtate of grandeur, populouſneſs, power, riches, proſperity and popularity, to one of diſhonour, meanneſs, poverty, calamity, diſtreſs and diſgrace. Decreaſe of price or value. Leſſening of ſound, or cadence, applied to Muſic. A caſcade or deſcent of water from a high place. The outlet of a current into any other water. Autumn. In Divinity, the ſtate of our firſt parents, wherein on account of eating the forbidden tree, they loſt the happineſs of living in Paradiſe, and as Milton expreſſes it, "brought death into the world and all our woe."

FALLA'CIOUS, Adj. [*fallacieux*, Fr.] producing miſtakes; full of ſophiſtry, applied only to things, writings or propoſitions, never to perſons. Raiſing falſe expectations; deceitful. "That *fallacious* fruit." *Par. Loſt.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY, Adv. ſo as to deceive by falſe appearances, or ſophiſtry.

FA'LLACY, S. [*fallacie*, Fr. *fallacia*, Lat.] an argument made uſe of to lead a perſon into an error or miſtake. A ſophiſm.

FALLIBI'LITY, S. [from *fallo*, Lat.] poſſibility of being deceived, or impoſed upon.

FA'LLIBLE, Adj. [*fallo*, Lat.] liable to error, impoſition, or miſtake.

FA'LLOW, Adj. [*falewe*, Sax. *vælauw*, Belg.] a pale red, or yellow, applied to colour. Unſowed; or left to reſt or lie idle after certain years of tillage. Plowed but not ſowed. Figuratively, unplowed; uncultivated, applied to ground. Unoccupied, or neglected. "Let the cauſe lie *fallow*." *Hudib.*

FA'LLOW, S. [*fealga*, *fealh*, Sax.] ground plowed in order for a ſecond plowing; or land untilled and ſuffered to reſt after bearing for a certain time.

To FA'LLOW, V. N. to plow in order for a ſecond plowing, or to lie fallow.

FALLOWNESS, S. the act of letting ground reſt before it be ſtocked or ſowed again. Figuratively, barrenneſs.

FALMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houſes; but it is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viſcount. It is a place of good trade, and is reſorted to by ſhips; and the inhabitants alſo have ſhips of their own. The harbour is ſo large, that one hundred ſail may ſafely ride at anchor at a time; and thoſe of the greateſt burthen may come up to the key. The entrance into it is well defended by Pendennis-caſtle, and two forts. The town has one church and about three hundred houſes; it chiefly conſiſts of one paved ſtreet, which is pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is ten miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. lat. 50. 15.

FA'LSE, Adj. [*falſus*, Lat.] repreſenting a thing to be what it is not. Fictitious, counterfeit, oppoſed to natural or real. Treacherous, or unjuſt, oppoſed to faithful or honeſt; hypocritical or feigned, oppoſed to real.

FALSEHFA'RTED, Adj. treacherous, hypocritical, unfaithful.

FA'LSEHOOD, S. the repreſenting a thing to be different from what it is or what we think it to be. Want of faithfulneſs or honeſty. A lie.

FA'LSELY, Adj. contrary to truth. Erroneouſly, perfidiouſly.

FA'LSENESS, S. contrariety to truth, diſhoneſty perfidy.

FALSIFICA'TION, S. the act of altering words ſo as to make them ſignify ſomething contrary the opinion of the author. Contradiction, or confutation. "To preſerve his ſtory from detection of *falſification*." *Notes on the Odyſſ.*

FALSIFIER, S. one who alters the ſenſe of an author. One who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not. A liar.

To FA'LSIFY, V. A. [*falſifier*, Fr.] to counterfeit; or forge. To alter the ſenſe of a book or author. Figuratively, to confute or prove falſe. To violate by treachery. "*Falſifying* the moſt important truſt." *Decay of Piety.* To render improper for the purpoſe intended; to pierce through; from *falſar*, Ital. "His ample ſhield is *falſified*." *Dryd.* Though Dryden has by a long note on this term endeavoured to naturalize the word; yet no other author ſeems to have adopted it. Neuterly, to lie, or tell an untruth.

FA'LSITY, S. [*falſitas*, Lat.] the repreſenting a thing to be different from what it is. A falſehood, or lie. Figuratively, an error; a principle, or poſition inconſiſtent with, or contrary to the nature of things.

To FA'LTER, V. N. [*faltar*, of *falta*, Span.] to heſitate, or ſtammer in ſpeaking. To fail in any act of the body or mind. Actively, to ſift or cleanſe.

FA'LTERINGLY, Adj. with heſitation and ſtammering. With languor, feebleneſs, debility, or weakneſs, applied to the body or mind.

FA'ME, S. [*fama*, Lat. φαμι, Gr.] honourable report, honour, glory. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

FA'MED, Part. ſpoken of with honour and eſteem.

FA'MELESS, Adj. not known for any exploits, useful inventions, or ingenious compositions. Sometimes though improperly applied to bad as well as good actions." "*Famous* highwayman."

FA'MOUSLY, Adv. spoken of with esteem for something extraordinary.

FAN', S. [*vannus*, Lat.] a thin skin, piece of paper, taffety or other light stuff, cut semicircularly, plaited and mounted on several little sticks of wood, ivory, tortoishell, &c. which are joined together by a rivet at the other end, and used by the ladies to defend their complexions from the sun, to raise wind and cool themselves, &c. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings. "Stretch his feathered *fans*." *Dryd.* An instrument, by which chaff is winnowed from the corn. An instrument to blow up or raise a fire, flame or passion. "A *fan* to inflame that love." *Hooker.*

To FAN', V. A. to cool by the motion of a fan. To raise a fire. "*Fans* the poet's fire." *Pope.* To separate, or winnow.

FANA'TIC, S. a person who has wild notions in religion: an enthusiast. A person who pretends to immediate revelation, or inspiration.

FANA'TICISM, S. religious madness. The entertaining odd, wild, or enthusiastic notions in religion.

FAN'CIFUL, Adj. entertaining odd and whimsical notions; changing or taking up an opinion, without knowing why.

FAN'CIFULLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with the sober dictates of reason; changing upon slight grounds; whimsically.

FAN'CIFULNESS, S. the habit of following the wild notions of the fancy or imagination; whim.

FAN'CY, S. [contracted from *phantasy*, φαντασια, Gr.] a power or faculty of the mind, which forms objects, persons, representations, and other ideas which have no existence without us. The imagination. An opinion formed barely by the imagination, without the interposition of reason. An idea, image or conception of the mind. A liking, inclination, or fondness. Humour, whim or caprice.

To FAN'CY, V. A. to conceive or form an idea in the mind, or imagination. "Whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express." *Dryd.* To like, or grow fond of. "*Fancied* her so strongly." *Raleigh.*

FANCYMO'NGER, S. one who is moved purely by the heat and sallies of the imagination.

To FANG', V. A. [*fangan*, Sax. *vanger*, Belg.] to seize; to gripe; to bite. "Destruction *fang* mankind." *Shak.*

FANG', S. the long tusks of a boar. The nails or claws of a bird or beast.

FA'NGLE, S. [*fengan*, Sax.] a silly attempt. A frivolous scheme. At present fel-

FA'MILIAR, Adj. [*familiaris*, Lat.] belonging to a family. Affable, or easy in conversation, opposed to formal. Without ceremony, with the freedom of persons long and intimately acquainted. Accustomed; common; frequent. Too free. "A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife." *Baden.*

FAMI'LIAR, S. one long and intimately acquainted with another. "A noble gentleman, and my *familiar*." *Shak.* A demon.

FAMILIA'RITY, S. an easiness and freedom of access and discourse. Figuratively, habit.

To FAMILIARI'ZE, V. A. [*familiariser*, Fr.] to wear away the impressions of awe, ceremony, or distant respect, occasioned by novelty. To bring down from a state of distant superioty to that of a friendly familiarity.

FAMI'LIAR, Adv. with a freedom of access and discourse observed between persons long acquainted. Without ceremony or formality.

FAMI'LLE, *en famille*, Fr. [pronounced *ong fameel*] in a family manner; without restraint or formality. "Who at their dinners, *en famille*." *Swift.*

FA'MILY, S. those who live in the same house; or descend from the same progenitor. A class, tribe, or species. "There be two families of things." *Bacon.* The last sense is seldom used.

FAM'INE, S. [Fr. from *fames*, Lat.] scarcity of food. Distress for want of necessary food. There never was so dreadful a prospect of a famine before our eyes as at present, from the extravagant high price of all kinds of provisions. Insomuch, that those who were a few years ago able to live comfortably upon their incomes, are obliged to abridge themselves of the common necessaries of life, and the families of the mechanic and labourer are literally starving. Strange that legislation will not remove this grievance! but, when we consider, how many thousand lives were lost, at Patna, and other parts of the East-Indies, in order to make a few individuals immensely rich, we cannot wonder that a ab——d m——y should be inattentive to the cries and miseries of the poor!

To FAM'ISH, V. A. [*fames*, Lat. *famis*, Old Fr.] to kill with hunger. To kill with want of something necessary to support life. "*Famish* him of breath, if not of bread." *Par. Lost.* Figuratively, to die, or be in great distress for want of food.

FAM'ISHMENT, S. the pain of hunger; extreme distress for want of necessary food. "To suffer thirst and *famishment*." *Hakew.*

FA'MOUS, Adj. [*fameux*, Fr. *famosus*, Lat.] celebrated for remarkable virtue, great

ſeldom uſed, unleſs joined with the word *new*.

FA'NGLED, Part. gaudy; ridiculouſly; or oſtentatiouſly ſhowy. "In this *fangled* world." *Shak.*

FA'NGLESS, Adj. without fangs, claws, or teeth. "Like a *fangleſs* boar." *Shak.*

FA'NNER, S. one who makes uſe of a fan.

FA'NTASIED, Part. troubled with odd imaginations, whims, or fancies.

FANTA'STIC, FANTA'SICAL, [*fantaſtique*, Fr.] imaginary; irrational; not really exiſtent, or reſembling phantoms, ſuppoſed to aſſume ſenſible bodies only to become perceptible. Capricious, governed by whim and fancy. Conceited, or ſetting too much on one's own opinion, and thereby becoming ridiculouſly affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, Adv. in a manner which can exiſt only in imagination. Capriciouſly.

FANTASTICALNESS, FANTA'STICKNESS, S. the quality of being guided by the firſt ſallies of imagination or fancy, without conſulting reaſon. Whimſicalneſs. Capriciouſneſs.

FA'R, Adv. [*feor*, Sax. of *fare*, Sax.] to a great diſtance. Almoſt. Nearly. In a great meaſure. "The day was *far* ſpent." *Judges.* Greatly, and in compariſon. Much, or to a certain point. To a great height of compliment or praiſe. "You ſpeak him *far*." *Shak.*

FAR', Adj. diſtant from any place: Uſed with *off*, both as an adverb and as an adjective. *From far* is an elliptical expreſſion for from a *far* or remote place. "The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee *from afar*." *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

To FAR'CE, V. A. [*farcir*, Fr. *farcio*, Lat.] to ſtuff with different ingredients. Figuratively, to ſwell out by pompous additions. "The *farced* title" *Shak.*

FAR'CE, S. [*farcer*, Fr. to mock] a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, ſeldom exceeding two acts, but confined to the eſtabliſhed laws of the drama. Figuratively, any incident, or circumſtance which is rather diverting and ridiculous.

FAR'CICAL, Adj. belonging to a farce, ridiculous or comical.

FAR'CY, S. [*farcin*, Fr. *farcina*, Ital.] a diſeaſe in horſes or oxen, which vitiates their maſs of blood, appears in hard puſtules, or running ulcers; in knots or ſtrings along the veins, and is both a ſpecies of, and as contagious as the leproſy.

FAR'DEL, S [*fardello*, Ital. *fardeau*, Fr.] a bundle, weight, or burthen. "Who would *fardels* bear." *Shak.*

To FA'RE, V. N. [*faran*, Sax. *fære*, Iſl.] to go. To walk, go or move from one place to another. "So on he *fares*." *Par. Loſt.* To be in any ſtate or condition, either good, bad or indifferent. To live, applied to the matter of eating. "The rich man *fared* ſumptuouſly." *Luke* xvi. 19.

FA'RE, S. the price paid for a paſſage in any carriage, boat, &c. Food or proviſion for eating.

FA'REWELL, Adv. a compliment uſed at parting, whereby we wiſh the perſon we from whom we take leave of. Sometimes uſed merely to imply ſeparation or abſence, without including the idea of kindneſs. "*Farewell*, a long farewell to all my greatneſs." *Shak.*

FA'REWELL, S. leave; the act of parting. Sometimes uſed as an adjective, for ſomething in which leave is taken. "*Farewell* papers." *Spect.* No. 445.

FARINA'CEOUS, Adj. [*farina*, Lat.] mealy; reſembling meal. "The *farinaceous* or mealy ſeeds." *Arbuthn.*

FAR'M, S. [*ferme*, Fr. *feorm*, Sax.] ground occupied in tillage or paſturage. The ſtate of lands let out at a certain annual ſum. A certain ſum of money paid a government for the right to its cuſtoms, &c.

To FAR'M, V. A. [from the noun] to let or hire land of another for tillage. To cultivate land. To rent the cuſtoms, taxes, &c.

FAR'MER, S. one who cultivates land. One who rents the taxes of a ſtate.

FAR'MING, S. the art of cultivating land and breeding cattle.

FAR'MOST, Adj. [ſuperlative of *far*] the greateſt diſtance from a thing or place mentioned or implied.

FAR'NESS, S. the quality of being remote, or at a diſtance. "*Farneſs from* timely ſuccour." *Carew.* Followed by *from*.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſdays, and three fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurſday, and June 24, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horſes and cattle. It is ſeated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a caſtle ſeated on an eminence, where the biſhops of Wincheſter uſually have reſided, but is now much decayed. The houſes are handſome, and the ſtreets well paved; and the market is large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guilford, 38 N. E. of Southampton, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 16.

FARQUHAR, Mr. George. This gentleman was deſcended from a family of no inconſiderable rank in the North of Ireland; his father being a clergyman, and, according to ſome, dean of Armagh. Our author was born at Londonderry in 1678, where he received the rudiments of erudition, and from whence, as ſoon as he was properly qualified, he was ſent to the univerſity of Dublin, in 1694. He had given very early teſtimonies of a promiſing genius, and diſcovered ever

at ten years of age a ſtrong inclination for the ſervice of the muſes. By the progreſs he made in his ſtudies at the univerſity, he acquired a conſiderable reputation, but does not appear to have taken any degree there, for the natural livelineſs and volatility of his diſpoſition ſoon rendered him weary of an academic life. The polite entertainments of the town more forcibly attracted his attention, but among them all none ſeemed to fix ſo ſtrong a claim on his regards as the theatre, of which he ſoon found himſelf a propenſity for being not only a ſpectator but a performer. His intimacy with the celebrated Mr. Wilks might probably ſtrenthen that inclination in him, and when that gentleman engaged himſelf to Mr. Aſhbury, the manager of the Dublin theatre, Mr. Farquhar was ſoon introduced on the ſtage through his means. In this ſituation he continued no longer than part of one ſeaſon, nor made any very conſiderable figure. For though his perſon was ſufficiently in his favour, and that he was poſſeſſed of the requiſites of a ſtrong retentive memory, a juſt manner of ſpeaking, and an eaſy and elegant deportment, yet his natural diffidence and timidity, or what is uſually termed the ſtage-terror, which he was never able to overcome, added to a thin inſufficiency of voice, were ſtrong bars, in the way of his ſucceſs, more eſpecially in tragedy.——However, notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, it is not improbable, as from his amiable private behaviour he was much eſteemed, and had never met with the leaſt repulſe from the audience in any of his performances, that he might have continued much longer on the ſtage, but for an accident which determined him to quit it on a ſudden; for being to play the part of Guyomar in Dryden's Indian Emperor, who kills Vaſquez, one of the Spaniſh Generals, Mr. Farquhar, by ſome miſtake, took a real ſword inſtead of a foil on the ſtage with him, and in the engagement wounded his brother tragedian, who acted Vaſquez, in ſo dangerous a manner, that although it did not prove mortal, he was a long time before he recovered it; and the conſideration of the fatal conſequences that might have enſued, wrought ſo ſtrongly on our author's humane diſpoſition, that he took up a reſolution never to go on the ſtage again, or ſubmit himſelf to the poſſibility of ſuch another miſtake. Thus did Mr. Farquhar quit the ſtage, at a period of life when few have even attempted to go on it, for at this juncture he could not have been much more than ſeventeen years of age, ſince ſome time afterwards, when Mr. Wilks, being engaged again to Drury Lane theatre, left Dublin, Mr. Farquhar accompanied him to London; and this event happened no later than in the year 1696, at which time he was but eighteen. Here his abilities and agreeable addreſs met with conſiderable encouragement, and in particular recommended him to the patronage of the earl of Orrery, who gave him a lieutenant's commiſſion in his own regiment, then in Ireland, which he held ſeveral years, and in his military capacity conſtantly behaved without reproach, giving on many occaſions proofs of great bravery and conduct.

But theſe were not all the perfections which appeared in Mr. Farquhar; and Mr. Wilks, who well knew his humour and abilities, and was convinced that he would make a much more conſpicuous figure as a dramatic writer than as a theatrical performer, never ceaſed his ſolicitations on that head, till he had prevailed on him to undertake a comedy, which he compleated and brought on the ſtage in 1698. This was his *Love and a Bottle*, a comedy, which, though written by its author when under twenty years of age, yet contain ſuch a variety of incidents and characters, and ſuch a ſprightlineſs of dialogue, as muſt convince us, that even then he had a very conſiderable knowledge of the world, and a very clear judgment of the manners of mankind; and the ſucceſs of it, even notwithſtanding that Mr. Wilks, the town's great favourite in comedy, had no part in it, was equal to it's deſert. Whether this play made it's appearance before or after he received his commiſſion, does not ſeem very clear, but it is evident that his military avocations did not check his dramatic talents, but on the contrary rather improved them, ſince in many of his plays, more eſpecially in his *Recruiting Officer*, he has admirably availed himſelf of the obſervations of life and character, which the army was able ſo amply to ſupply him with. And with ſuch an eaſy pleaſantry, and yet ſo ſevere a critical juſtice, has he rallied the foibles, follies and vices even of thoſe characters that he might have been ſuppoſed the moſt partial to, that it has been obſerved, if he had not been himſelf an Iriſhman and an officer, it would have been almoſt impoſſible for him to have avoided the reſentments which would probably have fallen on him for the liberty he has taken in ſome of his pieces with the characters of ſome of the gentlemen of the army, as well as with thoſe of a neighbouring kingdom. The ſucceſs of his firſt play eſtabliſhed his reputation, and encouraged him to proceed, and the winter ſeaſon of the jubilee year 1700, gave the public his favourite play of the *Conſtant Couple*, in which the gay airy humour thrown into the character of Sir Harry Wildair, were ſo well ſuited to Mr. Wilks's talents, that they gave him ſuch an opportunity of exertion, as greatly heightened his reputation with the public, and in great meaſure repaid thoſe acts of friendſhip which he had ever beſtowed on Mr. Farquhar. This piece was played fifty-three nights in the firſt ſeaſon, and has juſtly continued in higheſteem

ever ſince. The following year produced a ſequel to it; which, though much the moſt indifferent of all his plays, yet met with tolerable ſucceſs, and indeed with much better than the comedy of the *Inconſtant*, which he gave to the public two years afterwards, *viz.* in 1703, and which vaſtly excelled it in point of intrinſic merit. But the failure of the laſt-mentioned piece was entirely owing to the inundation of foreign entertainments of muſic, ſinging, dancing, &c. which at that time broke in upon the Engliſh ſtage in a torrent, ſeemed with a magical infatuation at once to take poſſeſſion of Britiſh taſte, and occaſioned a total neglect of the more valuable and intrinſic productions of our own countrymen. This little diſcouragement, however, did not put a ſtop to our author's ardour for the entertainment of the public, ſince we find him ſtill writing till almoſt the hour of his death; his *Beaux Stratagem* having been written during his laſt illneſs, and his death happening during the run of it. Notwithſtanding the ſeveral diſappointments and vexations which this gentleman met with during his ſhort ſtay in this tranſitory world, nothing ſeems to have been able to overcome the readineſs of his genius or the eaſy goodnature of his diſpoſition; for he began and finiſhed his well-known comedy of the *Beaux Stratagem* in about ſix weeks, during his laſt illneſs, notwithſtanding that he, for great part of the time, was extremely ſenſible of the approaches or death, and even foretold what actually happened, viz. that he ſhould die before the run of it was over. Nay, in ſo calm and manly a manner did he treat the expectation of that fatal event, as even to be able to exerciſe his wonted pleaſantry on the very ſubject. For while his play was in rehearſal, his friend Mr. Wilks, who frequently viſited him during his illneſs, obſerving to him that Mrs. Oldfield thought he had dealt too freely with the character of Mrs. Sullen, in giving her to Archer, without ſuch a proper divorce as might be a ſecurity for her honour, — "Oh," replied the author, with his accuſtomed vivacity, "I will, if ſhe pleaſes, ſalve that immediately, by getting a real divorce, marrying her myſelf, and giving her my bond that ſhe ſhall be a real widow in leſs than a fortnight." But nothing can give a more perfect idea of that diſpoſition I have hinted at in him, than the very laconic but expreſſive billet which Mr. Wilks found after his death among his papers directed to himſelf, and which, as a curioſity in it's kind, I cannot refrain from giving to my readers; it was as follows,

Dear Bob,

"I have not any thing to leave thee to "perpetuate my memory, but two helpleſs "girls; look upon them ſometimes, and "think of him that was, to the laſt mo-"ment of his life, thine.

George Farquhar."

nor would it be doing juſtice to Mr. Wilks's memory not to obſerve in this place, that he paid the moſt punctual regard to the requeſt of his dying friend, by ſhewing them every act of regard, and when they became fit to be put out into the world, procured a benefit for each of them for that purpoſe.

FARRA'GINOUS, Adj. [*farrago, farraginis*, Lat.] compoſed of different things or perſons. Huddled. Mixed.

FARRA'GO, S. [Lat.] a mixed maſs; a medley.

FAR'RIER, S. [*ferrier*, Fr. from *ferre*, Fr. iron,] one who makes and fixes ſhoes on horſes. One who profeſſes to cure the diſeaſes of horſes.

To FAR'RIER, V. N. to practiſe phyſic on horſes.

FAR'ROW, S. [*farr*, Sax. *fearh*. Sax.] a litter of pigs.

To FARROW, V. N. to produe or bring forth pigs, applied to ſwine.

FAR'T, S. [*fert*, Sax. *vert*, Belg. *furtz*, Teut.] wind let looſe behind.

To FAR'T, V. N. to break wind behind.

FAR'THER, Adj. [this is erroneouſly taken to be the comparative degree of *far*, which would analogically make only *farer*, the ancient ſpelling might poſſibly be *farth*, *forther*, from *forthor*, or *further*, the *o* and *u* being frequently changed for each other in moſt languages] at a greater diſtance, applied to ſituation. Longer. One more, or a ſtronger, applied to arguments. Adverbially; at, or to a great diſtance. Moreover; again; beſides.

FAR'THERMORE, Adv. [more properly *furthermore*] moreover; beſides, over and above. "*Farthermore*, the leaves, body, &c. *Raleigh*.

To FAR'THER, V. A. to promote, advance, countenance, or encourage. More properly ſpelt, *further*.

FAR'THEST, Adj. [from *far* or *furth* and *eſt*, a Sax. termination for the ſuperlative degree] moſt diſtant; at or to the greateſt diſtance.

FAR'THING, S. [*feorthling*, Sax. from *feortha*, Sax.] the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin, being the fourth part of a penny.

FAR'THINGALE, S. [*vertugalle*, Fr. *verdugal*, Span. *degarde*, Belg.] a hoop, or petticoat uſed to make the others ſtand out, by means of circles of whalebone, or cane.

FAS'CES, S. [Lat.] axes tied up in a bundle with rods or ſtaves, and borne before the Roman magiſtrates, as an enſign of authority.

FASCIA'TION, S. in Surgery, a bandage, or the act and manner of binding parts.

To

To FAS'CINATE, V. A. [*faſcinatus*, Lat.] to bewitch, or influence by enchantment, witchcraft, or ſpells.

FASCINA'TION, S. [*faſcinatio*, Lat.] the act of bewitching or enchanting.

FASCI'NE, S. [Fr. pronounced *faſceen*] in Fortification, fagots, or ſmall branches of trees, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and ſerve to fill up trenches, to ſcreen the men, make parapets of trenches, &c.

FAS'CINOUS, S. [*facinum*, Lat.] occaſioned, or operating by witchcraft, ſpells, or enchantment.

FASH'ION, S. [*façon*, Fr. *fattion*, Ital.] the form, make, mode, or cut of any thing. Cuſtom, or the form which is moſt commonly made uſe of. *Men of faſhion*, implies rank, ſtate, dignity.

To FASH'ION, V. A. [*façonner*, Fr.] to make or mould in a particular form or ſhape. To fit, or adapt. To make according to the mode.

FASH'IONABLE, Adj. eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, faſhion, or mode. According to the general taſte. Obſervant of the mode.

FASH'IONABLENESS, S. conformity to the reigning taſte or mode.

FASH'IONABLY, Adj in a manner conformable to the reigning taſte, or mode.

FASH'IONIST, S. a perſon who follows the mode in dreſs to a degree of affectation. A fop.

To FAST', V. A. [*faſtan*, Sax. *faſten*, Goth. *vaſtan*, Belg.] to abſtain from eating or drinking. To mortify the body by abſtaining from food, on a religious account.

FA'ST, S. [from the verb] a ſpace of time, wherein a perſon takes little or no food. An abſtinence from food on account of religion.

FA'ST, Adj. [*faſt*, Sax. *vaſt*, Belg.] firm, or not in danger of falling or of being moved. Fixed. Deep or ſound, applied to ſleep. Cloſed or ſhut cloſe, applied to a door, or the eyelids, &c. With a quick motion.

FA'ST, Adv. firmly; immoveably; ſwiftly; frequently.

To FA'STEN, V. A. to make firm. To cement, tie, or link together. To affix to ſettle or make a thing ſtick without falling off. To lay on with force and ſtrength; to impreſs. Neuterly, to ſtick or adhere. Uſed with *on*.

FA'STENER, S. a perſon or thing that makes firm, ties or binds, ſo as a thing will not move or fall off.

FA'STER, S. one who faſts or abſtains from food.

FASTI'DIOUS, Adj. [*faſtidioſus* Lat.] diſdainful; nice; ſqueamiſh.

FASTID'IOUSLY, Adv. in a diſdainful or ſqueamiſh manner.

FAST'NESS, S. [*faſtenneſſe*, *faſtneſſe*, Sax.] firmneſs, or firm adherence. A ſtrong hold; a fortreſs. Cloſeneſs or conciſeneſs, applied to ſtile. "Bring his ſtile from all looſe groſsneſs to ſuch firm *faſtneſs* in Latin, as in Demoſthenes." *Aſcham.*

FAT', Adj. [*fæt*, Sax *fet*, Teut.] full fed, fleſhy, plump, or covered with an oily ſubſtance. Groſs, dull. "*Fat* minds." *Dryd.* Figuratively, wealthy, rich, or ſufficient to enable a perſon to live on luxuries or ſuch things as may make him fat. "A *fat* benefice." *Ayliffe.*

FAT', S. [from the Adjective in Anatomy, a white oily and ſulphureous part of the blood, to be found immediately under the ſkin, in all parts of the body except the forehead, eyelids, lips, under-part of the ear, ſcretum, &c. It is divided into two ſorts, 1ſt. that which we have already deſcribed, which is ſtiled by anatomiſts *pinguedo*; the other is whiter, harder, more brittle, and leſs eaſy to liquefy than the former, and is found in the cavities of the abdomen, omentum, &c. Both kinds ſerve as a natural balſam to preſerve the body, and by mixing with and envelloping or ſheathing the ſalts with which the blood abounds, keep them from corroding thoſe parts through which they paſs.

FAT', S. [*fat*, *fatta*, Sax.] a veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or ſoak. It is generally written and pronounced *vat*, but improperly if derived from the Saxon, as moſt of our monoſyllables are.

To FAT', V. A. to make fat, plump or fleſhy by feeding. Neuterly, to grow plump, fleſhy or fat.

FA'TAL, Adj. [Fr. *fatalis*, Lat.] cauſing inevitable deſtruction. Cauſed by fate, deſtiny or neceſſity.

FA'TALISM, S. the doctrine or opinion that the occurrencies of life are eſtabliſhed by an unalterable neceſſity. "Some perſons have accuſed our author of *fataliſm*." *Warburton.*

FA'TALIST, S. one who believes that all things happen by invincible neceſſity.

FATA'LITY, S. [*fatalité*] a pre-determined order or ſeries of things and events. A decree of fate. An invincible influence or bias. A tendency to danger, deſtruction or death: Mortality. "The moſt conſiderable *fatality*." *Brown.*

FA'TALLY, Adv. mortally; ſo as to occaſion death. By the decree of fate.

FA'TE, S. an inevitable neceſſity depending on ſome fixed, or ſuperior cauſe. The decree of God, whereby he has inevitably ordained what ſhall or ſhall not come to paſs. The Stoical fate is a natural and invariable ſucceſſion of all things from eternity, indiſſolubly linked together. Phyſical fate is an order and ſeries of natural cauſes appropriated to their effects. Aſtrological fate is a neceſſary ſeries or order of events, ſuppoſed to flow from the influence and poſition of the

heavenly bodies. Figuratively, a neceſſary or predetermined event. Death; deſtruction. The cauſe of death.

FA'TED, Adj. decreed by fate. Inveſted with any quality by fate. Having the power of fatal determination. "Thy *fated* ſky." *Shak.*

FA'THER, S. [the *a* pronounced broad, from *fæder*, Sax. *fader*, Dan.] one who has contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. Figuratively, the firſt anceſtor; a title generally given to a perſon in years. An inventor, "Jubal was the *father* of all ſuch as handle the harp," *Gen.* iv. 21. A title given to the eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries. One who deals with, and acts towards another with the kindneſs and affection of a parent. The title of a popiſh confeſſor, particularly that of a jeſuit. The appellation of one of the perſons in the bleſſed and adorable Trinity; likewiſe called our Father, on account of giving us being, of protecting us with a fatherly kindneſs, and of adopting us as coheirs with Chriſt in the ſyſtem of redemption; alluding to theſe benefits we ſtile him in our prayers. "Our Father which art in heaven." *Matt.* vi.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, S. a huſband, or wife's father.

To FA'THER, V. A. to adopt a perſon for one's ſon or daughter. To adopt or pretend to be the author of a thing. To aſcribe a perſon or thing to another as his offſpring or production.

FA'THERHOOD, S. the ſtate of a parent or father.

FA'THERLESS, Adj. [*fæderlice*, Sax.] without a father.

FA'THERLINESS, S. the tenderneſs and affection of a father.

FA'THERLY, Adj. [*fæderleas*, Sax.] with the affection and tenderneſs of a father.

FA'THOM, S. [*fædem*, *fæthm*, Sax.] a long meaſure containing ſix feet, or two yards, being taken from the ſpace a man can reach with both his arms extended. At ſea there are three kinds of fathoms, eſtimated according to the different bulks of veſſels; 1ſt, that of men of war contain ſix feet. 2dly, the middling, or that of merchant ſhips five and a half feet. 3dly, the ſmall fathom, uſed in fly-boats or fiſhing veſſels, and is only five feet. Figuratively, depth of penetration; comprehenſiveneſs, or extent of underſtanding. "Another of his *fathom* they have none." *Shak.*

To FA'THOM, V. A. to ſound or find the depth of water at ſea or in a river. Figuratively, to reach or comprehend. To penetrate, ſound, or go to the bottom of a ſubject or deſign.

FA'THOMLESS, Adj. having no bottom, or which is ſo deep as not to be meaſured. That which cannot be encompaſſed with both arms extended. "Buckle in waiſte moſt *fathomleſs*." *Shak.* Not to be comprehended.

To FA'TIGATE, V. A. [*fatigatus*, Lat. of *fatigo*, Lat.] to exhauſt, to make faint, languid or weary with exceſs of labour. "Refreſh quickened what in fleſh was *fatigate*." *Shak.*

FATI'GUE, S. [Fr. from *fatigo*, Lat.] languor, faintneſs. Figuratively, the cauſe of wearineſs.

FATI'GUE, V. A. to tire, exhauſt, or make faint and languid with labour.

FA'TLING, S. a young beaſt or animal fattened for ſlaughter.

FA'TNER, S. that which makes fat. "The encomium of *fatner* of the earth." *Mart. Scribl.*

FA'TNESS, S. the quality of being fleſhy, plump, or fat. Greaſe. Sliminеſs; fertility. That which cauſes or produces plenty. "The clouds drop *fatneſs*." *Pſalm.*

To FAT'TEN, V. A. to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground. To feed groſly. To increaſe. Neuterly, to grow fat or fleſhy; to be pampered.

FAT'UOS, Adj. [*fatuus*, Lat.] ſtupid, fooliſh; applied to the underſtanding. Illuſory, deceitful, alluding to the meteor called jack-a-lanthorn, which often lures the ignorant and unwary into dangers. "Hence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth." *Denh.*

FATUI'TY, S. [*fatuité*, Fr.] fooliſhneſs; a low degree of madneſs or frenzy.

FAT'TY, Adj. abounding in fat; oily, greaſy.

FAU'CET, S. [*fauſſet*, Fr.] a wooden pipe, forced into a barrell to give paſſage to the liquor, and ſtopped with a peg or ſpigot.

FAVI'LLOUS, Adj. [*favilla*, Lat.] conſiſting of aſhes. "The *favillous*, particles." *Brown.*

FAU'LT, S. [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *falta*, Span.] a ſlight defect or crime. A deviation from or tranſgreſſion of a rule in ſome trifling circumſtance. A defect; blame; abſence; want; from the French, *faute d'un autre*. "For *fault* of a better." *Shak.* This ſenſe is not in uſe. Perplexed; embarraſſed; alluding to the hunting phraſe. "The hounds are at *fault*." *i. e.* Have loſt ſcent, and can not find out the game again.

FAU'LTILY, Adv. blamefully; Wrongly. Improperly, or defectively.

FAU'LTINESS, S. the quality of tranſgreſſing a law in ſome ſlight particular.

FAU'LTLESS, Adj. without defect; perfect; blameleſs.

FAU'LTY, Adj. blameable, or to be found fault with in a ſlight degree. Defective. "A *faulty* helmet." *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR, V. A. [*faveo*, Lat.] to ſupport, encourage, promote, or advance

undertaking. To reſemble in features. "The gentleman *favoured* his maſter." *Spect.* To aſſiſt, ſupport, or encourage a perſon.

FA'VOUR, S. [*faveur*, Fr. *favor*, Lat.] countenance, ſupport or encouragement. Defence, or vindication. "In *favour* of which they are here alledged." *Rogers.* A kindneſs granted. Leave, permiſſion, or pardon. "With your *favour*." *Dryd.* The object of favour or kindneſs. "His chief delight and favour." *Par. Loſt.* A ribband formed into a roſe, and worn as a cockade. Features of the face: Look, or aſpect. "A youth of fine *favour* and ſhape." *Bac.*

FA'VOURABLE, Adj. kind; affectionate; conducive to; tender. None can have the *favourable* thought." *Dryd.* Convenient; ſuited to a particular deſign. "*Favourable* for the making of levies." *Clarend.*

FA'VOURABLENESS, S. kindneſs ſhewed in pardoning a perſon's defects, and in encouraging his undertakings.

FA'VOURABLY, Adv. kindly, tenderly, or affectionately.

FA'VOURED, Part. regarded with kindneſs. "Oft with ſome *favour'd* traveller they ſtray." *Pope.* Featured: but always joined either with *well* or *ill*. "All *ill-favoured*." *F. Queen.*

FA'VOURER, S. one who encourages or countenances.

FA'VOURITE, S. [from *favori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.] one regarded with particular kindneſs, and diſtinguiſhed from others by the familiarities or kindneſſes ſhewn him.

FA'VOURITE, Adj. eſteemed, or beloved above others. "A *favourite* child.

FA'WN, S. [*facon*, Fr. from *fan*, old Fr.] a young deer.

To FA'WN, V. A. [*faang*, Iſl. the boſom; it being uſual to hug a child amidſt parental endearments to that place.] to make uſe of inſinuating and alluring geſtures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain a perſon's favour, by ſervile compliances. To bring forth a *fawn*; in its primary ſignification.

FA'WNER, S. one who endeavours to gain favour by ſervile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, Adv. in a cringing, fawning, and ſervile manner.

FE'ALTY, S. [*feaulté*, Fr. of *feal*, Fr. a ſubject] duty due from a ſubject to a king; duty to a ſuperior.

FEA'R, S. [*fœran*, *afœran*, Sax. *vaer*, Belg. *feakle*, Erſe] an uneaſineſs of mind ariſing from the thought of future evil that may befal us. Dejection, or dread at the preſence of any perſon or thing, who is able or may be inclined to hurt us. Figuratively, the cauſes, or the object of fear. Something made uſe of to ſcare deer or birds by its noiſe. "He who fleeth from the noiſe of the *fear* ſhall fall into the pit." *Iſa.* xxiv. 18.

To FEA'R, V. A. [*fœran*, Sax.] to apprehend evil from. To affect with an apprehenſion of miſchief or evil. "Setting it up to *fear*, the birds of prey." *Shak.* Neuteraly to be affected with dread from the apprehenſion of future evil.

FEA'RFUL, Adj. timorous, afraid. Uſed with *of* before the object of terror. Awful, commanding reverence. "Glorious in holineſs, *fearful* in praiſes." *Exod.* xv. 11. Terrible; frightful; affecting with an apprehenſion of future evil, or *fear*.

FEA'RFULLY, Adv. in a manner which ſhews or cauſes *fear*.

FEA'RFULNEESS, S. an habitual dread or *fear*. Timorouſneſs. An apprehenſion of having done, or doing any thing which is amiſs, or may expoſe to blame or puniſhment.

FEA'RLESS, Adj. free from *fear*. Not hindered from action by the apprehenſion of either miſchief or evil. Not regarding danger.

FEASIBI'LITY, S. [from *feaſible*] a thing that is practicable. The poſſibility of a thing being done.

FEA'SIBLE, Adj. [*faiſible*, Fr.] practicable, ſuch as may be done.

FEA'SIBLY, Adv. ſo as to be practicable, or poſſible.

FE'AST, S. [*feſte*, Fr. *feſtum*, Lat.] a ſumptuous entertainment for a number of perſons. An anniverſary day of rejoicing. Something nice, or delicious.

To FEA'ST, V. N. to eat ſumptuouſly; to live on coſtly and delicious food. To gratify.

FEA'STFUL, Adj. feſtival, or rejoicing, "On *feaſtful* days." *Milton.* Luxurious, riotous.

FEA'T, S. [*fait*, Fr.] a thing done; an act or exploit. A trick. An odd or extraordinary motion or exertion of the limbs. "All *feats* of activity." *Bacon.*

FEA'THER, S. [pronounced *fĕther*, with *ĕ* ſhort, from *fether*, Sax.] the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly. Whoever conſiders the commodiouſneſs of this dreſs for the inhabitants of the air, either for keeping them warm or dry, for enabling their flight, by the manner in which they are diſpoſed all over their bodies, and ſeveral other particulars reſpecting their conſtruction &c. muſt acknowledge that they proclaim the wiſdom of an omniſcient maker. Figuratively, kind, nature, or ſpecies. "I am not of that *feather*." *Shak.* An ornament. A mere empty title: A mere play thing, or ſomething fit only to divert. "A wit's *feather*." *Pope.*

To FEATHER, V. A. to dreſs in, or fit with feathers. To tread, applied to a cock. To enrich, to adorn. "To *feather* himſelf." *Bac.* To *feather one's neſt*, is to grow rich, to ſcrape riches together; alluding to a bird's collecting feathers for lining its neſt.

FEA-

FEA'THERED, Adj. cloathed or carrying feathers.

FEA'THERLESS, Adj. without feathers.

FEA'TLY, Adv. in a neat, ſkillful, curious, or dextrous manner.

FE'ATURE, S. [*faiture*, old Fr.] the make of the face, or any lineament of it.

To FE'ATURE, V. A. to reſemble in countenance. To favour. Figuratively, to reflect the likeneſs of a perſon. "A glaſs that *featured them*." *Shak.*

To FEA'ZE, V. A. to untwiſt the end of a rope, and reduce it again to flax.

FE'BRIFUGE, S. [Fr. *febris*, Lat. and *fugo*, Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy to cure a fever.

FE'BRIFUGE, Adj. having the power of curing a fever.

FE'BRUARY, S. [ſo called from *februa*, the name of a feaſt held by the Romans in behalf of the manes of the deceaſed. *Februus*, Lat. is the name for Pluto] the name of the ſecond month in the year.

FE'CULENCE, FECULENCY, S. [*fæculentia*, Lat.] foulneſs, applied to liquors. Figuratively, dregs; ſediments.

FE'CULENT, Adj. foul, not clear, applied to liquors.

FE'CUND, S. [*fœcundus*, Lat.] fruitful; abounding in children. "The leſs *fecund* or fruitful of children they be." *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION, S. [*facundatus*, Lat.] the act of making fruitful. "As a medicine of *fecundation*." *Brown.*

FECU'NDITY, S. the quality of producing our bringing forth in great abundance. The power of producing or bringing forth.

FE'D, the *preter* and *participle paſſive* of FEED.

FE'DERAL, Adj. [from *fœdus*, Lat.] relating to a contract.

FEE, S. [*fea*, *feo*, *feeh*, Sax. *faihu*, Goth.] in law, lands and tenements held in perpetual right. A property. A reward, or money given to a phyſician or lawyer. A perquiſite due or given to a perſon in an office.

FE'E-FARM, S. in law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever.

FE'E-SIMPLE, S. in law, that whereof we are ſeiſed to us and our heirs for ever.

FE'E-TAIL, S. in law, is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body; ſo that if he have children by a third venter, and not of the firſt, they ſhall inherit.

To FE'E, V. A. to pay a counſellor or phyſician. To bribe. To keep in hire or pay.

FEE'BLE, Adj. [*foible*, Fr.] wanting ſtrength, weak.

To FEE'BLE, V. A. to weaken, or deprive of ſtrength. "Shall that victorous hand be *feebled* here?" *Shak.*

FEE'BLENESS, S. want of ſtrength and vigour.

FEE'BLY, Adv. in a weak, feeble, manner.

To FEE'D, V. A. [Preter & Part. paſſ. *fed*, *fodan*, Goth.] to ſupply with food. Figuratively to ſupply. To graze, or conſume by feeding cattle. "*Feed* your mowing lands." To nouriſh, cheeriſh, or keep alive. To entertain, or keep pleaſantly employed. "The alteration of ſcenes *feeds* and relieves the eye." *Bac.* Neuterly, to take food, generally applied to irrational animals. To turn cattle to paſture, or to graze. To live upon, to prey upon; uſed with *on* or *upon*.

FEE'DER, S. one who ſupplies with food. One that eats. Figuratively, a nouriſher, ſupporter, or encourager. "A *feeder* of my riots." *Shak.*

To FEE'L, V. N. [Preter. & Part. Paſſ. *felt*; *felan*, Sax.] to perceive by the touch. Figuratively, to grope after; to ſearch for by the touch. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil which happens to others. Actively, to perceive by touching. Figuratively, to have the ſenſe of pain or pleaſure. To be affected by. To know, or be acquainted with. "He *felt* himſelf." To try, ſound, or diſcover. "He hath writ this, to *feel* my affection to your honour." *Shak.*

FEE'L, S. the ſenſe of feeling, the touch.

FEE'LER, S. one who can diſtinguiſh by the touch, one who feels.

FEE'LING, S. the ſenſe whereby we get the ideas of hard, ſoft, dry, wet, ſmooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the groſſeſt, and the moſt extenſive of all the ſenſes; if not that which includes all the reſt. Figuratively, perception, ſenſibility, tenderneſs.

FEE'LINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner, as if ſenſible of feeling any thing one's ſelf. So as to affect others deeply.

FEE'T, S. the plural of FOOT.

FEE'TLESS, Adj. without feet; having no feet.

To FE'IGN, V. A. [*feindre*, Fr.] to invent; to pretend a thing which is not. To counterfeit or put on the appearance of a thing. "*Feigns* a laugh." *Pope.* To relate fictitiouſly; to fable.

FE'IGNEDLY, Adv. in a fictitious, counterfeit, or fabulous manner.

FE'IGNER, S an inventor. The author of a fable, falſhood or fiction.

FEI'NT, Part. [*feint*, Fr.] invented. Oppoſed to true, or real. "Any *feint* appearance." *Locke.*

FEI'NT, S. [*feinte*, Fr.] a meer ſhow; a falſe appearance or attempt; a diſguiſe. In Fencing, a falſe offer made at one part to draw a perſon off from his guard, when the deſign is to make a real paſs at another. In Rhetoric, a figure wherein the ſpeaker touches

ches on a ſubject, while he pretends to
ds it by. In Muſic, a ſemitone.

To FELI'CITATE, V. A. [*felicitatus*, Lat.] to make happy. "To fill and *felici-* his ſpirits." *Watts.* To congratulate; wiſh a perſon joy, or rejoice with a perſon account of his having met with ſucceſs, eferment, or ſome remarkable good occurence.

FELICITA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ishing joy.

FELI'CITY, S. [*felicité*, Fr. *felicitas*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein a perſon is eaſy without ain, and joyful without any daſh or mixture ſorrow.

FELL', Adj. [*felle*, Sax.] void of mercy; uel; barbarous; ſavage.

To FELL', V. A. [*fell*, Iſl. and *feollan*, ax.] to knock down. To hew or cut down.

FELL', Preter of FALL.

FELL'ER, S. one who hews or cuts down mber, &c.

FELL'MONGER, S. [from *fel*, Sax.] e that deals in peltry or ſkins.

FELL'OE, S. [*felge*, Dan. and Teut.] e pieces of wood which make the circumrence of a wheel. Sometimes wrote *fally* *felly*.

FELL'OW, S. a companion. One united the ſame undertaking. An equal. One ing ſuited to another, or one of a pair. "The *fellow* to my ſhoe." One like to, or ſembling another. Sometimes uſed in failiar diſcourſe for a man or perſon. "A alliant *fellow*." *Shak.* Sometimes uſed in ntempt, to convey the idea of a low or ſpicable perſon. A member of a ſociety. member of a college, who partakes in its vernment and revenues.

To FELL'OW, V. A. to ſuit or match. o pair or produce one thing reſembling other in ſize, colour, &c.

FELL'OW-COMMONER, S. one who s the right of common with another. In mbridge, a commoner of the higher order, o eats his commons with the fellows of e college.

FELL'OW-FEELING, S. ſympathy; or e being affected with the ſufferings of anor. A combination in order to cheat. "Your milkwoman and your nurſery maid ve a *fellow-feeling*." *Hiſt of J. Bull.*

FELL'OW-LABOURER, S. one who bours to promote the ſame end or deſign. "My *fellow-labourers*." *Dryd.*

FELL'OWSHIP, S. company; ſociety. ſociation; a confederacy or union of two more perſons by ſome contract, bond or ligation. A partnerſhip or joint intereſt. quality. Fondneſs for feaſting or enterinments of drinking, uſed with *good*. An abliſhment at a univerſity. In Arithmetic, rule by which the ſtock of any company is vided in proportion to the ſeveral ſums ch partner brought in.

FE'LLY, S. See FELLOE.

FE'LO *de ſe*, S. [law Lat.] in Law, one who wilfully and deliberately kills himſelf.

FEL'ON, [Fr. *felo*, law Lat. *felden*, Teut. *faelin*, Sax. to be deficient] a perſon guilty of ſome crime, which will ſubject him to death by the law. A whitlow.

FEL'ON, Adj. [*felle*, Sax.] cruel; barbarous; ſavage. "His *felon* hate." *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUS, Adj. relating to a felon; figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FELO'NIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a felon.

FEL'ONY, S. [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, Lat.] any crime which ſubjects a man to the puniſhment of death by the law.

FE'LT, the Preter. of FEEL.

FE'LT, S. [Sax.] a kind of ſtuff, or cloth, either of wool alone, or of caſtors, camels, conies hair, and lambs wool, wrought and fulled with lees and ſize, and afterwards ſhaped into the form of a hat upon a block. A hide or ſkin of animals; from *fil*, Sax. "See that the *felt* be looſe." *Mort.*

To FE'LT, V. A. to make cloth or ſtuff only by fulling, without weaving or croſſing. "The ſame wool one man *felts* into a hat." *Hale.*

FELU'CCA, S. [*feleu*, Fr. *feikon*, Arab.] a ſmall ſix-oared veſſel, much uſed in the Mediterranean.

FE'MALE, S. [*femelle*, Fr.] that ſex which bears, produces, or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, Adj. belonging to that ſex which conceives or bears offſpring.

FE'ME *covert*, S. [Fr.] in Law, a married woman.

FE'ME *ſole*, S. [Fr.] in Law, a ſingle, or unmarried woman. A *feme ſole merchant*, is a woman in London who carries on a trade without her huſband, and is therefore charged without him. *Cuſt. of London.*

FE'MININE, Adj. [*fœmininus*, Lat.] of that ſex which conceives and bears young. Figuratively, ſoft, delicate. Like a woman, womaniſh. "Not a man of war, but altogether *feminine*." *Raleigh.* In Grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FE'MININE, S. a female. "Maſculine without *feminine*." *Par. Loſt.*

FE'N, S. [*fen*, *fenne*, Sax.] a wet, moiſt, or boggy place on land overflowed with water, ſo as not to be ſolid enough to ſupport the weight of a perſon; or elſe having ſome eminencies of dry land interſperſed with rivulets, or pieces of water.

FE'NCE, S. [a contraction of *defence*] any thing made uſe of to guard from danger. "There is no *fence* againſt inundations." *L'Eſtran.* An incloſure, hedge, or paling.

To FE'NCE, V. A. to incloſe in a hedge or paling. To defend or guard. Neuterly, to practiſe the art of fencing. To guard

againſt; to uſe ſuch methods as to hinder the progreſs of any vice or evil.

FEN'CELESS, Adj. open, or without any incloſure or fence.

FEN'CER, S. a perſon who fences. One who teaches fencing or the art of uſing the ſword.

FEN'CIBLE, Adj. capable of defence.

FEN'CING, S. the art of defence, or of uſing the ſword. This is in ſo great repute in the Eaſt, that none but princes are allowed to teach it; but in *Montaigne*'s time, the nobility of France, looked upon a ſkill in this ſcience, in the ſame manner as the Romans did on a perfection in dancing, *i. e.* as a very great diſgrace. *Fencing*, likewiſe ſignifies the hedge or pales uſed to incloſe ground.

To FEN'D, V. A. [from *defend*] to keep off. "To *fend* the bitter cold." *Dryden.* Neuterly, to diſpute; or ſhift off a charge. "Able to *fend* and prove with them." *Locke.* Amongſt the ſailors, the ſame as *defend*; thus, to *fend* the boat, is to keep it from daſhing to pieces, or driving againſt rocks.

FEN'DER, S. a plate of iron or braſs laid before a fire to prevent the coals that fall, from rolling upon the floor. Among mariners, any thing laid or hung on the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FEN'NEL, S. [*finel, fenol*, Sax. *fenchel*, Teut. *fenouil*, Fr.] in Botany, an umbellated flower. *Linnæus*, ſomewhat improperly, has joined it with the *anethum*, which belongs to the ſecond ſect of his fifth claſs. The leaves, ſeeds, and roots of the common ſort are uſed in medicine; the root being one of the five opening roots, the ſeed one of the great carminative ſeeds, and the leaves made uſe of in diſtilling a ſimple water.

FEN'NY, Adj. [from *fen*] ſoft, applied to ground; marſhy; mooriſh. Inhabiting, or dwelling in a marſh. "A *fenny* ſnake." *Shak.*

FE'ODAL, Adj. [*feodal*, Fr.] held from another.

FE'ODARY, S. [from *feodum*, law Lat.] one who holds his eſtate under a ſuperior lord.

To FE'OFF, V. A. [*fief, fieffer*, Fr. *feoffo*, law Lat.] to put in poſſeſſion. To give a right of poſſeſſion.

FEOFFE', S. [*feoffatus*, law Lat. *fieffé*, Fr.] a perſon put in poſſeſſion.

FEO'FFER, S. one who gives poſſeſſion in fee ſimple.

FE'OFFMENT, S. [*feoffamentum*, law Lat.] in Law, a grant of lands to another in *fee*, that is to him and his heirs for ever.

FE'RITY, S. [*feritas*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty, wildneſs. "The moſt abject and ſtupid *ferity*." *Woodw.* Not in uſe.

To FERME'NT, V. A. [*fermenter*, Fr. *fermento*, Lat.] to exalt, or rarify by putting the particles into an inteſtine commotion. Neuterly, to have its parts put in inteſtine commotion.

FE'RMENT, S. [Fr. *fermentum*, Lat. that which cauſes an inteſtine motion in a fluid. Figuratively, the inteſtine motion of the partieles applied to fluids. A commotion or tumult.

FERME'NTABLE, Adj. capable of having its parts fermented.

FERMENTA'TION, S. [Fr. *fermentation*, Lat.] inteſtine motion of the ſmall inſenſible particles of a thing.

FERMENTA'TIVE, Adj. cauſing an inteſtine commotion.

FER'N, S. [*fearn*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant growing on ſtumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited iſland of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. It ſeems to ſailors to be a very mountainous place at a diſtance, and extremely rugged and irregular, but, when they come near it, they are agreeably deceived, for it is covered with woods, every where interſperſed with the fineſt valleys, cloathed with a moſt beautiful verdure, and watered with numerous ſtreams and caſcades, there being no valley of any extent but what is watered with a rill. It is viſited by all the Engliſh ſhips that paſs through the S. Sea, and is of excellent uſe for recovering the ſailors who are ſick of the ſcurvy, for the refreſhments it produces ſoon reſtore them to their health and vigour. It is the only commodious place in thoſe ſeas where the Britiſh cruiſers can refreſh and recover their men, after their paſſage round Cape Horn, where they may remain ſome time without alarming the Spaniſh coaſt. This iſland lies in lat. S. 43. 40. and is 33[illegible] miles from the continent of Chili. Its greateſt length is between 12 and 15 miles, and its greateſt breadth not quite 6. The only ſafe anchoring is on the N. ſide of this iſland, in Cumberland-bay. The ſoil on the northern part is very looſe, and ſhallow, ſo that trees ſoon periſh for want of root. They are moſt of them of the aromatic kind, and there are none fit for timber, except the myrtles. Here are alſo pimento and cabbage trees, and a great number of plants, of various kinds, which are unknown in theſe parts, except water-creſſes, purſlain, and wild ſorrel, beſides a vaſt number of turnips and Sicilian raddiſhes, formerly ſown here. Here were a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminiſhed them by putting large dogs on ſhore, who have deſtroyed all thoſe they could come at. There are a great number of ſeals about the iſland, and another amphibious creature, called a Sea-lion, they bear ſome reſemblance to a ſeal, though much larger, for they are from 12 to 2[illegible] feet in length, and from 8 to 15 in circum[illegible]ference

ference. Their ſkins are covered with ſhort hair, of a light dun colour, but their tails and fins, which ſerve them for feet on ſhore, are almoſt black. The ſailors feed upon both of theſe, calling the one veal, and the other beef. Beſides, there are very large cod, rivalies, gropers, large breams, maids, ſilver-fiſh, congers of a peculiar kind, and, above all, a black fiſh which is very delicious, called by ſome a chimney-ſweeper, and in ſhape ſomewhat reſembles a carp. Admiral Anſon landed here in 1741, and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here four years and four months alone, till he was taken in by an Engliſh ſhip which paſſed that way.

FER'NEY, Adj. overgrown or abounding with *fern*.

FERO'CIOUS, Adj. [*feroce*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat.] wild, untamed, ſavage, brutal: "Each *ferocious* feature." *Pope*.

FERO'CITY, S. [*ferocité*, Fr. *ferocitas*, Lat.] fierceneſs or ſavageneſs of diſpoſition.

FER'RET, S. [*furet*, Brit. *furet*, Fr.] a ſmall animal with red eyes, and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbets, or rats. A kind of narrow ribband made of ſilk, with a mixture of thread or cotton.

To FER'RET, V. A. to hunt or drive out of a lurking place. "The arch-biſhop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds." *Heylin*. Uſed with *out* before the hiding place.

FER'RETER, S. one who hunts another, and diſcovers him in his hiding places.

FER'RIAGE, S. the ſum of money paid for paſſage at a *ferry*.

FER'RULE, S. [from *ferrum*, Lat.] an iron or braſs cap, put round or at the end of a cane, &c. to hinder it from wearing.

To FER'RY, V. A. [*faran*, Sax. *fara*, Iſl.] to row a boat, or veſſel acroſs the river; uſed with *over*. Neuterly, to croſs a river in a boat.

FER'RY, S. a boat in which perſons croſs the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply. The common paſſage for a boat acroſs a river.

FER'RY-MAN, S. one who keeps a *ferry*; or rows a boat acroſs the water.

FER'TILE, Adj. [Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.] producing a great quantity. Fruitful; with *of* before the thing produced.

To FERTI'LITATE, V. A. to make fruitful, or fertile.

FERTI'LITY, S. [*fertilité*, Fr. *fertilitas*, Lat.] the quality of producing in great plenty or abundance. Fruitfulneſs.

To FER'TILIZE, V. A. [*fertiliſer*, Fr.] to make fruitful, or fertile.

FER'VENCY, S. [*fervent*, Fr. *fervens*, Lat.] eagerneſs; warmth of application. Zeal, or warmth of devotion, Ardency.

FER'VENT, Adj. [Fr. *fervens*, Lat.] hot, vehement, or warm. Ardent, warm, zealous.

FER'VENTLY, Adv. eagerly, vehemently, earneſtly, zealouſly.

FER'VID, Adj. [*fervidus*, Lat.] hot, ardent, zealous, vehement, fervent.

FERVI'DITY, S. heat oppoſed to cold. warmth of temper.

FER'VIDNESS, S. the quality of being warm of temper, earneſt or zealous in devotion.

FE'RULA, S. [Lat. *ferule*, Fr. from *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, fennel-giant. Likewiſe an inſtrument made uſe of by ſchoolmaſters, to ſlap the hands of their ſcholars with by way of puniſhment.

To FE'RULE, V. A. to ſtrike with a ferula.

FER'VOUR, S. [*ferveur*, Fr. *fervor*, Lat.] heat, eagerneſs, warmth, or heat of temper; ardour, or zeal in devotion.

FE'SSE, S. [*farcia*, Lat. a band or girdle] in Heraldry, one of the nine honourable ordinaries, repreſenting a band or belt, dividing the eſcutcheon horizontally in the middle, and ſeparating the chief from the point.

To FES'TER, [*feſſe*, Bav.] to rankle, to grow inflamed or angry.

FES'TIVAL, Adj. [*feſtivus*, Lat.] belonging to feaſts, or public entertainments. "*Feſtival* entertainments." *Att*.

FES'TIVAL, S. a time of public or general feaſting. A day of religious or public joy.

FES'TIVE, Adj. [*feſtivus*, Lat.] gay; joyous, merry.

FESTI'VITY, S. [*feſtivitas*, Lat.] a feaſt, or time of public rejoicing. Gaiety; joyfulneſs. A temper or behaviour ſuitable to a feaſt.

FES'TOON, S. [*feſton*, Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a garland of flowers twiſted together thickeſt at middle, and ſuſpended at the ends.

To FET'CH, V. A. [Preter *fetched*; *feccan*, Sax.] to go, in order to bring ſomething to a perſon. To drive, applied to family deſcent. To bring to any ſtate, by ſome powerful means. To perform with ſuddenneſs and violence. To take, or make an excurſion. "To fetch a turn about the garden." *Shak*. To reach, arrive at, to come up to, or equal in motion. To equal in value. "Silver in the coin, will never *fetch* ſo much as ſilver in bullion." *Locke*.

FE'TCH, S. a ſtratagem, a trick, or artifice.

FETC'HER, S. one who makes uſe of tricks or artifice. One who goes for a thing from a diſtant place.

FET'ID, Adj. [*fetidus*, Lat.] ſtinking; having a ſtrong and diſagreeable ſmell.

FET'IDNESS, S. the quality of having a ſtinking and offenſive ſmell.

FET'LOCK, S. in Farriary, a toft of hair grow-

growing behind the poſtern joint; horſes of a low ſize have it not.

FET'TER, S. [*fætter*, Sax.] chains put on priſoners feet to prevent their eſcape. Figuratively, any reſtraint or confinement.

To FET'TER, V. A. to put chains or ſhackles on the legs. To bind; to deprive of freedom.

FE'TUS, S. [*fetus*, Lat.] any animal in embrio, or in the womb.

FE'UD, S. [*feahd*, Sax.] quarrel; oppoſition; war; enmity.

FE'UDS, S. [plural; *feodum*, Lat.] in Law, lands that are hereditary. "Lands were originally held at will, and then called *munera*, or grants; afterwards they were held for life, and then termed *beneficia*, benefices; after which they were made hereditary in families, and then called *feuds*." 3 *Salk.* xvi. 5.

FE'UDAL, Adj. [*feudalis*, low Lat.] pertaining to fees or tenures, by which lands are held of a ſuperior lord.

FE'UDATORY, S. [*feudataire*, Fr.] one who holds from a ſuperior.

FE'VER, S. [*fever*, *fiever*, Dan. and Teut. *fievre*, Fr. *febris*, Lat.] a diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened; or in which heat and cold prevail by turns; the laſt is termed an intermittent fever.

FE'VERISH, Adj. troubled ſlightly with a fever. Figuratively, inconſtant, alluding to the alternate ſenſation of heat and cold in intermittent fevers. "We toſs and turn about our *feveriſh* will. *Dryd.*

FE'VEROUS, Adj. [*fievreux*, *fievreuſe*, Fr.] troubled with a fever. Having a tendency to produce fevers. "A *feverous* diſpoſition of the year." *Bacon.*

FE'VERSHAM, S. a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and Auguſt 12, for linen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is ſeated on a creek of the river Medway, and is well frequented by ſmall veſſels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradeſmen and inkeepers. It is oppoſite to the iſle of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with ſtone, newly repaired, and contains about 1100 houſes, built with brick. The ſtreets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a large corn-market every Thurſday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is nine miles W. of Canterbury and 48 E. by S of London. Lon. 18. 13. lat. 51. 20.

FEW', Adj. [*feo*, *feawa*, Sax. *faer*, Brit.] not many, applied moſt properly to number; but by Londoners ſometimes applied to quantity as "a *few* broth," *i. e.* a ſmall quantity of broth. Sometimes elliptical uſed with *in*; as, "The firm reſolve I here *in few* diſcloſe." *Pope.* The term *words* is underſtood.

FEW'EL, or FU'EL, S. [*feu*, Fr. fire] materials for a fire.

To FEW'EL, V. A. to keep up a fi with fuel. "*Fewels* the internal flame. *Cowley.*

FEW'NESS, S. ſmallneſs, applied to num ber.

FIB', S. [a corruption of *fable*,' Lat.] untruth, a falſehood.

To FIB', V. N. to tell lies, falſehoods, untruths.

FIB'BER, S. one that ſpeaks falſe hoods.

FI'BRE, S. [Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] a ſmal thread or ſtring. In Phyſics, a long fin part or thread whereof natural bodies conſiſ In Anatomy, a long ſlender thread, whic f rms the various ſolid parts of an anima body.

FI'BRIL, S. [*fibrille*, Fr. *fibrilla*, Lat. a ſmall fibre.

FI'BROUS, Adj. [*fibreux*, Fr.] con ſiſting or abounding with ſmall threads o fibres.

FIC'KLE, Adj. [*ficel*, Sax.] inconſtant Not fixed; liable to change. "*Fickl* thei ſtate." *Par Loſt.*

FIC'KLENESS, S. a diſpoſition of min liable to frequent change. A ſtate of incon ſtancy. applied to the mind.

FICTION, S [Fr. *fictio*, Lat.] the ac of forming a fable or ſtory. The thin feigned. A falſehood. A work of imagin ation.

FIC'TIOUS, Adj. [*fictus*, Lat. of *fingo* Lat.] imaginary. "*Fictious* circles." *Prior.* A word coined by the author quoted; bu frequently made uſe of, though fictitious i the word.

FIC'TITIOUS, Adj. [*fictitius*, Lat.] counterfeit. Made in order to reſemble o paſs for ſomething elſe. Imaginary, no real.

FICTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. in a falſe, coun terfeit or chimerical manner.

FID'DLE, S. [*fitkele*, Sax. *fidel*, Teut.] in muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument. See VIOLIN.

To FID'DLE, V. A. [*fidlen*, Teut.] to play on a violin or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle, to ſpend a great deal of time on trifles.

FID'DLE-FADDLE, S. [ſee FADDLE] trifling or trifles. "Abundance of *fiddle faddle* of that nature." *Spect.* No. 299.

FID'DLE-FADDLE, Adj. trifling; mak ing a buſtle about nothing. "A trouble ſome, *fiddle-faddle* old woman." *Hiſt. of J Bull.*

FID'DLER, S. [*fithelere*, Sax. *fidler* Belg.] one who plays on the fiddle or viol n.

FIDDLE-

FIDD'LESTICK, S. the bow furnished with hair with which the muſician plays on the fiddle.

FIDEL'ITY, S. [*fidelité*, Fr. *fidelitas*, Lat.] honeſty; veracity or truth in teſtimony; firmneſs in adherence or in loyalty. Faithfulneſs.

To FID'GE or FID'GET, V. N. [a cant word if not from *figan*, Sax to be anxious through ill-will, or *fyk*, Iſl to be driven about by the wind] to move nimbly but uncouthly, or aukwardly. "You wriggle, and fidge, and make a rant." *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL, Adj. [*fiducia*, Lat.] confident; without any degree of doubt. That which may be depended on.

FIDU'CIARY, S. [*fiduciarius*, Lat.] one that has any thing in truſt. In divinity, one who places ſo much confidence in faith, as to look on good works as unneceſſary to his ſalvation.

FI'EF, S. [Fr.] in law, a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperior.

FI'ELD, S. [pronounced *feeld*, *feld*, Sax.] ground not inhabited or built on. A ſpace of ground which is cultivated. The open country, oppoſed to quarters. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought. A wide extent or expanſe. "Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow." *Dryd.* Compaſs; or a ſubject which will afford an opportunity for a perſon to diſplay his abilities. "A large *field* to expatiate in." *Spect.* In painting or heraldry, the ground on which figures or bearings are drawn.

FIE'LD-FARE, S. [from *feld*, Sax. and *faran*, Sax.] a bird of paſſage, generally ſuppoſed to come from the Northern countries.

FIELDING, HENRY, Eſq; this well-known and juſtly celebrated writer of our own time, was born at Sharpham-Park in Somerſetſhire, April 22, 1707. His father, Edmund Fielding, Eſq; who was a younger ſon of the earl of Denbigh, was in the army, and towards the cloſe of king George I's reign, or the acceſſion of George II. was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant-general. His mother was daughter to judge Gould, and aunt to the preſent Sir Henry Gould. This lady, beſides our author, who ſeems to have been her firſt born, had another ſon and four daughters, one of the latter being the celebrated Miſs Fielding, author of David Simple, the counteſs of Delvin, the Cry, and many other very ingenious pieces And, in conſequence of his father's ſecond marriage, Mr. Fielding had ſix half brothers, all of whom are dead, excepting the preſent Sir John Fielding, now in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Eſſex, and the liberties of Weſtminſter. Our author received the firſt rudiments of his education at home, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Oliver, for whom he ſeems to have had no very great regard, as he is ſaid to have deſigned a portrait of his character in the very humorous yet deteſtable one of parſon Trulliber, in his Joſeph Andrews. When taken from under this gentleman's charge, he was removed to Eton ſchool, where he had an opportunity of cultivating a very early intimacy and friendſhip with ſeveral, who afterwards became the firſt perſons in the kingdom, ſuch as lord Littleton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, &c. who ever through life retained a warm regard for him. But theſe were not the only advantages he reaped at that great ſeminary of education; for by an aſſiduous application to ſtudy and the poſſeſſion of ſtrong and peculiar talents, he became, before he left that ſchool, uncommonly verſed in the Greek authors, and a perfect maſter of the Latin claſſics. Thus accompliſhed, at about eighteen years of age he left Eton, and went to Leyden, where he ſtudied under the moſt celebrated civilians for about two years, at the expiration of which time, the remittances from England not coming ſo regularly as at firſt, he was obliged to return to London. In ſhort, general Fielding's family being very greatly increaſed by his ſecond marriage, as may be ſeen from what we have ſaid above, it became impoſſible for him to make ſuch appointments for the eldeſt ſon, as he could have wiſhed; the utmoſt that he could afford to allow him being no more than two hundred pounds a year, with which ſlender income, a ſtrong conſtitution, a lively imagination, and a diſpoſition naturally but little formed for oeconomy, he found himſelf his own maſter, in a place where the temptations to every expenſive pleaſure are ſo numerous, and the means of gratifying them ſo eaſily attainable. From this unfortunately pleaſing ſituation ſprung the ſource of every misfortune or uneaſineſs that Mr. Fielding afterwards felt through life. He very ſoon found that his finances were by no means adequate to the frequent draughts made on him from the conſequences of the briſk career of diſſipation which he had launched into; yet, as diſagreeable impreſſions never continued long upon his mind, but only on the contrary rouzed him to ſtruggle through his difficulties with the greater ſpirit and magnanimity, he flattered himſelf that he ſhould find his reſources in his wit and invention, and accordingly commenced a writer for the ſtage in the year 1727, at which time he had not more than attained the completion of his twentieth year. His firſt attempt in the drama was a piece called Love in ſeveral Maſques, which, though it immediately ſucceeded the long and crowded run of the Provoked Huſband, met with a favourable reception, as did likewiſe his ſecond play, which came out in the following year, and

was entitled, The Temple Beau. He did not however meet with equal ſucceſs in all his dramatic works, for he has even printed in the title page of one of his farces, as it was damned at the theatre royal in Drury-Lane; and he himſelf informs us, in the general preface to his miſcellanies, that for the Wedding-Day, though acted ſix nights, his profits from the houſe did not exceed fifty pounds. Nor did a much better fate attend on ſome of his earlier productions, ſo that, though it was his lot always to write from neceſſity, he would probably, notwithſtanding his writings, have laboured continually under that neceſſity, had not the ſeverity of the public and the malice of his enemies met with a noble alleviation from the patronage of ſeveral perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank and character, particularly the late dukes of Richmond and Roxburgh. John duke of Argyle, the preſent lord Lyttleton, &c. the laſt-named of which noblemen not only by his friendſhip ſoftened the rigour of our author's misfortunes while he lived, but alſo by his generous ardour has vindicated his character and done juſtice to his memory after death. About ſix or ſeven years after Mr. Fielding's commencing a writer for the ſtage, he fell in love with and married one Miſs Craddock, a young lady from Saliſbury, poſſeſſed of a very great ſhare of beauty, and a fortune of about fifteen hundred pounds, and about the ſame time his mother dying, an eſtate at Stower in Dorſetſhire, of ſomewhat better than two hundred pounds per annum came into his poſſeſſion.—With this fortune, which, had it been conducted with prudence and œconomy, might have ſecured to him a ſtate of independence for life, and with the helps it might have derived from the productions of a genius unincumbered with anxieties and perplexiety, might have even afforded him an affluent income; with this, I ſay, and a wife whom he was fond of to diſtraction, and for whoſe ſake he had taken up a reſolution of biding adieu to all the follies and intemperances to which he had addicted himſelf in that ſhort but very rapid career of a town life which he had run, he determined to retire to his country ſeat, and there reſide entirely.

But here, in ſpite of this prudent reſolution, one folly only took place of another, and family pride now brought on him all the inconveniences in one place, that youthful diſſipation and libertiniſm had done in another. The income he poſſeſſed, though ſufficient for eaſe and even ſome degree of elegance, yet was in no degree adequate to the ſupport of either luxury or ſplendour. Yet, fond of figure and magnificence, he incumbered himſelf with a large retinue of ſervants, and his natural turn leading him to a fondneſs for the delights of ſociety and convivial mirth, he threw wide open the gates of hoſpitality, and ſuffered his whole patrimony to be devoured up by hounds, horſes and entertainments. In ſhort, in leſs than three years, from the mere paſſion of being eſteemed a man of great fortune, he reduced himſelf to the diſpleaſing ſituation of having no fortune at all; and through an ambition of maintaining an open houſe for the reception of every one elſe, he ſoon found himſelf without a habitation which he could call his own. In a word, by a deſire, as Shakeſpeare expreſſes it,

——*of ſhewing a more ſwelling port*
Than his faint means would grant continuance,

he was, in the courſe of a very ſhort period, brought back to the ſame unfortunate ſituation which he had before experienced; but with this aggravation to it, that he could now have none of thoſe reſources in future to look forward to, which he had thus indiſcreetly laviſhed. He had undermined his own ſupports, and had now nothing but his own abilities to depend on for the recovery of what he had ſo wantonly thrown from him, an eaſy competence Not diſcouraged, however, he determined to exert his beſt abilities, betook himſelf cloſely to the ſtudy of the law, and after the cuſtomary time of probation at the Temple, was called to the bar, and made no inconſiderable figure in Weſtminſter-Hall. To the practice of the law Mr. Fielding now applied himſelf with great aſſiduity both in the courts here and on the circuits, ſo long as his health permitted him, and it is probable would have riſen to a conſiderable degree of eminence in it, had not the intemperances of his early parts of life put a check, by their conſequences, to the progreſs of his ſucceſs. In ſhort, though but a young man, he began now to be moleſted with ſuch violent attacks from the gout, as rendered it impoſſible for him to be as conſtant at the bar as the laborioufneſs of his profeſſion required, and would only permit him to purſue the law by ſnatches, at ſuch intervals as were free from indiſpoſition. However, under theſe united ſeverities of pain and want, he ſtill found reſources in his genius and abilities.—He was concerned in a political periodical paper, called the Champion, which owed its principal ſupport to his pen; a pen which ſeems never to have lain idle, ſince it was perpetually producing, almoſt as it were extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a news-paper, but whoſe full exertion of power ſeemed reſerved for a kind of writing different from, and indeed, ſuperior to them all; nor will it perhaps be neceſſary in proof of this more than to mention his celebrated novels of Joſeph Andrews and Tom Jones, which are too well known, and too juſtly admired to leave us any room for expatiating on their merits.—Precarious, however, as this means of ſubſiſtence unavoidably muſt be, it was ſcarcely poſſible he ſhould be en-

bled

ded by it to recover his ſhattered fortunes, and was therefore at length obliged to accept of the office of an acting magiſtrate in the commiſſion of the peace, for the county of Middleſex, in which ſtation he continued till pretty near the time of his death;—an office however which ſeldom fails of being uſeful to the populous, and of courſe liable to many infamous and unjuſt imputations, particularly that of venality; a charge which the ill-natured world, not unacquainted with Mr. Fielding's want of oeconomy and paſſion for expence, were but too ready to caſt upon him.—Yet from this charge Mr. Murphy, in the life of this author, prefixed to a late edition of his works, has taken great pains to exculpate him, as has likewiſe Mr. Fielding himſelf, in his Voyage to Liſbon, which was not only his laſt work, but may with ſome degree of propriety be conſidered as the laſt words of a dying man; that voyage having been undertaken only as a deſperate reſort in one laſt deſperate effort for the preſervation of life, and the reſtoring a conſtitution broken with chagrin, diſtreſs, vexation and public buſineſs, for his ſtrength was at that time entirely exhauſted, and in about two months after his arrival at Liſbon, he yielded his laſt breath, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and of our Lord 1754.

As to Mr. Fielding's character, as a man it may in a great meaſure be deduced from the incidents I have above related of his life, but cannot perhaps be with more candour ſet forth than by his Biographer, Mr. Murphy in the work I before made mention of, and with ſome of whoſe words therefore, I ſhall cloſe this article.

"It will be, ſays that gentleman, an humane and generous office to ſet down to the account of ſlander and defamation, a great part of that abuſe which was diſcharged againſt him by his enemies in his life-time; deducing however from the whole this uſeful leſſon, *that quick and warm paſſions ſhould be early controuled, and that diſſipation and extravagant meaſures are the moſt dangerous palliations that can be found for diſappointments and vexations in the firſt ſtages of life.*—We have ſeen, adds he, how Mr. Fielding very ſoon ſquandered away his ſmall patrimony, which, with oeconomy, might have procured him independence;—we have ſeen how he ruined into the bargain, a conſtitution, which in its original texture ſeemed formed to laſt much longer.—When illneſs and indigence were once let in upon him, he no longer remained the maſter of his own actions; and that nice delicacy of conduct which alone conſtitutes and preſerves a character, was occaſionally obliged to give way.—When he was not under the immediate urgency of want, thoſe who were intimate with him are ready to aver, that he had a mind greatly ſuperior to any thing mean or little; when his finances were exhauſted, he was not the moſt elegant in his choice of the means to redreſs himſelf, and he would inſtantly exhibit a farce or a puppit-ſhew, in the Hay-market theatre, which was wholly inconſiſtent with the profeſſion he had embarked in.—But his intimates are witneſs how much his pride ſuffered when he was forced into meaſures of this kind.---No man having a juſter ſenſe of propriety, or more honourable ideas of the imployment of an author and a ſcholar."

FIE'LD-MARSHAL, S. the governor or commander of an army in the field.

FIE'LD-OFFICER, S. an officer whoſe command extends to a whole regiment; ſuch as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIE'LD-PIECE, S. in Gunnery, ſmall cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

FI'END, S. [*fynd*, Sax. *fiend*, Belg.] the devil. Any internal being.

FIE'RCE, Adj. [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat. φηρ, Gr.] wild, furious. Violent; outrageous. "*Fierce* winds." *James* iii. 2. Terrible, or cauſing terror. "*Fierce* look."

FIE'RCELY, Adv. in a furious or outrageous manner.

FIE'RCENESS, S. wildneſs. Boldneſs. Eagerneſs after ſlaughter. Quickneſs to attack. Outragereouſneſs. Violence with reſpect to paſſion.

FIE'RI-FACIAS, S. in Law, a writ, by which the ſheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the defendants goods and chattels.

FI'ERY, Adj. conſiſting of hot particles. Burning with paſſion. Heated with fire. "The ſword which is made *fiery*." *Hooker*.

FI'FE, S. [*fifre*, Ital.] a ſhrill pipe, blown in the ſame manner as a German flute, uſed to accompany the drum.

FIFTE'EN, Adj. [from *five* and *ten*, *fiftyn*, Sax.] a number conſiſting of five and ten.

FIFTE'ENTH, Adj. [*fiftcotha*, *fiftyntha*, Sax.] that which follows next to the fourteenth.

FI'FTH, Adj. [*fift*, *fifta*, *fiftha*, Sax.] the ordinal of five; that which is next to the fourth.

FI'FTHLY, Adv. in the fifth place.

FI'FTIETH, Adj. [*fifteogotha*, Sax.] the next in order after forty-nine.

FI'FTY, Adj. [*fiftig*, Sax.] a number conſiſting of five times ten.

FI'G, S. [*figue*, Fr. *figo*, Span. *ficus*, Lat.] the name of a ſweet fruit. Linnæus ranges it in the third ſect of his twenty-third claſs.

To FIGHT, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *fought*, *fyhtan*, Sax.] to contend with another. To endeavour by blows, or other forcible means, to get the better of an enemy; uſed both of war and ſingle combat. To contend; it has *with* before the perſons oppoſed.

FI'GHT, S. [*fyght*, Sax.] a violent ſtruggle

gle for conqueſt between enemies, whether armies or ſingle perſons.

FI'GHTER, S. a perſon engaged in combat. One fond of fighting.

FI'GHTING, Part. fit for battle. "An hoſt of *fighting* men." *Chron.* The place where a battle is fought. "In *fighting* fields." *Pope.*

FIG'MENT, S. [*figmentum*, Lat.] a fabulous ſtory. A fable. A meer fiction.

FI'GURABLE, Adj. [from *figuro*, Lat.] capable of being moulded in a certain form.

FI'GURAL, Adj. repreſented by delineation. "The *figural* reſemblances of ſeveral regions." *Brown.*

FI'GURATE, Adj. [*figuratus*, Lat.] of a certain and determinate form. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form.

FI'GURATIVE, Adj. [*figuratif*, Fr.] in Divinity, ſerving as a type, to repreſent ſomething elſe. In Rhetoric, changed from the literal meaning to one more remote. Full of rhetorical figures or embelliſhments, applied to ſtile.

FI'GURATIVELY, Adv. by a figure; in a ſenſe different from the literal meaning.

FI'GURE, S. [Fr. of *figura*, Lat.] the form of any thing. Shape, perſon, or external form. "To *make* a *figure*," ſome diſtinguiſhed or eminent appearance. A ſtatue. Any thing repreſented by drawing or painting. A character denoting a number, as 1, 2, 3, &c. In Aſtrology, the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtronomical houſes. In Divinity, ſome hieroglyphical or typical repreſentation. In Rhetoric, any mode of ſpeaking, by which words are uſed in a ſenſe different from their literal meaning. In Dancing, the making the figure of eight in going round a couple; the different turns and windings in any dance.

To FI'GURE, V. A. [*figurer*, Fr. *figuro*, Lat.] to form or mould into any particular ſhape. To form a reſemblance. To repreſent by types, or hyeroglyphics. To form an idea of a thing in the mind. To foreſhew by ſome ſign or token. "The heaven *figures* ſome event." *Shak.* To uſe in a remote and figurative ſenſe.

FILA'CEOUS, Adj. [*filum*, Lat. a thread] compoſed of threads. "It is the ſtalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter." *Bacon.*

FI'LAMENT, S. [Fr. *filamenta*, Lat.] a fine ſlender thread. The ſame as *Fibre.*

FIL'BERT, S. [derived by Junius and Skinner from *full beard*, or *full* of *beards*, on account of its long beard, or huſk: but Johnſon thinks it more probable that it took its name, as well as ſome other vegetables, from *Filbert*, or *Fulbert*, the perſon's name who firſt introduced it into theſe parts, or cultivated it] a fine large hazel-nut with a thin ſhell, and a long bearded huſk.

To FIL'CH, V. A. [*filtzey*, Teut.] to take away the property of another privately; generally applied to taking away trifles.

FIL'CHER, S. one who privately defrauds or robs another.

FI'LE, S. [Fr. *filum*, Lat.] a thread, or ſeries. "Let me reſume the *file* of my relation" *Wotton.* A line or wire on which papers or letters are ſtrung to keep them. A roll, or catalogue. A line of ſoldiers ranged behind one another.

FI'LE, S. [*feol*, Sax. *vilen*, Belg.] an inſtrument of iron uſed to ſmooth iron or ſteel by rubbing.

To FI'LE, V. A. [*filum*, Lat.] to ſtring upon a thread, or wire. In Law, to *file* a bill, is to offer it for the judge's notice. To cut or wear away any roughneſs with a *file*. To defile, pollute, or ſully. "For Banquo's iſſue have I *fil'd* my mind." *Shak.* Neuterly, to march like ſoldiers in a line one after another.

FI'LE-CUTTER, S. a maker of *files*.

FI'LER, S. one who uſes a *file*.

FILIAL, Adj. [Fr. of *filius*, Lat.] having the affection of a ſon; ſtanding in the relation of a ſon.

FILIA'TION, S. [of *filius*, Lat.] the relation of a ſon to a father.

FI'LINGS, S. the particles worn off by the rubbing of a *file* on iron, &c.

To FIL'L, V. A. [*fyllan*, *fullan*, Sax.] to pour till a thing can contain no more. To ſtore abundantly. To ſatisfy, or content the appetite, wiſh or deſires. To *fill out*, to pour liquor out of one veſſel till it *fills* another; to ſwell or extend by means of ſomething contained. To *fill up*, to employ. To occupy any ſpace; to employ a vacant time. To grow full. To glut, or ſatiate. To be incapable of containing any more.

FIL'L, S. as much as a thing can contain. As much as may ſatisfy, or content. The place between the ſhaft of a carriage. "The mule being put in the *fill* of a cart." *Mortim.* This laſt ſenſe ſeems to ariſe from erroneouſly uſing *fill* inſtead of *thill*.

FIL'LET, S. [*filet*, Fr. *filum*, Lat.] a band to tie round the head or any other part. The fleſhy part of the thigh, applied to a joint of veal. In Cookery, any meat rolled together. In Architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings.

To FIL'LET, V. A. to bind with a *fillet*. In Architecture, to adorn with an aſtragal, or liſtell.

To FIL'LIP, V. A. to ſtrike with the nail by a ſudden jerk of the finger.

FIL'LIP, S. a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger, from being bent ſo as to meet with the thumb, to a ſtrait poſition.

FIL'LY, S. [*filey*, Brit. *fil'e*, Fr. *filia*, Lat.]

Lat.] a young horſe or mare. A young mare, oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.

FIL'M, S. [Sax.] a thin ſkin, membrane, or pellicle.

To FIL'M, V. A. to cover with a ſkin. "It will but ſkin and *film* the ulcerous place." *Shak.*

FIL'MY, Adj. conſiſting of membranes, ſkins, or pellicles.

To FIL'TER, V. A. [*filtro*, low Lat.] to clarify, or purify liquors. To ſtrain through paper, flannel, cloth, &c.

FIL'TER, S. [*filtrum*, Lat.] a twiſt of thread, one end of which is dipped in ſome fluid to be cleared, and the other hanging down on the outſide of the veſſel, the liquor by that means dripping from it. Figuratively, a ſtrainer.

FIL'TH, S. [Sax. of *ful*, Sax.] dirt, or any thing which fouls. Any thing which pollutes the body or the ſoul.

FIL'THILY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to render a thing naſty, or to pollute the mind, and excite offence and loathing in another.

FIL'THINESS, S. dirtineſs; any thing ſoiled or daubed. Corruption; pollution; a ſtate of mind ariſing from being converſant in things which are oppoſite to decorum, decency, or elegance.

FIL'THY, Adj. foul, naſty, or dirty. Groſs or polluted.

To FIL'TRATE, V. A. to ſtrain liquor through a cloth, &c. to clear it from dregs.

FILTRA'TION, S. the art of making liquor fine and clear by ſtraining; the common method uſed by apothecaries is to ſtrain the liquor through paper, which, by the ſmallneſs of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the groſſer behind.

FIN', S. [*fin*, Sax. *fenne*, Teut.] a part of a fiſh made ſomewhat like a feather, ſerving to keep the fiſh upright.

FI'NABLE, Adj that which admits a fine

FI'NAL, Adj. [Fr. *finalis*, Lat.] laſt; at the end. Concluſive; deciſive; complete. "The *final* conqueſt of Ireland." *Davies.*

FI'NALLY, Adv. laſtly; to conclude; perfectly; deciſively: completely.

FI'NANCE, S. [Fr.] the amount of the taxes of a government, or income of a private perſon.

FI'NANCER, or FINANCIER, S. [Fr.] one who collects or farms the taxes; one who projects new taxes.

FI'NARY, S. [from *fine*] in iron-works, the ſecond forge at the iron-mills.

FINCH, S. [*Finc*, Sax.] a ſmall ſinging-bird of which there are three ſpecies, viz. the gold-finch, chaf-finch, and bull-finch.

To FI'ND, V. A. [Preter. *I have found*, Part. Pret *found findan*, Sax.] to diſcover any thing loſt, miſlaid, or out of ſight before. To attain the knowledge of a thing by ſtudy. To obſerve, remark, or meet with. To *find guilty*, to affirm the truth of an accuſation. Joined to *bill*, to approve of. Joined to *ſelf*, &c. to be, with reſpect to health. To *find out*, to ſolve a difficulty; to diſcover ſomething hidden; to invent; to ſearch for or ſelect from ſeveral others of the ſame ſpecies.

FI'NDER, S. a perſon who diſcovers ſomething loſt or miſlaid.

FI'NE, Adj. [*finne*, Fr. *fin*, Belg. and Erſe] made of very ſlender threads, applied to linens or cloth, not coarſe. Refined, or pure from droſs, applied to metals. Clear and free from ſediments, applied to liquors. Artful, or dexterous. Elegant, applied to ſtile, or expreſſion. Handſome and majeſtic. Accompliſhed; perfect, or complete, applied to any improvement, or acquiſition of the mind. Showy; ſplendid, applied to dreſs. Ironically uſed as an expreſſion of ſomething rather deſerving contempt than approbation. "My huſband has the *gout*, and I have a *fine* time of it."

FI'NE, S. [*ffin*, Brit.] in Law, an agreement made before juſtices, and entered upon record, to ſecure the title a perſon has in his eſtate againſt all others, or to cut off *intails*. A ſum paid for the income of lands. A certain ſum paid to excuſe a perſon from duty. A ſum of money, or forfeit paid as a puniſhment for an offence committed.

IN FI'NE Adv. [*en fin*, Fr. of *finis*, Lat] to conclude; in concluſion; in ſhort.

To FI'NE, V. A. [from *fine*, adj.] to refine, or purify from droſs, applied to metals. To make leſs coarſe. "It *fines* the graſs." *Mortim.* To clear from ſediments or foulneſs, applied to liquors. To make a perſon pay money as a puniſhment. Neuterly, to pay money to be excuſed from ſerving an office.

To FI'NEDRAW, V. A. to ſow up a rent in ſuch a manner, as the ſeam ſhall not be viſible.

FI'NEDRAWER, S. a perſon who profeſſes finedrawing.

FI'NELY, Adv. with a thin edge or point. Splendidly; richly, applied to dreſs. In very ſmall particles, applied to powder. Wretchedly; in ſuch a manner as to deſerve contempt; uſed ironically, "I am *finely* trick'd."

FINENESS, S. elegance of ſentiment and expreſſion, applied to the productions of the underſtanding. Show, ſplendor, or gaiety, applied to dreſs. Subtilty, ingenuity. "The *fineneſs* of their ſouls." *Shak.* Freedom from droſs, or impure mixtures, applied both to metals and liquors.

FI'NERY, S. gaiety, or ſplendor of dreſs.

FINE'SSE, S. [Fr.] a ſly, artful ſtratagem, a trick.

FI'NER, S. one that clears or purifies.

FI'NER,

FI'NER, Adj. the comparative degree of *fine*.

FIN'FOOTED, Adj. having a ſkin growing between the toes; applied to the feet of water fowl.

FIN'GER, S. [*finger*, Sax. Dan. and Teut. of *fengen*, Sax.] one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing. A meaſure of two barley-corns in length. Figuratively, the hand.

To FIN'GER, V. A. to touch ſlightly Figuratively, to take by ſtealth. In Muſic, to touch or ſound an inſtrument.

FIN'ICAL. Adj. nice; foppiſh; affected.

FIN'ICALLY, Adv. foppiſhly, affectedly.

FIN'ICALNESS, S. too great an affectation of niceneſs and elegance, applied both to dreſs and behaviour.

To FI'NISH, V. A. [*finir*, Fr. *fino*, Lat.] to ceaſe from working To accompliſh, or complete an undertaking. To poliſh or bring to perfection. To put an end to.

FIN'ISHER, S. a performer; an accompliſher. One who puts an end to an undertaking. One who gives a work its greateſt charms and excellencies. Among watch-makers, one who puts all the parts of the work or the movements together.

FI'NITE, Adj. [*finitus*, Lat.] that which is limited. That which may be rendered greater, more numerous, or more perfect. That which may receive an addition to any of its qualities.

FI'NITELY, Adv. within certain bounds, limits or degrees.

FI'NITENESS, S. the quality of being limited, or confined within certain bounds and degrees.

FIN'LESS, Adj. having no fins.

FIN'NED, Adj. having fins. Having broad edges.

FIN'LIKE, Adj. reſembling *fins*. "Our *finlike* oars." *Dryd.*

FIN'NY, Adj. furniſhed with fins.

FINTO'ED, Adj. having a ſkin growing between the toes.

FIR' S. [*fyrr*, Brit. *fyrs* Dan.] in Latin, the *Abies*. The tree which produces deal boards.

FI'RE, S. [*fyr*, Sax. *fewr*, Teut. *feu*, Fr.] among moderns, the effect of a rapid internal motion of the particles of a body, by which their coheſion is deſtroyed, or in other words, whatever heats, warms, liqueſies or burns. Figuratively, a conflagration, or burning, whereby houſes are deſtroyed. Flame, luſtre or brightneſs. "Stars, hide your *fires*." *Shak.* Heat of temper or paſſion. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of mind; ſuſceptibility of anger. The paſſion of love. In medicine, an eruption attended with a ſenſation of heat, or with an inflammation; hence St. Anthony's *fire*. To ſet *fire*; is to kindle, or wrap in flames. In war, the diſcharge of fire-arms

FIRE, is a general name, by which men ſeem to underſtand a certain ſenſation or complex notion, of light, heat, burning melting, &c. The power of fire is ſo great its effects ſo extenſive, and the manner of it acting ſo wonderful, that ſome of the wiſeſt nations of old, reverenced and worſhipped it as the ſupreme deity. Some of the chymiſts alſo, after they had diſcovered its ſurpriſing operations, ſuſpected it to be an uncreated being: and, indeed, the moſt famous of them have acknowledged it as the ſource of all their knowledge; and hence have profeſſed themſelves philoſophers by fire, not thought they could be honoured with a nobler title. Now amongſt all the wonderful properties of fire, there is none more extraordinary than this, that though it is the principal cauſe of almoſt all the ſenſible effects that continually fall under our obſervation, yet it is itſelf of ſo infinitely a ſubtle nature, that it illudes the moſt ſagacious enquiries, nor ever comes within the cognizance of our ſenſes; and hence others have been led to be of opinion, that it ought to be looked upon as ſpirit rather than body. Fire is generally divided into three kinds or ſpecies, viz. celeſtial, ſubterraneous, and culinary. By celeſtial fire is principally underſtood that of the ſun, without regard to that of the fixed ſtars, though this, perhaps, may be of the ſame nature By ſubterraneous fire we underſtand that which manifeſts itſelf in fiery eruptions of the earth, volcanoes, or burning mountains; or by any other effects it produces in mines, or the more central parts of the earth. By culinary fire we mean that employed in all chymical operations, and the common occaſions of life. The ſun's heat appears to be the actuating principle, or general inſtrument of all the operations in the animal, vegetable, atmoſpherical, marine, and mineral kingdoms. Fire, conſidered in itſelf ſeems to exiſt, in the greateſt purity and perfection in the celeſtial regions; at leaſt, we are inſenſible of any conſiderable ſmoke it yields: for the rays of light come to us from the ſun, unmixed with any of that groſs, feculent, or terreſtrial matter, found in culinary and ſubterranean fires: but, allowing for this difference, the effects of the ſolar fire appear the ſame as thoſe of culinary fire. If we examine the effects of ſubterraneous fires, we ſhall find them the ſame with thoſe produced by culinary fire. Thus burnt coals, cinders, and melted minerals, are thrown up by Veſuvius and other burning mountains. Warm nephritical exhalations, natural hot ſprings, ſteams, vapours, ſmoke, &c. are found in ſeveral parts of the globe, riſing nearly in the ſame manner as if they were produced by the heat of a furnace. Whence

Whence it appears, the ſubterraneous fires are of the ſame nature with the culinary. All the phyſical knowledge we can have of a ſubject, muſt ariſe from attending to its properties and effects: but theſe properties and effects can never be diſcovered without the help of experiments; which, in philoſophical enquiries, are the only interpreters betwixt the ſenſes and the reaſon: whence all thoſe notions of fire ſhould be rejected as precarious and unfound, that are taken from the direct teſtimony of the ſenſes, or the naked reaſon unaſſiſted by experiments. In this enquiry, therefore, the mind ſhould particularly be kept unpreposſeſſed, and, before it pronounces, wait for full information. As men generally affix to the word fire, a complex idea of burning, light, heat, melting, &c. this idea ſhould be analyſed, in order to ſee what parts are eſſential, and what precarious or arbitrary. We frequently find the effects of fire produced, where no viſible fire appeared. Thus the fingers are eaſily burnt by an iron heated below the degree of ignition, or ſo as to be no ways viſibly red-hot or fiery: whence it follows, that the eye is no judge of fire. So likewiſe the touch gives us no poſitive notice of any degree of fire below the natural heat of the body, or any ſo great as to deſtroy the organ. Again, the effects of fire are often produced without any manifeſt ſigns of burning, melting, &c. as in evaporations, &c. If this method of excluſion and rejection were purſued to its due length, we ſhould, perhaps, find no criterion, infallible mark, or characteriſtic of fire in general, but that of a particular motion ſtruggling among the minute parts of bodies, and tending to throw them off at the ſurface. If this ſhould prove the caſe, then ſuch a motion will be the form and eſſence of fire, and which, being preſent, makes fire alſo preſent; and, when abſent, makes fire alſo abſent: whence to produce, and produce this motion in bodies, will be one and the ſame thing. The great and fundamental difference in reſpect to the nature of fire is, whether it be originally ſuch, formed thus by the Creator himſelf at the beginning of things, or whether it be mechanically producible from other bodies, by inducing ſome alterations in the particulars thereof. The former opinion is maintained by Homberg, Boerhaave, the younger Lemery, and s'Graveſande; the latter is chiefly ſupported by the Engliſh philoſophers, lord Bacon, Mr. Boyle, and Sir Iſaac Newton. Bacon, in the treatiſe De Forma Calidi, deduces, from a great number of particulars, that heat in bodies is no other than motion, ſo and ſo circumſtanced; ſo that, to produce heat in a body, nothing is required but to excite a certain motion in the parts therof. Boyle ſeconds him in an expreſs treatiſe of the mechanical organ of heat and cold, and maintains the ſame doctrine with new obſervations and experiments.

To FI'RE, V. A. to deſtroy by fire. To drive away, uſed with ſome adverb of place or motion. "*Fire* us hence." *Shak.* Neuterly, to burn, to take *fire*. Figuratively, to be inflamed with anger or paſſion. In War, to diſcharge any *fire-arms*.

FIRE-ARMS, S. thoſe which are charged or loaded with powder and ball.

FIRE'-BALL, S. a ball filled with combuſtibles, burſting where it is thrown, and uſed in war. A grenado.

FI'REBRAND, S. a piece of wood kindled. Figuratively, a public incendiary.

FI'RE-LOCK, S. that part of a gun which holds the prime, &c. Figuratively, a gun.

FI'RE-MAN, S. one who is employed by the inſurance companies, in extinguiſhing burning houſes. Figuratively, a perſon given to anger, or eaſily inflamed with paſſion. "Drank a bottle with one of theſe *firemen*." *Tatler*, No. 61.

FI'RE-PAN, S. [*fyre-panne*, Sax.] a pan of metal uſed in holding fire. A ſhovel. That part of a gun which holds the prime.

FI'RESHIP, S. [*fyrdſcip*, Sax.] a ſhip, filled with combuſtibles, and let drive among the fleet of an enemy to ſet it on fire.

FI'RESHOVEL, S. [*fyreſcoft*, Sax.] an inſtrument with which coals are thrown on fires. See FIRE-PAN.

FI'RESIDE, S. the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate. Figuratively, a family.

FI'RESTONE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the *pyrites*, a foſſil compounded of vitriol, ſulphur, and earth. That uſed in medicine is of a greeniſh colour, of a ſhapeleſs form, found in our clay-pits, and produces the green vitriol.

FI'REWORK, S. a preparation of gunpowder, and other inflammable ſubſtances, uſed on public rejoicings.

FI'RING, S. combuſtibles or burning. The act of diſcharging fire-arms.

FIR'KIN, S. [*feothan*, Sax.] the fourth part of a barrel. The *firkin* of ale, ſoap and butter, contains eight gallons, and that of beer nine gallons.

FIR'M, Adj. [*firmus*, Lat.] ſtrong, not eaſily pierced, or moved. Hard. Steadfaſt, fixed, or unſhaken, ſteady.

FIR'MAMENT, S. [Fr. *firmamentum*] the ſky; the heavens.

FIRMAMEN'TAL, Adj. celeſtial, heavenly, or belonging to the ſky. "*Firmamental* waters." *Dryd.*

FIR'MLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be moved, ſhaken, or penetrated eaſily. Steadily; without doubt, applied to opinion.

FIR'MNESS, S. a ſtate of body wherein the parts cohere ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot eaſily be penetrated. A ſtate of mind free from doubt or change.

FIR'ST, Adj. [*fiirſt*, Sax. *fyrſt*, Rom.] that which is before all others in time or order. That which is nobleſt, in Dignity. That which exceeds all others.

FIR'ST, Adv. in the firſt place.

FIR'ST-FRUITS, S. that which is ſooneſt ripe in the ſeaſon. The firſt profits; or firſt year's income of a benefice.

FIR'STLING, S. the firſt produce of animals. Figuratively, the firſt thing done. "The *firſtlings* of my hand." *Shak.*

FI'SCAL, S. [*fiſcus* Lat.] a public revenue: Exchequer. "The ordinary *fiſcal* and receipt." *Bacon.*

FISH, S. [*fiſhes*, plural, but *fiſh* is generally uſed in converſation, *fes*, Sax.] an animal inhabiting the water.

To FI'SH, V. N. to be employed in catching fiſh. Figuratively, to endeavour to diſcover any ſecret by ſubtlety. Actively, to ſearch the waters in queſt of *fiſh*.

FI'SHER, S. [*fiſcere*, Sax *fiſcher*, Teut.] a perſon who is employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN, S. one who lives by catching fiſh.

FI'SHERY, S. the action of catching fiſh. The place where fiſh abound.

FI'SH-HOOK, S. a bearded hook uſed in catching fiſh.

To FI'SHIFY, V. A. [of *fiſh* and *fio*, Lat.] to turn to or become fiſh. "O fleſh, fleſh, how art thou *fiſhified*." *Shak.*

FIS'HMEAL, S. a meal conſiſting of fiſh. Figuratively, abſtemious or low diet. "Many *fiſhmeals*." *Sharp.*

FIS'HY, Adj. having the qualities of or reſembling fiſh. Taſting like fiſh.

FIS'ILE, Adj. [*fiſſilis*, Adj.] that which may be cleft.

FIS'ILITY, S. the quality of being fit to be cloven.

FIS'SURE, S. [Fr. *fiſſura*, Lat.] a cleft, a narrow chaſm.

To FIS'SURE, V. A. to cleave, or make a cleft. "The ſkull may be *fiſſured*." *Wiſem.*

FIS'T, S. [*fyſt*. Sax. of *fuſtis*, Lat.] the hand clenched, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing faſt.

To FIS'T, V. A. to ſtrike or hold with the hand clenched. "*Fiſting* each others throat." *Shak.*

FIS'TICUFFS, S. battle or blows with the fiſt.

FIS'TULA, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, generally yielding a ſharp and virulent matter. *Fiſtula in ano*, is a fiſtula formed in the fundament. *Fiſtula lachrymalis*, a diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and in its laſt ſtage diſcharges matter, ſometimes, from an orifice broken through the ſkin between the noſe and corner of the eye. The cure of this diſorder may be ſeen in the third volume of the Medical Eſſays of the ſociety at Edinburgh, Sect. xv. p. 279.

FIS'TULAR, Adj. in Surgery, having the nature of a fiſtula. In Botany, reſembling a pipe; applied to the leaves of plants which are hollow within.

FIS'TULOUS, Adj. having the nature of a *fiſtula*; compoſed of a collection of pipes.

FI'T, S. [from *fybt*, Sax. *Vit*, Belg. in Medicine, an acceſs or paroxyſm of a diſorder. Any ſhort return after ceſſation or intermiſſion. Any violent affection of the mind. The hyſterics in women; the convulſions in children; the epilepſy in men, or that ſtate wherein all the animal functions ſeem on a ſudden ſuſpended.

FI'T, Adj. [*witten*, Belg.] proper, ſuitable. Right.

To FI'T, Adj. [*witten*, Flem.] to make one thing ſuit another; to match. To furniſh with a thing proper for the uſe to which it is deſigned, or proper for the ſhape of the perſon who is to wear it. To adapt. To ſuit. To *fit* out; to furniſh with neceſſaries for a deſign, and undertaking; to equip. To *fit* up, to furniſh; to make proper for the reception of a perſon. Neuterly, to be decent, proper, or advantageous.

FIT'FUL, Adj. ſubject to fits, or faintings. "After life's *fitful* fever." *Shak.*

FIT'LY, Adv. in a fit or proper manner. Reaſonably.

FIT'NESS, S. a relative term, implying the propriety of a means to an end. Reaſonableneſs.

FI'VE, Adj. [*fif*, Sax. *fimf*, Goth.] a number conſiſting of two and three added together.

FI'VES, S. a kind of play conſiſting of ſtriking a ball againſt a wall. In Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes.

To FIX', V. A. [*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.] to faſten a thing. To eſtabliſh without changing. To direct without variation; to look at with attention, or without moving the eyes to any other object. "Them eyes *fixt* to the ſolid earth." *Shak.* To make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire without evaporating, or the hammer without breaking or flying. To pierce. "A bow of ſteel ſhall *fix* his trembling thighs." *Sandys.* This ſenſe is a latiniſm! Neuterly, to ſettle the opinion, determine the reſolution; or chooſe as the object of our thoughts and enquiries, uſed with *on*. To reſt, to ceaſe from wandering. To loſe its volatility, ſo as to be able to bear the hammer. "The quickſilver will *fix* and run no more." *Bacon.*

FIXATION, S. the act of fixing the mind without wavering; reſolution. "Your *fixation* in matters of religion." *K. Charles.* In chimiſtry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid ſubſtance to a hard one, ſo that it may bear fire without evaporating, or hammering without flying.

FIX'EDLY,

FIX'EDLY, Adv. certainly; firmly; invariably.

FIX'ED, Part. not moving, firm, ſteady.

FLIX'ITY, S. a ſtrong coheſion of parts, oppoſed to volatibility.

FIX'TURE, S. [a corruption of *fixure*] things which are fixed to the premiſes, and ſometimes advertized to be ſold to the perſon who ſhall take a houſe of another.

FIX'URE, S. a poſition. "The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in it." *Shak.* A ſtrong preſſure. Firmneſs.

FLAB'BY, Adj. [*flappo*, Ital *flache*, Fr. *fiacco*, Ital. from *flaccidus*, Lat.] wanting firmneſs; eaſily ſhaking and yielding to the touch; wanting ſtiffneſs.

FLAC'CID, Adj. [*flaccidus*, Lat.] weak; wanting ſtiffneſs

FLACCI'DITY, S. want of ſtiffneſs, or tenſion.

To FLAG', V. N. [*flaggeron*, Belg. *fiacare*, Ital.] to hang down limber. Figuratively, to grow faint, ſpiritleſs or dejected by too great a fatigue, or ſome diſmal occurrence. To looſe vigour, or grow feeble. Actively, to let fall, or ſuffer to droop. "*Flag* their wings." *Prior.* To lay, or pave with broad ſtones.

FLAG', S. [from the verb, *flagg*, Iſl.] a water plant, with a broad black leaf. The colours or enſigns of a ſhip, or regiment. A ſpecies of broad ſtone uſed for pavements.

FLA'GELET, S. [*flageolet*, Fr.] a kind of ſmall flute with ſix holes or ſtops.

FLAGELLA'TION, S. [*flagellatus*, Lat.] the act of whipping or ſtriking with a ſcourge. By Painters applied to the ſcourging of our Lord and Saviour before his crucifixion. "A painting of the *flagellation*." "The *flagellation* of, &c.

FLAG'GINESS, S. the ſtate of a thing which hangs for want of ſtiffneſs.

FLAG'GY, Adj. weak; limber; not ſtiff; weak of taſte; inſipid.

FLAGI'TIOUS, Adj. [*flagitious*, Lat.] committed with deliberation, exceſſively wicked and villainous

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, S. obſtinate and wilful villainy, vice or wickedneſs.

FLAG'-OFFICER, S. the commander of a ſquadron.

FLAG'GON, S. [*flaced*, Brit. *flaxe*, Sax. λαγυνος, Gr.] a large drinking pot with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY, S. [*flagrantia*, Lat.] a burning, flaming, glittering, or heat. Ardor of affection. Notoriety of a crime or wickedneſs.

FLA'GRANT, Adj. [Fr. of *flagrans*, Lat.] ardent; hot, or vehement, applied to the deſires, or affections of the mind. Glowing, bluſhed; applied to colour. Red; inflamed, or appearing red. "The beadles laſh, ſtill *flagrant* on their back." *Prior.* Notorious, applied to crimes.

FLA'IL, S. [Fr. *legel*, Teut. *vleghel*, Belg.] an inſtrument to beat corn out of the ear.

FLA'KE, S. [*fiocio*, Ital. *floccus*, Lat.] any thing which appears looſely held together. Any thing which breaks in thin pieces; a layer or ſtratum.

To FLA'KE, V. A. to form in flakes, or thin pieces.

FLA'KY, Adj. breaking in ſmall pieces like ſcales; formed of ſmall pieces eaſily ſeparated or looſely joined together. Lying in layers or ſtratas.

FLAM', S. [*klama*, Boh.] a lie, an untruth, or falſe report. A mere deceit or pretext. A ſham; a pretext.

To FLAM', V. A. [from the noun] to deceive with a fabulous or feigned ſtory; to put off with an idle tale, or meer idle pretext. "God is not to be *flamm'd* with lies." *South.*

FLA'ME, S. [*flamme*, Fr. Lat.] a fume or vapour, heated ſo as to emit light, or ſhine. Figuratively, fire; brightneſs of imagination or fancy. Ardour of warmth of temper. The paſſion of love. The object of affection.

To FLAME, V. N. to burn ſo as to emit a ſhining light. Figuratively, to ſhine like flame.

FLAMMABI'LITY, S. the quality of being able to be ſet on flame.

FLAM'MEOUS, Adj. [*flammeus*, Lat.] conſiſting of, or reſembling flame.

FLA'MY, Adj. burning ſo as to emit flames. Inflamed.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Duch Flanders, Auſtrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the province of Brabant on the E. by Hainhalt and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, which is very fertile in grain and paſtures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, beſides thoſe that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbeys, and a great number or priories, colleges, and monaſteries. The men are heavy, but labourious and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handſome. They are Papiſts in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace and tapſtry.

FLA'NK, S. [*flanc*, Fr.] that part of an animal where the ribs are wanting, and below the loins. The ſide of an army or fleet, In Fortification, that part of a baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the oppoſite face.

To FLA'NK, V. A. to attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet. To be on the ſide.

FLA'NEL, S. [*gwlanen*, Brit. *lanella*,

Lat. from *lana*, Lat. wool] a kind of looſe woolen ſtuff, very warm, compoſed of a woof and warp, woven on a loom, after the manner of bays, &c.

FLAP', S. [*læppa*, Sax. *flabbe*, low Sax.] any thing which hangs down broad and looſe. The motion of any thing broad and looſe. A blow given with the palm of the hand, &c.

To FLAP', V. A. to ſtrike with the palm of the hand, or ſomething broad which hangs looſe. Neuterly, to ply the wings up and down with a noiſe. To fall or hang down with a broad ſurface.

To FLA'RE, V. A. [*ſlederen*, *flackeren*, Teut. Johnſon imagines it is a corruption of *glare*] to glitter with oſtentatious ſhow. To glitter with a tranſient, or ſhort-lived luſtre. To glitter. "When the ſun begins to fling his *flaring* beams." *Milton*. To be overpowered with light. "*Flaring* in ſunſhine." *Prior*. To *flare* in one's face, is to ſtare at a perſon with boldneſs and impudence. Neuterly, to waſte away laviſhly, applied to the conſuming of a candle.

FLASH', S. [φλεξ, Gr.] a ſudden, quick, blaze, or burſt of light. Figuratively, a ſudden blaze, or burſt of wit, whoſe pleaſure is of a ſhort duration. A ſhort tranſient ſtate. Water driven by force or violence.

To FLASH', V. N. to glitter with a quick and tranſient light. To burſt out into any irregularity, or violence. "He *flaſhes* into one groſs crime or other." *Shak*. To break out into a burſt of wit, merriment, or a bright thought. "They *flaſh* out ſometimes into an irregular greatneſs of thought." *Felton*. Actively, to daſh out large quantities from the ſurface, applied to water.

FLASH'ILY, Adv. in an oſtentatious or ſhowy manner. With the ſhow or appearance rather than the real power of wit or ſolidity of thought.

FLASH'Y, Adj. empty; vain; oſtentatious; ſhowy without reality or ſubſtance. Inſipid; unſavoury; watery; without force or ſpirit; from *flaccidus*, Lat. "Diſtilled books are like diſtilled waters, *flaſhy* things." *Bacon*.

FLASK, S. [*flaxa*, Sax. *flaſke* Dan. *fiaſco*, Ital.] a thin bottle with a long neck, generally covered with wicker. A ſmall horn to carry gunpowder in. The bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance. A narrow and deep wicker baſket, uſed by gardeners to put their ſieves in. In Heraldry, an ordinary formed by an arched line, beginning at the corners of the chief and ending at the baſe of the eſcutcheon, but uſually drawn double.

FLAS'KET, S. a wicker baſket, wherein cloaths are generally put. A veſſel in which victuals are ſerved up.

FLAT', Adj. [*flatur*, Iſl. *plat*, Fr.] horizontal, even, or level. "The houſes are *flat* roofed." *Addiſ*. Smooth. Level with the ground. "Lays cities *flat*." *Par. Reg.* Proſtrate, or lying along on the ground after *lay*. "Lying *flat*." *Spenſ*. Thin and broad, or more broad than thick. "A *flat* fiſh." Inſipid, or unſavoury, applied to taſte. Dull, without ſpirit, applied to writings. Taſteleſs. "All earthly ſatisfactions muſt grow *flat* and unſavoury." *Atterb*. Downright; plain. "A *flat* contradiction." Not ſhrill, acute, or ſharp, applied to ſound.

FLAT', S. a level, ſmooth and extended plane. A ſhallow, ſtrand, or place where the water is not deep enough for ſhips. The broad part of a weapon. A ſurface without relief, or projections. In Architecture, a ſmall ornament over the door of a houſe to cover and ſhield a perſon from the rain. In Muſic, a particular mark implying that the note which it ſtands againſt, is to be played or ſung half a note or tone lower.

To FLAT', V. A. to make ſmooth and level. To make taſteleſs, or vapid, applied to liquor. To deprive of its vigour, ſpirit or pleaſure. Neuterly, to grow ſmooth or flat. To obſtruct or deprive of ardour, ſpirit or zeal.

FLAT'LY, Adv. horizontally. Smoothly applied to ſurface. Without ſpirit; dully applied to thoughts or language. Plainly in a blunt, downright manner or without equivocation or diſguiſe; from *flatte*, prete of *flet*, Iſl. to explain.

FLA'TNESS, S. evenneſs, levelneſs, applied to ſituation. Smoothneſs, applied to ſurface. Deadneſs, applied to liquors or foods. Dejection, or languor, applied to the mind. Want of force, vigour or ſpirit. Dulneſs, applied to ſentiments or writing. Not ſhrill, or acute, applied to ſound.

To FLAT'TEN, V. A. to make ſmooth or flat. To beat level with the ground. To make taſteleſs, or ſpiritleſs. Neuterly, to grow even or level, applied to ſurface. To grow dull, taſteleſs, and void of charm. "Satisfactions that *flatten* in the very taſting." *L'Eſtran*.

FLAT'TER, Adj. the comparative degree of *flat*.

FLAT'TER, S. the perſon, or thing by which any unequal ſurface is made plain and level.

To FLAT'TER, V. A. [*flater*, Fr.] to compliment with falſe or undue praiſes. To pleaſe or ſooth. To excite falſe hopes and expectations. "*Flattering* gales." *Milt*.

FLAT'TERER, S. one who endeavours to gain the favour of another by commending all he does and ſays, by praiſing him for virtues he has not, and by ſervile compliances with his humours.

FLAT'TERY, S. a ſervile and fawning behaviour, attended with ſervile compliments, and compliances.

FLAT'TISH, Adj. ſomewhat level, ſmooth, or broad.

FLA'TULENCE, FLA'TULENCY, S. [from *flatulent*] fulneſs of wind. A ſwelling occaſioned by wind lodged in the inteſtines. Emptineſs. Vanity, airineſs; want of ſolidity, applied to ſentiments, or opinions. "The natural *flatulence* of that airy ſcheme," *Glanv.*

FLA'TULENT, Adj. [*flatulentus*, Lat.] ſwelling with air; windy. Empty; vain; tumid or ſwelling without ſubſtance. "Theſe *flatulent* writers.

FLATUO'SITY, S. [*flatuoſité*, Fr from *flatus*, Lat.] windineſs. A ſwelling occaſioned by an expanſion of air included in any part of the body.

FLA'TUOUS, Adj. abounding with wind. Windy.

FLA'TUS, S [Lat.] in Medicine, wind gathered in any part of the body, generally cauſed by indigeſtion.

To FLAU'NT, V. A. to make an oſtentatious or vain ſhow in dreſs. Figuratively to behave with pride and arrogance. "One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade." *Pope.*

FLAU'NT, S. any thing looſe, ſhowy or gaudy.

FLA'VOUR, S. a reliſh, or an agreeable ſenſation on the organs of taſte. Figuratively, ſweetneſs, or an agreeable odour, applied to the ſmell.

FLA'VOUROUS, Adj. agreeable to the taſte. Fragrant, or pleaſing to the ſmell

FLAW', S. [*flyh*, Sax. *flauw*, Belg. *flaw*, Brit. φλαω, Gr.] a crack, breach, fault or defect. A blaſt of wind, from *flo*, Lat. to blow. "The winter's *flaw*." *Shak.*

To FLAW', V. A. to crack. Figuratively, to break, or violate. "France hath *flaw'd* the league." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

FLAW'Y, Adj. full of cracks, flaws, breaches or defects.

FLAX', S. [*fleax*, *flex*, Sax. *vlas*, Belg. *flachs*, Teut.] in Botany, *linum*, Lat. and *lin*, Fr. Linnæus ranges it in the fifth ſect of his fifth claſs. There are fourteen ſpecies. As the improvement of the linen manufactory depends very much on the raiſing of flax, it is to be hoped that all the true patriots of this country will turn their thoughts that way, in order to bring it to its utmoſt perfection, and if we may judge from what has appeared for a few years backward, it is not doubted, but Ireland and Scotland will in the end abundantly vindicate and recommend any rewards or encouragement given them with this view. This word is uſed for the fibre of the plant of which thread is made, when fit for ſpinning.

FLAX'-DRESSER, S. one who prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLAX'EN, Adj. made of flax. Reſembling flax in colour.

To FLA'Y, V. A. [*flæ*, preter *flæ*, infin. *ad flaa*, Iſl.] to take off the pellicle, membrane or ſkin of any thing.

FLA'YER, S. one who ſtrips off the ſkin.

FLE'A, S. [*fleah*, *flæb*, *flea*, Sax.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall red inſect remarkable for its nimbleneſs, which ſucks the blood of large animals. They bring forth eggs or nits, which they depoſit on animals proper to nouriſh their young when hatched; from the eggs proceed white worms of a ſhining pearl colour, which feed on the ſcurfy ſubſtance of the cuticle, or downy matter gathered in the piles of clothes. In a fortnight they come to a tolerable ſize, are ſprightly and active, and, if at any time diſturbed, roll themſelves into the form of a ball. After this they creep after the manner of worms, but with a very ſwift motion; and in this ſtage they hide themſelves as much as poſſible, ſpin a ſilken thread out of their mouths, with which they weave themſelves a ſmall round bag, or caſe, white within, and always dirty and fouled with duſt without; in this tomb they retire for a fortnight, during which time they abſolutely ceaſe from motion, but at the expiration of that time burſt forth a perfect flea, leaving the *exuvia* in the bag. While the animalcule remains in the bag, it is milk-white till the ſecond day before its eruption, when it becomes coloured, grows hard, and is ſo ſtrong, that upon its firſt delivery from its voluntary ſepulchre, it ſprings nimbly away.

To FLE'A, V. A. to cleanſe from fleas.

FLE'A BITE, FLE'A-BITING, S. the red marks or wounds, cauſed by a flea in ſucking the blood of human creatures. Figuratively, a ſmall, inſignificant or trifling hurt.

FLE'ABITTEN, Adj. ſtung or bitten by fleas. White, ſpeckled with dark reddiſh ſpots, applied to the colour of a horſe. Figuratively, mean, or worthleſs. "*Fleabitten* ſynod." *Cleavel.*

FLE'AM, S. [*vaſieme*, Belg. *flammete*, Fr.] a ſmall inſtrument of ſteel, compoſed of two or three moveable lancets, uſed in bleeding cattle.

To FLE'CK, V. A. [*flekkur*, Iſl. *fleck*, Teut.] to ſpot; to mark. "*Flecked* in her face." *Dryd.*

To FLE'CKER, V. A. [ſee FLECK] to ſtreak, or mark with different colours. "The grey-ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night —And darkneſs *flecker'd*, &c. *Shak.*

FLED', the Preter and Participle of *flee*, to run away; not properly uſed for that of *fly*, to make uſe of wings. *Johnſon.*

FLED'GED, Adj. [*fleddered*, Belg.] full-feathered; able to fly.

To FLED'GE, V. A. [*fluck*, *fluckwerden*, Teut.] to furniſh with wings or feathers

To

To FLEE', V. N. [Pret. and Part. *fled*. Johnſon obſerves that this word is improperly written *fly*, becauſe *fly* of *flogan*, Sax. is to move with wings, and *flee* of *fleon*, Sax. to run away. Yet with due deference let it be obſerved, that when *fly* is uſed to imply running away, it is owing neither to any confuſion or impropriety, but is derived from *fly*, Iſl. which ſignifies the ſame] to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by ſlight.

FLEE'CE, S. [*fleos*, *fliſe*, *flyſe*, Sax. *vellus*, Lat.] the wooly covering ſhorn off the bodies of ſheep. As much wool as is ſhorn off one ſheep. Figuratively, a ram carved, painted, and uſed for a ſign.

To FLEE'CE, V. A. to ſheer the wool off a ſheep. Figuratively, to ſtrip or plunder. "To *fleece* the people." *Addiſ.*

FLEE'CED, Adj. having fleeces. "The rich *fleeced* flock." *Fairy Q.* Stripped or plundered.

To FLEE'R, V. N. [*flærd*, Iſl.] to ridicule. To mock. To deride with inſolence. To leer; to make uſe of a deceitful grin of civility; uſed with *upon*.

FLEE'R, S. mockery, ridicule.

FLEE'T, S. [*flota*, Sax. *flotta*, Ital.] a number of ſhips or veſſels going in company.

FLEE'T, Adj. [*fliotur*, Iſl.] ſwift, nimble, applied to pace, or motion.

To FLEE'T, V. N. [*flit*, Iſl. *flotain*, Sax.] to fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh. To be tranſitory. "*Fleeting* joys." *Par. Loſt.* Actively, to ſkim the water. To live merrily. "*Fleet* the time careleſsly." *Shak.* To ſkim milk, or take off the cream.

FLEE'TLY, Adv. ſwiftly; nimbly; quickly.

FLEE'TNESS, S. ſwiftneſs, nimbleneſs.

FLESH', S. [*flæc*, *flæſc*, *fleſc*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a fibrous part of an animal body, ſoft, bloody, and ſerving as a covering to the bones. The body. The muſcles, or ſoft part of an animal body. Animal food, oppoſed to vegetable. The ſoft part of beaſts or birds, oppoſed to that of fiſhes. Animal nature. Figuratively, carnality, or ſenſual appetites. A carnal ſtate. A near relation. The outward or literal ſenſe, or firſt appearance. "Ye judge after the *fleſh*." *John* xviii. 15. A perſon given up to ſenſual enjoyments. "*Fleſh* and blood cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." *John* iv. That part of an animal or fruit which may be eaten.

FLESH-HOOK, S. a hook to take meat out of a pot.

FLESH'LESS, Adj. without fleſh.

FLESH'LINESS, S. [*flæſlicneſſe*, *fleſlicneſſe*, Sax.] carnal or ſenſual paſſions and appetites. Carnality.

FLESH'LY, Adj. [*fleſlic*, Sax.] corporeal. Carnal, laſcivious, oppoſed to *continent*. Animal, oppoſed to *vegetable*.

FLESH'MEAT, S. [*flæſcmete*, Sax.] the fleſh of animals uſed for food.

FLESH'Y, Adj. plump; full of fleſh; fat.

FLET'CHER, S. [*fleche*, Fr.] one who makes bows and arrows.

FLEW', the Pret. of FLY.

FLEW', S. the large chaps of a deep mouthed hound. A chimney belonging to coppers, or ſand heats.

FLEXIBI'LITY, S. the quality of admitting to be bent. Eaſineſs of being perſuaded.

FLEX'IBLE, Adj. [Fr. *flexibilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be bent; pliant. Obſequious; eaſily complying with. Ductile or manageable. "The tender and *flexible* years of his life." *Locke* To be ſuited to any purpoſe. "*Flexible* to their purpoſe." *Rogers.* Eaſy to be perſuaded, or managed.

FLEX'IBLENESS, S. eaſineſs to be bent. Compliance. Tractableneſs. Eaſineſs to be moved by perſuaſion.

FLEX'ILE, Adj. [*flexilis*, Lat.] pliant, or eaſy to be bent.

FLEX'ION, S. [*flexio*, Lat.] the act of bending. A double; a bending; the ſtate of a thing bent.

FLEX'UOUS, Adj. [*flexuoſus*, Lat.] winding; full of meanders. Bending; crooked; variable; unſteady; irregular. "The *flexuous* burning of flames." *Bacon.*

FLEX'URE, S. [*flexura*, Lat.] the form in which any thing is bent. The act of bending. The part bent; a joint. Obſequious or ſervile fawning or cringing. "Will it give place to *flexure* ?" *Shak.*

To FLICK'ER, V. N. [*fligheren*, Belg.] to flutter. To move the wings up and down with a quick motion. "*Flickering* on her neſt." *Dryd.*

FLI'ER, S. a perſon who runs away from danger. That part of a machine which equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the reſt. "The *flier* of a jack."

FLI'GHT, S. [*flyght*, Sax. *flught*, old Fr.] the act of running away to avoid danger. The act of moving with wings. A flock of birds moving in the air together. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon. The ſpace paſt in flying. Figuratively, the ſoaring of imagination. A ſoaring excurſion. The power of flying. Fancy.

FLI'GHTY, Adj. fleeting. Swift in motion. Wild or fanciful, whimſical.

FLIM'SEY, Adj. weak; feeble; without ſtrength, or ſtiffneſs, applied to manufactures. Mean; ſpiritleſs; without force, applied to literary productions. "A vaſt extent of *flimſey* lines." *Pope*

To FLIN'CH, V. N. to ſhrink from any ſuffering, pain, or danger. To fail.

FLIN'CHER,

FLIN'CHER, S. he who ſhrinks, flinches, or fails.

To FLIN'G, V. A. [Pret and Part. *flung*. Johnſon gives us *flong* as the Participle Paſſive beſides, but it is now obſolete] to caſt from the hand. To dart, or throw with violence. To drive with violence. To drive by force. To move forcibly. To eject, or caſt away as uſeleſs or hurtful. "I charge thee *fling* away ambition." *Shak.* To caſt, or charge with reproach. "*Fling* but th' appearance of diſhonour on it." *Addiſ.* To force into a worſe condition. To *fling down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demoliſh, or deſtroy. To *fling off*, in Hunting; to baffle in a chace; to defeat of a prey by ſuperior ſwiftneſs. "*Flung off* by any falſe ſteps or doubles." *Addiſ.* To diſmount; or tumble from a horſe's back. Neuterly, to flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions through paſſion. To *fling out*; to grow unruly or outrageous, alluding to a horſe's throwing out its legs. "When angry Duncan's horſes—turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, *flung out*" *Shak.*

FLING', S. the act of throwing; the diſtance to which any thing is thrown. A gibe; a ſneer of contempt.

FLING'ER, S. one who throws. One who caſts a contemptuous ſneer.

FLIN'T, S. [*flint*, Sax. *vlint*, Flem. *flin*, Fr.] a ſemi-pellucid ſtone, of a ſimilar ſubſtance, of a blackiſh grey, free from veins, naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt; ſometimes ſmooth and equal, but more frequently rough; remarkably hard; uſed for ſtriking fire with ſteel, and in glaſs-making. Figuratively, any thing impenetrable, or obdurate. "The *flint* and hardneſs of my fault." *Shak.*

FLI'NT, the capital town of Flintſhire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but has four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, Auguſt 10. and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Dee, and is but a ſmall place, though it ſends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its caſtle, where Richard II. took ſhelter on his arival from Ireland; but having quited it, he was taken priſoner by the duke of Lancaſter. The caſtle now is in a ruinous condition; the aſſizes are ſtill held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Cheſter. 5 N. E. of Holywell, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 14, 23. lat. 53. 20

FLIN'TSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in breath; and is bounded on the N. by the ſea, on the N. E. by an arm of the ſea, on the S. by Denbighſhire, and on the S. W. by the ſame county. It contains about 5400 houſes, 27,400 inhabitants, 28 pariſhes, and 1 market town, which is St. Aſaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dee. It ſends 2 members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIN'TY, Adj. made of or abounding in flints or ſtones. Hard, obdurate, not to be penetrated, or moved by prayers, or entreaties "*Flinty* Tartar's boſom." *Shak.*

FLIP', S. [a cant word] a drink uſed among ſailors, made of ſpirits, beer, and ſugar.

FLIP'PANT, Adj. [from *flap*] nimble; quick, applied to the tonge. "A woman's tongue—ſo wonderfully voluble and *flippant*, *Addiſ.* Pert; talkative

FLIP'PANTLY, Adv. in a pert, talkative, impertinent, or fluent manner. Always applied to ſpeech.

To FLIR'T, V. A. to throw any thing with a jerk. "The ſcavenger—*flirts* from his cart the mud." *Swift.* To move with quickneſs. "*Flirt* your fan." *Dorſet.* To be irregular, unſteady and fluttering.

FLIR'T, S. a quick, ſudden, elaſtic motion; a jerk. A ſudden trick. "To play, at the hedge, a *flirt*." *Johnſ.* A pert girl, a young gadding laſs.

FLIRTA'TION, S. a quick ſprightly motion; or the appearance of a flirt.

To FLIT', V. N. [*flit*, Iſl. *flyt*. Iſl.] to fly away. To remove or migrate, "*Flit* out of one body into ſome other." *Hooker.* To flutter on the wing. "To *flit* in air." *Pope.* To be tranſient, unſteady, or unſtable.

FLIT'CH, S. [*flicce*, Sax. *fliche*, Fr. *flitz*, Teut.] the ſide of a hog, ſalted and cured.

FLIT'TING, [*flet*, Sax.] a reproachful accuſation. An offence, or fault. "Thou telleſt my *flittings*." *Pſalm.* lvi.

To FLO'AT, V. N. [*flotter*, Fr] to ſwim on the water. To move eaſily in the air, applied to the flight of birds. "*Float* in air." *Dryd.* To ſwim in, or appear unfought to, the mind, applied to ideas. Actively, to cover with waters.

FLO'AT, S. the act of flowing, oppoſed to the ebb, or reflux of the tide. Any thing contrived ſo as to ſwim on the water. The cork, or quil by which the bite of a fiſh is diſcovered. A cant word for a level. "Banks are meaſured by the *float* or floor." *Mortim.*

FLOCK, S. [*flocc*, Sax.] a company of birds, ſheep, or geeſe. Figuratively, a multitude of men. "The heathen that fled out by *flocks*." *Maccab.* xiv. 14. A lock of wool, from *floccus*, Lat.

To FLOCK, V. N. to gather together in crowds.

To FLOG', V. A. [*flagrum*, Lat.] to whip with a rod.

FLO'OD, S. [*flood*, Iſl *flod*, Sax.] a body of water; a ſea or river. An inundation, or overflowing of water. A flow, or flux of tide.

To

To FLO'OD, V. A. [see the noun] to cover or overflow with waters.

FLO'ODGATE, S. a gate by which any water-courſe is ſtopped.

FLO'OK, S. [*flug*, Teut. *ploegh*, Belg.] the bearded part of an anchor which fixes in the ground.

FLO'OR, S. [*flor*, *flore*, Sax.] that part of a houſe or room on which a perſon treads. A ſtory; flight, or order of rooms.

To FLO'OR, V. A. to cover the bottom of a room with planks.

FLOO'RING, S. the matter with which the bottom of a room is laid. The bottom.

To FLO'P, V. A. to clap the wings with a noiſe. To let down the flap of a hat.

FLO'RET, S. [*fleuret*te, Fr.] in Botany, an imperfect flower, or one that has not petals, apices, ſtamina and ſtyle.

FLO'RID, Adj. [*floridus*, Lat.] productive of or covered with flowers. Bright, or lively, applied to colour; flushed with red, applied to the complexion. Embelliſhed with rhetorical figures, applied to ſtile.

FLORI'DITY, S. freſhneſs or redneſs of colour. "A *floridity* in the face" *Fly*.

FLO'RIDNESS, S. freſhneſs, or redneſs of colour. A rhetorical embelliſhment, applied to ſtile, or language.

FLORI'FEROUS, Adj. [*florifer*, Lat.] producing flowers.

FLO'RIST, S. [*fleuriſte*, Fr.] a perſon ſkilled in the nature and culture of flowers.

To FLOU'NCE, V. N. [*plonſen*, Belg.] to move, ſtruggle, or daſh in the water or mire. To move with violence and outrage. "Six *flouncing* Flanders mares." *Prior*. To move with paſſion or anger. "You neither ſume, nor fret, nor *flounce*." *Swift*. Actively, to adorn or embelliſh with flounces, applied to dreſs.

FLOU'NCE, S. any thing ſowed or fixed on a garment by way of ornament or embelliſhment, and hanging looſe. "A muſlin *flounce*." *Pope*.

FLOU'NDER, S. [*flynder*, Dan.] a ſmall flat fiſh, of the plain ſpinous kind, living either in freſh or ſalt water. The beſt baits are red worms, waſps and gentles.

To FLOU'NDER, V. N. to ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOU'R, S. the fine white powder of wheat.

To FLOU'RISH, V. N. [*fleurer*, Fr. *floreo*, or *floreſco*, Lat.] to bloom, or be in bloſſom. Figuratively, to be in vigour without fading. To be in a proſperous ſtate. To make uſe of rhetorical figures. In Muſic, to play an overture. Actively, to adorn with bloſſoms. In needle work, to embelliſh with flowers. In Fencing, to move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations. To adorn with rhetorical figures, or embelliſhments of ſtile. In Penmanſhip, to make ornaments of looſe or joined ſtrokes wantonly united, and forming ſomething pleaſing to the eye. To adorn; embelliſh; to grace or ſet off.

FLOU'RISH, S. any embelliſhment. Figuratively, beauty. An oſtentatious diſplay of wit. In Penmanſhip, ornaments formed by lines curiouſly and wantonly interwoven.

FLOU'RISHER, S. a meer boaſter. One who proſpers.

To FLOU'T, V. A. [*fluyten*, Belg. *flouwe*, Friſ.] to mock, deride, or inſult. Neuterly, to behave with contempt; to ſneer.

FLOU'T, S. a mock; a jeer; a contemptuous inſult.

FLOU'TER, S. one who derides, mocks, inſults, or jeers another.

To FLO'W, V. N. [*flowan*, Sax.] to run or ſpread, applied to water. To move, or be in motion. To riſe, or ſwell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat, on metals, wax, &c. To proceed from, as an effect; to be owing to, uſed with *from*. To abound or be crowded, followed by *with*. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking veſſels. "*Flowing* cups." *Slak*. To hang looſe, low, and waving. "A *flowing* mantle." *Mortim*. Actively, to cover with waters. "A ſtream at hand to *flow* the ground." *Spect*. No 425. To be free from harſhneſs. "A *flowing* period." To write ſmoothly or ſpeak eloquently. "A *flow* of words."

FLO'W, S. the riſe or ſwell of water. A ſudden plenty or abundance. "A *flow* of ſpirits." *Pope*.

FLOW'ER, S. [*fleur*, Fr. *flore*, Ital.] that part of a plant which contains the parts neceſſary for the propagation of the ſpecies. The male flowers are thoſe which have no germen, ſtile, or fruit. Female flowers are ſuch as contain the germen, ſtyle, and are called fruitful flowers. Hermaphrodite flowers, are ſuch as contain both the male and female parts. Figuratively, an ornament or embelliſhment. The prime, bloom, or flouriſhing part of life. The moſt valuable part of any thing.

To FLOW'ER, V. N. [*fleurir*, Fr.] to put forth flowers or bloſſoms. To bloom, or be in bloſſom. Figuratively, to be in the prime of age. To flouriſh, or be in a proſperous ſtate. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor. To come from the ſurface, like cream, uſed with *off*. "Theſe few obſervations, which have *flower'd off*." *Milt*. To adorn with the reſemblance of flowers.

FLOW'ERET, S. [a diminutive of *flower*, *fleurete*. See FLORET] a ſmall imperfect flower.

FLOW'ER, Adj. abounding, adorned with, or full of flowers.

FLOW'ING, Adv. with readineſs, quickneſs, or volubility. With abundance.

FLOW'N, Part. [of *fly* or *flee*] gone away; departed either by running away or flying.

flying. Puffed up; ſwelled, or elated. "*Flown* with inſolence." *Pan. Loſt.*

FLUC'TUANT, Part. [*fluctuans*, Lat.] waveing; uncertain; doubting; unſteady.

To FLUC'TUATE, V. N. [*fluctuatus*, of *fluctuo*, Lat.] to roll to and fro. To float backwards and forwards. Figuratively, to heſitate between two contrary opinions. To be irreſolute, undetermined, or in doubt. To be in an uncertain ſtate, or ſubject to changes and viciſſitudes.

FLUCTUA'TION, S. [Fr. *fluctuatio*, Lat.] the motion of waves or water backwards and forwards. Figuratively, a ſtate of ſuſpenſe, irreſolution, uncertainty, or indetermination, applied to the mind.

FLUE, S. [*fyg*, Iſl.] a ſmall pipe or chimney Soft down, or fur, eaſily wafted by the wind.

FLU'ENCY, S. the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion. Smoothneſs of ſtile, or numbers. Copiouſneſs, or volubility of ſpeech. Affluence: an old and obſolete ſenſe.

FLU'ENT, Adj. [*fluens*, Lat.] liquid; flowing; in motion. Ready; copious, applied to ſpeech.

FLU'ENT, S. a ſtream; or running water. "To cut the outrageous fluent." *Philips.*

FLU'ID, Adj. [*fluidus*, Lat.] having the parts eaſily ſeparable; flowing like water or any liquid.

FLU'ID, S. in Medicine, any animal juice. A liquor, whoſe parts yield to the ſmalleſt force impreſſed, and by yielding are eaſily moved among each other.

FLUI'DITY, S. [*fluidité*, Fr.] a quality of a body, whereby the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to ſlide over each other, and give way to the leaſt preſſure.

FLU'IDNESS, S. that quality in bodies oppoſite to firmneſs, by which they yield to the leaſt preſſure.

FLU'MMERY, S. a kind of food made of oatmeal and water. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

FLU'NG, [Particip. and Pret. of *fling*] thrown, or caſt.

FLU'OR, S. [Lat.] a fluid ſtate. "Which keep liquors in a *fluor*." *Newt.*

FLU'RRY, S. a guſt; an haſty, ſudden blaſt, or ſtorm of wind. "A *flurry* from the north." *Gulliv. Trav.* Hurry; a violent emotion.

To FLUS'H, V. N. [*fluſen*, Belg.] to flow with violence. To come in haſte. To produce a reddiſh colour in the face, by a ſudden flux of blood. Actively, to colour or redden. To elate, or elevate. "*Fluſhed* with great victories." *Atter.* The laſt ſenſe ſeems to be derived from the verb *fleſh*.

FLUS'H, Adj. freſh; full of vigour. "*Fluſh* as May." *Shak.* Affluent; abounding; *fluſh* of money.

FLU'SH, S. an afflux; a ſudden impulſe; a violent flow. In Gaming, a number of cards of the ſame ſort.

To FLUS'TER, V. A. to make hot with drinking. To make half drunk.

FLU'TE, S. [*flute*, Fr. *flauta*, Span. *fiuto*, Ital.] a wind inſtrument, divided into the common and German flute; the common flute is played by putting one end into the mouth and breathing into it; the notes and tones are formed and changed by ſtopping and opening the holes, ſix in number, placed along the front, and one behind the neck. The German flute, the moſt mellow of the two, and moſt reſembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but ſounded by a hole, a little diſtant from the upper end; the end itſelf being ſtopped with a tompion or plug; it has ſix holes beſides that of the mouth, and the key-hole, or pinch note. In Architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the ſhaft of a column.

To FLU'TE, V. A. to cut channels in columns or pilaſters.

FLU'TED, Adj. having channels or hollows.

To FLUT'TER, V. N. [*flutteran*, Sax. *flatter*, Fr.] to move the wings with a quick motion. To take ſhort flights with great agitation, or motion of the wings. Figuratively, to move about with great ſhow and buſtle, but with no conſequence. To be in agitation. To move irregularly. To be in a ſtate of uncertainty. To beat quick and irregularly; to palpitate, applied to the heart. Actively, to drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed. To hurry the mind, or put it into confuſion, or violent commotion. To put into confuſion, or to diſorder the poſition of things. To move with a quick vibration, or a trembling motion, applied to the playing of a fan.

FLUT'TER, S. vibration; or a quick and irregular motion. Confuſion; diſorder.

FLUX', S. [Fr. *fluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing. The ſtate of paſſing away, and giving place to others. In Medicine, an extraordinary evacuation of ſome humour or matter. A diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, called a bloody flux. That which is evacuated by animals. In hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the ſea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raiſed. Figuratively, a concourſe, or confluence. "The *flux* of company." *Shak.* The ſtate of being melted.

FLUX', Adj. [*fluxus*, Lat. of *fluo*, Lat.] inconſtant; not durable; flowing; ſucceſſive.

To FLUX', V. A. to melt. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLUXIL'ITY, S. poſſibility of being melted. "Fluidity, or at leaſt *fluxility*." *Boyle.*

FLUX'ION, S. [Fr. *fluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing; the matter that flows. In Medicine, a ſudden collection of morbid matter. The velocity by which a flowing quantity is increaſed by its generating motion. In arithmetic, the method of finding an infinitely ſmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

To FLY', V. N. [Preter, *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*; *fleogan*, Sax. "To *fly*, Johnſon obſerves, is properly to uſe wings, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee*, is to eſcape, or go away, from *flean*, Sax. and makes *fled*. They are now confounded:" but, with ſubmiſſion, if the word *fly* be derived from *fly*, Iſl. which ſignifies to eſcape, then the uſing the Engliſh word in that ſenſe, is owing to no confuſion of words; and the ſimilitude between that word and *flyg*, in the Iſl. language, which ſignifies to uſe wings, may be the reaſon why *fly* is in Engliſh uſed both for the act of uſing wings, and that of eſcaping danger by running away] to move through the air by means of wings. To aſcend in the air. "As the ſparks *fly* upwards." *Job.* v. To perform a journey with great expedition. To burſt. "Your bottle *flies*." *Swift.* To break, or ſhiver. *To fly on*, to dart upon; to attack, or ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly. To *fly in the face* of a perſon, is to inſult him. "Neglect him, or *fly in his face*." *Swift.* To *fly out*, to burſt ſuddenly into any heat or paſſion; to break out from any reſtraint; to ſtart violently from any direction. To *let fly*, to diſcharge a gun or other fire-arms. To be light and unencumbered. To vaniſh or fade, applied to colour. To run away, or attempt to eſcape any danger. Actively, to avoid; to ſhun. To decline. To refuſe aſſociation or acquaintance with. To attack by a hawk or bird of prey. "With her *fly* other ravening fowl." *Bacon.*

FLY', S. [*flie*, *fleoge*, *flege*, Sax.] a ſmall winged inſect, of different ſpecies. That part of a machine, which, when put into motion, continues it with great ſwiftneſs.

To FLY'BLOW, V. A. to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY'BOAT, S. a kind of light veſſel for ſailing.

FLY'ER, S. a perſon who runs away from battle; or endeavours to eſcape danger by flight. One that cuts its paſſage through the air by means of wings. That part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally. In architecture, ſtairs made of an oblong ſquare figure, whoſe fore and backſides are parallel to each other, as likewiſe their ends.

To FLY'FISH, V. N. to angle with a fly for a bait.

FOAL, S. [*fola*, Sax.] the offſpring or young of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. At preſent *colt* is uſed for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare; but formerly the latter was uſed for the young of either ſex.

To FOAL, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to a mare or aſs.

FOAM, S. [*fam*, Sax.] the white ſpittle or ſaliva, which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horſe. The white ſubſtance which gathers on the top of liquors. See FROTH.

To FOAM, V. N. to have the mouth covered with frothy ſpittle. To froth; to gather foam. To be in a rage; to be in violent emotions of paſſion, alluding to a high-mettled horſe, who foams at the mouth when checked. "He *foameth*."

FOA'MY, Adj. covered with froth; or foam.

FOB', S. [*ſuppe*, *ſupſacke*, Teut.] a ſmall breeches pocket, wherein the watch is uſually carried.

To FOB', V. A. [*ſuppen*, Teut.] to cheat; to trick; to defraud, "Find myſelf *fobbed* in it." *Shak.* *To fob off*, to ſhift; or put off by ſome trick, or artifice. "The raſcal *fobbed* me *off* with only wine." *Addiſ.*

FO'CAL, Adj. [from *focus*] belonging or relating to a *focus*.

FO'CIL, S. [*focile*, Fr. *focille*, Lat.] in anatomy, the greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or between the elbow and wriſt.

FO'CUS, S. [Lat.] in optics, the point where the rays meet and croſs the axis after refraction by a glaſs. The points from which rays diverge, or to which they converge. Applied to an elliptic, a point towards each end of the longeſt axis, whence two right lines, being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be, together, equal to the axis itſelf.

FOD'DER, S. [*fodre*, *fother*, *fothur*, Sax.] dry food ſtored up for cattle in winter.

To FOD'DER, V. A. [*foder*, Dan.] to ſupply with dry food.

FOD'DERER, S. one who ſupplies cattle with dry food.

FOE' S. [*fah*, Sax. *fae*, Scot.] an enemy. An adverſary; an opponent, applied to opinions. "A *foe* to receive doctrines." *Watts.*

FOE'MAN, S. an enemy in war. "What valiant *foemen*." *Shak.*

FOE'TUS, S. [Lat. pronounced *feetus*] a child in the womb, when it is perfectly formed.

FOG', S. [Dan. a ſtorm] a low cloud conſiſting of groſs watery vapours near the ſurface of the earth.

FOG'GILY, Adv. like a fog. Cloudily; darkly.

FOG'GINESS, S. the ſtate of being dark or miſty by a low cloud, conſiſting of watery vapours.

FOG'GY, Adj. full of dark, cloudy and moiſt vapours. Figuratively, dull, or ſtupid.

FOIL,

FO'H, Interject. [*fah*, Sax. *væ*, Lat.] an interjection uſed to expreſs abhorrence, or offence. "*Foh!* one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank." *Shak.* Commonly made uſe of when offended by a very offenſive ſmell.

FOI'BLE, S. [Fr.] a weak or blind ſide. A natural infirmity or failing. A weakneſs.

To FOI'L, V. A. [*affoler*, old Fr.] to get the better of an enemy.

FOI'L, S. a defeat, or miſcarriage. An advantage gained over an enemy. Something of another colour, uſed by jewellers to augment the luſtre, or heighten the colour of a ſtone, or a diamond. A blunt ſword uſed in fencing. Something indifferent uſed to diſplay the excellence of ſomething elſe to advantage.

FOI'LER, S. one who has gained an advantage.

To FOI'N, V. A. [*poindre*, Fr.] to puſh or make a lunge with a weapon.

FOI'N, S. a thruſt or puſh with a weapon

To FOI'ST, V. A. [*fauſſer*, Fr.] to inſert ſomething that was not in an original. To interpolate: Uſed with *in*.

FO'LD, S. [*falæd*, *ſalde*, Sax.] the ground where ſheep are confined. The place, or ſtable where ſheep are houſed. "Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*." *Raleigh*. Figuratively, a flock of ſheep. A boundary or limit. "Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful *fold*." *Creech*. A double; one part turned over upon another. The plait of a garment, from *fil'd*, or *feal'd*, Sax.

To FO'LD, V. A. to pen ſheep in a fold. To double; to plait. Figuratively, to incloſe; to include; to ſhut; to embrace with the arms claſped round a perſon. Neuterly, to cloſe over another of the ſame kind. To join with another of the ſame kind.

FOLIA'CEOUS, Adj. [*foliaceus*, Lat.] conſiſting of thin pieces, or leaves.

FO'LIAGE, S. [*feuillage*, Fr. from *folium*, Lat.] an aſſemblage of flowers, branches, or leaves.

To FO'LIATE, V. A. [*foliatus*, Lat.] to beat gold into thin plates, or leaves. "Gold *foliated*" *Newt. Optic.*

FO'LIATING, S. applied to looking-glaſſes, is the ſpreading a compoſition to the back of the glaſs, that will reflect images. The compoſition is called *foil*, and made of quickſilver, &c.

FOLIA'TION, S. [*foliatio*, of *folium*, Lat.] the act of beating into leaves. In botany, a collection of thoſe tranſitory coloured leaves called petals, which conſtitute the compaſs or body of a flower; of great uſe in the generation and preſervation of the young fruit or ſeed.

FO'LIO, S. [Ital. of *in folio*, Lat.] a large book, whoſe pages are formed by a ſheet of paper only once doubled. In commerce, a page or leaf.

FO'LK, S. [pronounced with the *o* long, like that in *proſe*, *fola*, Sax.] people. Nations, multitudes, or mankind in general.

FOLKSTONE, S. a town of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedlars ware. It was once a flouriſhing town of large extent, containing five pariſh-churches, which are now reduced to one ſmall church, and three meeting houſes. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats. It contains about 350 houſes, moſtly built with brick, and diſpoſed into three narrow paved ſtreets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing. Near it is Sangate-caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 8 miles S. W. of Dover, 17 S. E. of Canterbury, and 69 E. by S. of London, Lon. 18. 55. lat 51. 2.

To FOL'LOW, V. A. [*folgian*, Sax. *folgen*, Teut.] to go after a perſon. To purſue. To attend on as a ſervant. To ſucceed or happen after, in order of time. To proceed from as a conſequence, or effect. To imitate, or copy. To obey; to obſerve, to aſſent, or give credit to. "All who do not "*follow* real tradition." *Tillots.* To attend to; to be buſied with. "He *follows* the trade of a goldſmith." Neuterly, to come after another. To ſucceed or be after another in time. To proceed from as an effect or conſequence. To continue or purſue any endeavour, uſed with on. "If we *follow* on to know the Lord." *Hoſea.*

FOL'LOWER, S. one who goes after another. Figuratively, a dependant; attendant; aſſociate; companion; or imitator.

FOL'LY, S. [*ffolædd*, Brit. *folie*, Fr. *follia*, Ital.] weakneſs or want of underſtanding: Not uſed in the plural of this ſenſe. Figuratively, an act of negligence, or paſſion unbecoming the great dictates of cool and unbiaſſed reflection: in this ſenſe it has a plural.

To FO'MENT, V. A. [*fomentor*, Lat.] to cheriſh with heat. To bathe with warm lotions. Figuratively, to encourage; to cheriſh.

FOMENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] in medicine, the applying hot flannels to any part dipped in medicated decoctions. The liquor or decoction made from boiling medicinal ingredients.

FOMEN'TOR, S. an encourager or ſupporter, one who foments or bathes.

FOND', S. Adj. [*fundiari*, Sax. *fonn*, Scot. fooliſh.] fooliſh; ſilly; weak; indiſcreet. "'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable ſtrokes." *Shak.* Trifling. Fooliſhly or indiſcretely tender and indulgent. Loving to an exceſs. Pleaſed in too great a degree. Taking too much delight in a thing.

To FOND', V. A. to treat with an indiſ-

creet exceſs of love, or tenderneſs. "I'll *fond* it as the frow and child of love." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to be *fond* of; to doat on; to love to exceſs. "I, poor monſter, *fond* as much on him." *Shak.*

To FON'DLE, V. A. the ſame as *fond*, which ſee.

FOND'LING, S. a perſon uſed with too much indulgence, or regarded with an exceſs of affection.

FOND'LY, Adv. fooliſhly; indiſcreetly; imprudently; injudiciouſly. With an exceſs of tenderneſs or indulgence.

FOND'NESS, S. fooliſhneſs; folly: want of judgment. "*Fondneſs* it were for any, being free — to covet fetters." *Spens.* An exceſs of love, or tenderneſs.

FONT', S. [*fonte*, Fr. *fons*, Lat.] a veſſel generally of marble in which the water uſed in baptiſm is contained.

FOOD', [*fodor*, Sax. *fœde*, Iſl.] whatever is ſwallowed to repair the wants of nature. Figuratively, any thing which encourages or cheriſhes. "The *food* of thy abuſed father's wrath." *Shak.*

FOOD'FUL, Adj fruitful; fertile. "The *foodful* earth." *Dryd.*

FOOL', S. [*ſfol*, Brit. and Arm. *fol*, Fr.] one who has not the proper uſe of reaſon. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jeſter. "Call my *fool* hither." *Shak.* In ſcripture, an idolater, a very wicked perſon. "The *fool* hath ſaid in his heart there is no God." *Pſal.* xiv. 1. In common converſation, uſed as a word of great contempt. *To play the fool*, is to trifle, or play pranks like an hired jeſter, meerly to divert or make ſport, or to act like a perſon void of common underſtanding. To *make a fool* of a perſon, is, to raiſe his expectations and diſappoint them. "To break promiſe with him, and *make a fool* of him." *Shak.*

To FOOL', V. N. to trifle; to toy; to idle. Neuterly, to impoſe on. To raiſe a perſon's expectations, and afterwards diſappoint them. To deceive. To cheat, uſed with *out of*. "*Fool'd* him *out of* his money."

FOOL'ERY, S. folly. An act of folly; a trifling practice. An act of indiſcretion. "It is mere *foolery* to multiply diſtinct particulars." *Watts.* An object of folly; a thing which indicates folly.

FOOL'HARDINESS, S. daring and indiſcreet courage.

FOOL'HARDY, Adj. bold, without diſcretion, or prudence.

FOO'LTRAP, S. a ſnare to catch the ignorant in. "Betts, at the firſt, were *fooltraps*." *Dryd.*

FOOL'ISH, Adj. entirely or naturally void of underſtanding. Figuratively, wanting prudence, indiſcreet. Ridiculous, unreaſonable. In Scripture, foreign, idolatrous, or wicked.

FOOL'ISHLY, Adv. weakly; without underſtanding; indiſcreetly. In Scripture, idolatrouſly; wickedly.

FOOT', S. [Plural *feet*, *fœtur*, Iſl. *fot*, *fet*, *fotus*, Goth.] that part of an animal whereon it ſtands or walks. In Anatomy, the extremity of the leg, conſiſting of the tarſus, or ſpace of the ankle from the body of the foot, the metatarſus, or body of the foot, and the toes; the wiſdom which ſhines forth in the conſtruction in this part of the human machine, would require ſo copious a deſcription, that our narrow bounds will not permit us the pleaſure of indulging ourſelves in it. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is ſupported, in the ſame manner as the foot ſupports the body of an animal. The lower part, or baſe. "*Foot* of the hill." On *foot*, walking, oppoſed to riding. Condition; ſtate. "On the ſame *foot* with our fellow ſubjects." *Swift.* A plan; ſcheme, or ſettlement. "*Upon* the *foot* of our conſtitution." *Swift.* To *ſet on foot*; is to give riſe to. "If ſuch a tradition were, at any time, *ſet on foot*." *Tillotſ.* In Poetry, a certain number of long and ſhort ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe. A meaſure of twelve inches.

To FOOT', V. A. to ſpurn, or kick with the foot. In Dancing, to make a noiſe with the foot imitating the tune played by the muſic. To knit a *foot* to a ſtocking.

FOOT'BALL, S. a ball made of leather, and filled with wind by means of a bladder included in the inſide; alſo the game played with it.

FOOT'ED, having a foot, or ſomething to contain the foot, applied to ſtockings, or boots.

FOOT'HOLD, S. ſpace or room enough to tread on ſecurely. "So little *foothold*." *L'Eſtrange*

FOOT'ING, S. ground or ſubſtance for the foot or any thing to reſt on. "The unſteadfaſt *footing* of a ſpear." *Shak.* Foundation; baſis; ſupport; place. Tread; walk; or the ſound of a perſon's feet. "I hear the *footing* of a man." *Shak.* In Dancing, a particular manner of moving the feet, ſo as to eccho the ſound of the tune. Steps; track; road. Figuratively, entrance; beginning. "No uſeful arts have yet found *footing* here." *Dryd.* State; condition. "On what *footing* is Denmark with England?"

FOOT'MAN, S. a menial ſervant in livery. One who walks or runs.

FOOT'PACE, S. in Building, part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you may take two or three paces, before you aſcend another ſtep. A pace no faſter than walking.

FOOT'PATH, S. a narrow way, which will admit only foot paſſengers.

FOOT'STEP, S. an impreſſion made by the

the foot in treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark token, ſign, or example.

FOOT-STOOL, S a ſtool whereon a perſon puts his feet when ſitting.

FOP, S. [a word, by Johnſon, ſuppoſed to be formed by chance, and without etymology] a perſon of weak underſtanding, and affecting delicacy too much both in dreſs and behaviour.

FOP'PERY, S. impertinence, ignorance, or folly. "Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter my houſe." *Shak.* Affectation in dreſs, and importance. Foolery.

FOPPISH, Adj. fooliſh; idle; vain. Gaudy. Attended with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FOP'PISHLY, Adv. vainly oſtentatiouſly, like a coxcomb.

FOP'PISHNESS, S. ſhowy, gaudy, and affected vanity.

FOP'LING, S. an imitator of a fop. A petty fop.

FOR', Prep. [*for*, Sax. *faur*, or *faura*, Goth.] on account of. "That which we *for* our unworthineſs, are unworthy to crave" *Hooker.* Inſtead of; in the character, or likeneſs of. "Embrace *for* truth." *Locke.* "Lay *for* dead." *Dryd.* "He refuſed not to die *for* thoſe that killed him." *Boyle.* Conducive, promoting, or tending to. "It is *for* the general good." *Tillot.* Towards a certain place. "We ſailed directly *for* Jamaica." With approbation. "Shadow will ſerve *for* ſummer." *Shak.* In confirmation, applied to proofs. "There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reaſon *for* that which we call virtue." *Tillotſ.* Noting poſſibility, power. "For a holy perſon to be humble is as hard as *for* a prince to ſubmit, &c." *Taylor.* Leſt, by way of prevention, or for fear. "And, *for* the time ſhall not ſeem tedious." *Shak.* Againſt, or as a remedy for. "Good *for* the gout." *Garrets.* In exhange; inſtead, or in the place of. Through a certain ſpace of time. In ſearch, or queſt of. In favour of; on the ſide of. "Ariſtotle is *for* poetical juſtice." *Dennis.* Fit; becoming. "Is it *for* you to ravage ſea and land?" *Dryd.* Followed by *all*, it implies notwithſtanding. Conſidering, or in proportion to.

FOR', Conj. becauſe. "Yet *for* that the worſt men are moſt ready." *Spenſer.* For *as much as*, implies ſince, or becauſe. "*For as much as* it is a fundamental law." *Bac.* For *why*; becauſe for this reaſon that.

FOR'AGE, S. [*fourage*, Teut. *foragium*, low Lat.] ſearch of proviſions. Proviſions ſought abroad. Proviſions of any kind.

To FOR'AGE, V. N. to wander or rove at a diſtance. To wander in ſearch of proviſions, or litter. To ravage or feed on ſpoil. Actively, to plunder, ſtrip, or ſpoil.

FORA'MINOUS, Adj. [*foramin*, Lat.] full of holes, or pores. Porous.

To FORBEA'R, V. A. preter. *I forbore*; or *I have foreborn*; *forbæran*, Sax.] to ceaſe. To pauſe, or delay. To decline. to omit, or abſtain from. To endure with patience. "By long *forbearance* is a prince perſuaded." *Prov.* xxv. 15. Actively, to decline; to ſhun, or avoid the preſence of a perſon or thing. To abſtain from any action. To ſpare; to endure provocation, without any ſign of anger or reſentment. "*Forbearing* one another in love." Eph. iv 2.

FORBEA'RANCE, S. the act of abſtaining from any crime or fault. The act of enduring offences without complaint, reſentment or anger.

To FORBI'D, V. A. [preter. *forbade*, compound preter. *I have forbidden*, part. *forbidden*,] to command a perſon not to perform a thing. To bid a perſon not to enter, "Have I not *forbid* her my houſe." *Shak.* To oppoſe or hinder. "A blaze of glory that *forbid* the ſight." *Dryd.* To curſe or devote to endleſs miſery. "He ſhall live a man forbid." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete. Neuterly, to utter a prohibition; "Now the good gods *forbid!*" *Shak.*

FORBID'DANCE, S. a prohibition; or command to deſiſt.

FORBID'DENLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is prohibited; unlawfully. "You have touched his queen *forbiddenly*." *Shak.*

FORBID'DER, S. one who commands a perſon not to do a thing.

FORBIDDING, Part. raiſing abhorrence, averſion, awe, diſtaſte.

FO'RCE, S. [Fr. *forza*, Ital.] power; vigour. Violence. Validity. An armament; warlike preparations; uſed generally in the plural. Virtue, or efficacy. In Law, an offence, by which violence is uſed either to perſons or things. Deſtiny; neceſſity; irreſiſtible power, or fatal compulſion; emphaſis on a ſentence.

To FO'RCE, V. A. [*forcer*, Fr.] to compel a perſon to do a thing contrary to his will. To overpower by ſtrength. To drive by violence or ſtrength, uſed with *from* or *out*. To draw or puſh by main ſtrength. To get from by violence; uſed with *from*. In War, to take or enter a city by violence; to ſtorm. To raviſh; to lay with a woman by violence. To man; to ſtrengthen with ſoldiers. "The paſſages be already *forced*." *Raleigh.* To *force out*, to extort a thing which ſhould be concealed.

FORCED, Part. obliged or compelled to do a thing. Wreſted; unnatural, applied to the uſe of words. "*Forced* conceits." *Addiſ.*

FO'RCEDLY, Adv. violently; compulſively; conſtrainedly; unnaturally.

FORCE'LESS, Adj. without ſtrength, force or violence.

FOR'CEPS, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, an inſtrument uſed to extract any thing out of wounds.

FOR'CER,

FOR'CER, S. that which drives, compels, conſtrains or forces. In Mechanics, the embolus of a pump working by pulſion or force.

FO'RCIBLE, Adj. ſtrong; powerful, oppoſed to weak; violent; active, or efficacious. Cauſed by ſtrength, force, violence, or compulſion. "The abdication---the advocates on the other ſide looked upon it to have been *forcible*." *Swift.* Valid; binding in law; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS, S. the quality of effecting any end by force.

FOR'CIBLY, Adv. ſtrongly; powerfully; By irreſiſtible power, ſtrength or force.

FOR'CIPATED, Adj. [from *forceps*, Lat.] formed like a pair of pincers. "Hold it with their *forcipated* mouth." *Derham.*

FO'RD, S. [Sax. from *faran*, to paſs, *for*, Iſl.] a ſhallow part of a river, which may be paſſed without ſwimming. Sometimes it ſignifies any ſtream, current or river. "Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian *ford*." *Dryd.*

To FO'RD, V. A. to paſs a river without ſwimming.

FO'RDABLE, Adj. that which is paſſable on foot.

FO'RE, Adj. [Sax.] that part which comes firſt when a body moves. "Greater preſſing on the *fore* than hind part." *Cheyne.*

FO'RE, Adv. that part which appears firſt to thoſe that meet it. "A ſlight ſpar deck *fore* and aft." *Raleigh.*

To FO'REARM, V. A. to provide with weapons for an attack or reſiſtance, before either happen.

To FO'REBODE, V. N. [*forebodian*, Sax.] to predict or foretell. To preſage; or have a ſecret ſenſe impreſſed of ſomething future, generally applied to ſome future calamity.

FO'REBODER, S. a prognoſticator; ſoothſayer; foreteller, a preſager.

To FO'RECAST, V. A. to plan. To contrive. To foreſee or provide againſt. "To *forecaſt* conſequences." *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'RECAST, S. contrivance. A ſcheme; a plan. Proviſion againſt any accident or emergence. Foreſight.

FO'RECASTER, S. one who foreſees and provides againſt future events.

FO'RECASTLE, S. the part of a ſhip, where the foremaſt ſtands, and is divided from the reſt of the floor by a bulk head.

FO'RECITED, Part. quoted or cited before.

To FO'RECLOSE, V. A. to ſhut up; to prevent; to put a ſtop to. In Law, to *foreclose a mortgage*, is to cut off the power of the equity of redemption.

To FO'REDOOM, V. A. to predeſtinate; to predict.

FO'REEND, S. the foremoſt part; the firſt part, applied to time.

FO'REFATHER, S. an anceſter.

To FOREFE'ND, V. A. to forbid; avert; to deprecate. "Heav'ns *forefend*." *Shak.* To provide for; to ſecure before-ha

FOREFO'OT, S. [plural, *forefeet*] t foot of a beaſt which is neareſt the head; contempt, a hand. "Give me thy fiſt, *forefoot* to me give." *Shak.* In Sea langua applied to a veſſel which ſails, or lies ac onother's way.

To FOREGO', V. A. to quit, reſign, let go. To go before; to be paſt.

FO'REGROUND, S. that part of ground of a picture, which appears to be fore the figures.

FO'REHAND, S. that part of a ho which is before a rider.

FO'REHANDED, Adj. early; time Formed in the foreparts. "A ſubſtanti true bred beaſt. bravely *forehanded*." *Dry*

FO'REHEAD, S. the part of the f from the eyebrows to the hair of the hea Figuratively, impudence; confidence; u daunted aſſurance. "I fain would know what branch---they can have the *forehead* reply." *Swift.*

FOR'EIGN, Adj. [*forain*, Fr. *foran* Span.] of another country. Alien; remo not allied. Oppoſite; irreconcileable with uſed with *to*, but more properly *from*. " language *foreign to* my heart." *Addiſ.* "N *foreign from* ſome people's thoughts." *Swif* Excluded, or not admitted to one's acquain ance or company. "Keep him a *foreign* ma ſtill." *Shak.* A *foreign plea* in Law, is th which is out of a proper court of juſtice, not triable in the country wherein it is mad this is more properly called a *foreign anſwe* or *foreign matter*.

FO'REIGNER, one who is born in an ther country. The produce of another coun try; exoticks.

FOR'EIGNNESS, S. remoteneſs; ſtrang neſs. Having no relation to ſomethin "Let not the *foreignneſs* of the ſubject. *Locke.*

To FO'REJUDGE, V. A. to judge be forehand. To be prepoſſeſſed or prejudice for or againſt.

To FO'REKNOW, V. A. to have know ledge of a thing before it happens; to predict to preſage, to foreſee.

FOREKNOW'LEDGE, S. knowledge o a thing before hand.

FO'RELAND, S. in Navigation, a poin of land jutting into the ſea. A promon tory.

To FORELA'Y, V. A. to lay wait for "An ambuſh'd thief *forelays* a traveller." *Dryd.*

FO'RELOCK, S. a lock of hair which grows on the forepart of the head. In ſhip, a little flat wedge, like a piece of iron uſed at the ends of bolts, to keep them from ſtarting.

FO'REMAN, S. the chief or principal perſon

ſon in any aſſembly, or among any work-
en.

FO'REMAST, S. in a ſhip, a round large
ece of timber, ſeated in the forepart, on
hich is borne the foreſail.

FO'REMENTIONED, Part. mentioned
r quoted before.

FO'REMOST, Adj. firſt. Chief, principal,
before others in dignity.

FO'RENAMED, Par. See FOREMEN-
TIONED, named or mentioned before.

FO'RENOON, the firſt part of the day,
eaſured from the dawn to 12 o'clock at
oon.

To FO'REORDAIN, V. A. to determine
fix an event before it happens or exiſts.

FO'REPART, S. the firſt part, applied to
ime. "The *forepart* of the day" *Raleigh.*
hat part which is firſt when a thing or per-
n moves along.

FO'REPAST, Part. that which has paſt
efore a certain period. "Of all *forepaſt* ſins."
Hamm.

FO'RERANK, S. the firſt rank; front or
eginning." "Within the *forerank* of our
rticles." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

To FORERU'N, V. A. to precede, or go
efore as an earneſt or token of ſomething
hich is to follow: To introduce as a meſ-
enger or harbinger. "Pity ſtill *foreruns* ap-
roching love." *Dryd.* To have the ſtart
f.

FORERU'NNER, S. an harbinger, or
meſſenger. A ſign or omen foreſhewing or
preſaging the approach of ſome future event.

To FORESE'E, V. A. to ſee or have
nowledge of ſomething which is to hap-
en.

To FORESHOR'TEN, V. A. to ſhorten
figures, in order to ſhew thoſe behind them.

To FO'RESHOW, V. A. [Preter, *I have foreſhown*, Part. *foreſhewn*] to diſcover or give
notice of a thing before it happens. To re-
preſent a thing before it exiſts. "What is
the law but the goſpel *foreſhowed*." *Hooker.*
The participle in the quotation is out of
uſe.

FO'RESIGHT, S. the act of perceiving a
thing before it happens. The act of provid
ing againſt any future event or calamity.

FORESKI'N, S. the prepuce.

To FORESLO'W, V. A. to delay, im-
pede, or obſtruct. "The Nereids though
they rais'd no ſtorm—*foreſlow'd* her paſſage."
Dryd. To neglect or omit. "No coldneſs
foreſlowing, but wiſdom in chuſing." *Bac.*

To FORESPE'AK, V. A. [from *fore* and
ſpeak] to tell, or ſhow before it happens.
"No ominous *foreſpeaking* to lie in names."
Camden. To forebid, from *for*, Sax. ne-
gative, and *ſpeak i. e.* to ſpeak againſt, or un-
ſay. "Thou haſt *foreſpoke* my being in
theſe wars." *Shak.*

FOR'EST, S. [*fforeſt*, Brit. *foreſt*, Fr.]
a large uncultivated track of ground over-
grown with trees. In Law, a certain terri-
tory of woods, grounds, and fruitful paſ-
tures, privileged for wild beaſts, fowls of
the *foreſt*, chaſe, and warren to reſt and
abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king
for his pleaſure; bounded with irremove-
able marks, and repleniſhed with beaſts of
venery or chaſe, and with great coverts of
vert for their ſuccour and abode; for the
preſervation of which place, vert and veni-
ſon, there are certain particular laws.

FOR'EST, Adj. of or belonging to a
foreſt. *Foreſt* cloth, a peculiar kind of broad
cloth made in Yorkſhire, not ſo wide as
that made in the weſtern counties, nor of
ſo good a fabric.

FO'RESTAFF, S. an inſtrument uſed
at ſea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bo-
dies; ſo called becauſe the obſerver, in uſing
it, turns his face towards the object.

To FO'RESTALL, V. A. [*foreſtallan*,
Sax.] to anticipate; to take up before-hand.
"What need a man *foreſtall* his date of
grief." *Milt.* To hinder a perſon from do-
ing a thing by doing it before him. "I will
not *foreſtall* your judgment of the reſt." To
buy commodities before another in order to
enhance their price.

FO'RESTALLER, S. one who intercepts
cuſtomers as they go to market. One who
buys up great quantities of proviſions or
commodities, only to raiſe their price.

FOR'ESTER, S. [*foreſtier*, Fr.] one who
inhabits a *foreſt*.

To FO'RETASTE, V. A. to have an an-
teta ſte of; to have a ſtrong idea and earneſt
of a thing before it exiſts. To anticipate.
To taſte before another, or before a determi-
nate time. "*Foretaſted* fruit." *Milt.*

To FORETE'LL, V. A. [Preter and Parti-
ciple, *foretold*] to prophecy; to give notice
of a thing before it happens. To foretoken,
or predict.

FORETE'LLER, S. one who predicts, or
gives notice of things before they happen.

To FORETHI'NK, V. A. [Preter and
Part. *forethought*] to have an idea of a thing
in the mind before it happens. To plan, or
contrive before-hand.

FORETHO'UGHT, S. anticipation, or
foreſight. A provident care againſt ſome fu-
ture event. A ſedate conſideration of the
conſequences which will follow ſome future
event, with proper preparations either to ob-
viate, or render them tolerable.

To FOREWA'RN, V. A. to give proper
notice, and caution a perſon from doing a
thing beforehand.

FOR'FEIT, S. [*ffforfed*, Br. *forfait*, Fr.]
ſomething by way of puniſhment for a crime,
or a breach of contract. A perſon liable to
puniſhment, or one who is condemned to
death for a crime. "Your brother is a *for-
feit* of the law." *Shak.*

To FOR'FEIT, V. A. to loſe a privilege
or

or advantage enjoyed before, or pay a ſum of money as a puniſhment for ſome crime, or breach of condition or contract.

FOR'FEIT, Particip. liable to be ſeized, or loſt, either on account of the commiſſion of a crime; or the breach of a contract.

FOR'FEITABLE, Adj. liable to be loſt for crimes; non-performance of certain conditions.

FOR'FEITURE, S. [*forfaiture*, Fr.] the act of loſing or paying on account of ſome omiſſion or crime. The thing paid forfeited or loſt as a puniſhment. A fine.

FORGA'VE, Preter. of *forgive*.

FO'RGE, S. [Fr. *forgia*, Ital.] the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or beaten into any particular form. In common diſcourſe, *forge* is uſed for large work, and *ſmithy* for ſmall; but this diſtinction is not preſerved in books. Figuratively, any place where a thing is formed, made, or conceived.

To FO'RGE, V. A. [*forger*, Fr.] to form or beat by the hammer. To make by any means. To counterfeit, or falſify.

FO'RGER, S. one who makes or forms by beating. One who counterfeits.

FO'RGERY, S. the crime of counterfeiting with intent to defraud or impoſe upon. The act of fabrication. Smith's work made by forging.

To FORGE'T, V. A. [Preter. *forgot*, Part. *forgot*, or *forgotten*, *vergetez*, Belg.] to loſe the remembrance of. Figuratively, to neglect, or take no more thought of, than of a thing entirely forgotten. "Can a woman *forget* her ſucking child." *Iſai.* xlix. 5.

FORGE'TFUL, Adj. not retaining a thing in the memory. Cauſing forgetfulneſs. Negligent; neglectful; careleſs.

FORGE'TFULNESS, S. the habit of loſing the remembrance of a thing. Negligence, or neglect.

FORGE'TTER, S. one who ceaſes to remember a thing. Figuratively, one who is careleſs or negligent.

To FORGI'VE, V. A. [*forgifan*, Sax.] to pardon a crime, or a criminal. To forego, or not to inſiſt upon a right. "*Forgave* him the debt." *Matth.* xviii. 27.

FORGI'VENESS, S. [*forgifennyſſe*, Sax.] the act of paſſing by the offences of a perſon without anger or puniſhment. Willingneſs to pardon. Remiſſion of a fine, or the giving a perſon a debt which he owes.

FORGI'VER, S. one who forgoes his right to a debt, mitigates or leſſens a fine, or paſſes by an offence without puniſhment or anger.

FOR'K, S. [*ffforch*, Brit. *fourche*, Fr. *furca*, Lat.] an inſtrument made with iron prongs, ſharp at the point, and uſed to ſtick into and take up meat and other things with; when it has a very long handle and three prongs, it is called a trident. The point or forked part of an arrow. The prong, or point of a *fork*.

To FOR'K, V. N. to ſhoot into blades, prongs, or diviſions like thoſe of corn.

FOR'KED, Adj. formed with parts reſembling the prongs of a fork.

FOR'KEDLY, Adv. in the form of a fork; aukwardly.

FOR'KY, Adj. pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow. "Their *forky* tongue and pointleſs ſting." *Pope*.

FORLO'RN, Adj. [*forloren*, Sax.] deſtitute; deprived of; forſaken; wretched. Loſt; deſperate. Small; in a ludicrous ſenſe. "So *forlorn*, that his dimenſions to any thick ſight were invincible." *Shak.* *Forlorn* hope, thoſe ſoldiers who are ſent on any deſperate enterprize, or make the firſt onſet in a battle; being, as the term imports, *deſtitute of all hopes*, and in ſome meaſure doomed to periſh.

FORLO'RN, S. a loſt, forſaken, friendleſs, or helpleſs perſon. "To live in Scotland a *forlorn*." *Shak.*

FOR'M, S. [*forme*, Fr. *forma*, Lat.] the external appearance, ſhape, or model. Figuratively, beauty. "He hath no form." *Iſai.* liii. 2. Regularity; method; order, applied to placing things, or the arrangement of the parts of a diſcourſe. External appearance, or meer ſhow. Any ſtated method or eſtabliſhed practice. A long ſeat or bench. In ſchools, a claſs, or diviſion of ſcholars. In Hunting, the ſeat or bed of a hare. That which gives eſſence to a thing. In Phyſic, that which denotes the manner of being peculiar to each body, or conſtitutes it ſuch a particular body and diſtinguiſhes it from every other. In Printing, a certain number of pages contained in an iron ſquare or chaſe. In the mechanic arts, a kind of mould whereon a thing is faſhioned or modelled.

FO'RMA *pauperis*, [Lat. after the manner of a poor man] in Law, is applied when a perſon has cauſe of ſuit, but is not able to pay the charges. In which caſe, he makes oath that he is not worth five pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from ſome lawyer, that his cauſe is a juſt one, the judge admits him to ſue in *forma pauperis*, *i. e.* without paying fees to the counſellor, attorney, clerk, or the ſtamp-duty. This cuſtom has its beginning from *ſtat.* 11. *Hen.* vii. c. 12. The profeſſors of the law, at preſent, diſcourage as much as poſſible, this mode of proceeding at law, which is not the leaſt to be wondered at; for how can it be imagined that a council, who will endeavour to miſlead a jury, and pervert juſtice, becauſe he has received a ſmall ſum for that purpoſe from his client, will ever condeſcend to plead a poor man's cauſe, merely becauſe he is poor, and has only *juſtice* and *equity* on his ſide!

FOR'MAL, Adj. [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.] applied to dreſs or behaviour, ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation. Done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical. Meerly external; having the appearance only, not the power, eſſence or ſubſtance. Having the power of making a thing to be what it is; conſtituent; eſſential. Retaining its original and proper or former ſhape. "Till I have uſed the approved means I have to make of him a *formal* man again." *Shak.*

FOR'MALIST, S. [*formaliſte*, Fr.] one who practiſes external ceremonies. One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMA'LITY, S. ceremonious exactneſs to exceſs; eſſence, or quality, by which any thing is what it is. In Law, the rules preſcribed, or cuſtoms obſerved in carrying on any cauſe. Solemn order, habit, or dreſs.

To FOR'MALIZE, [*formaliſer*, Fr.] to form, make, or model. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FOR'MALLY, Adv. according to eſtabliſhed rules. In a preciſe manner; with too great affectation of ceremony. In outward appearance. Adequately; eſſentially; really.

FORMA'TION, S. [Fr. *formatio*, Lat.] the act of forming, or producing a thing. The manner in which a thing is made.

FOR'MATIVE, Adj. [*formatus*, Lat. of *formo*,] having the power to make or form. "By any *formative* power reſiding in the ſoil." *Bentley.*

FOR'MER, S. [from *form*] one who *forms* a thing. A maker. "The *former* of our bodies." *Ray.*

FOR'MER, Adj. [*forma*, Sax. *frumiſt*, Goth. firſt. Hence *former* and *formoſt*, commonly written *foremoſt*, as if derived of *fore*, Sax. before and *moſt*, a ſuperlative adjective. *Foremoſt*, according to Johnſon, "is only applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* to time; for when we ſay the laſt rank of a proceſſion is like the *former*, we reſpect time rather than place, and mean that which we ſaw before, rather than that which had precedence in place." Yet with deference to ſo celebrated a writer, I am of opinion, that in the firſt inſtance alledged, we mean rather that which is paſſed by, or has a place beyond us, rather than the time in which it paſſed] before in time. Mentioned before another; paſt. "This was the cuſtom in *former* times."

FOR'MERLY, Adv. in times paſt.

FOR'MIDABLE, Adj. [Fr. *formidabilis*, Lat.] terrible; dreadful. Occaſioning great fear. To be feared.

FOR'MIDABLENESS, S. the quality of exciting terror or fear.

FOR'MIDABLY, Adv. ſo as to excite fear.

FOR'MLESS, Adj. ſhapeleſs, or without any regular form.

FOR'MULARY, S. [*formulaire*, Fr.] a book containing the preſcribed rules of performing any thing.

FOR'MULE, S. [Fr. *formula*, Lat.] a ſet rule, form, or model.

To FOR'NICATE, V. A. [*fornix*, Lat.] to commit lewd actions.

FORNICA'TION, S. [Fr. *fornicatio*, Lat.] the act of incontinency between unmarried perſons. *Simple fornication*, is that which is committed with a common proſtitute, and ſuppoſed by ſome caſuiſts to be the loweſt degree of this crime. In Scripture, *fornication* is uſed for idolatry, the compact between GOD and the Jews, with reſpect to the theocracy, being conſidered in the light of a marriage contract.

FORNICA'TOR, S. a ſingle man who is guilty of incontinency with an unmarried woman.

FORNICA'TRESS, S. a ſingle woman guilty of incontinence with an unmarried man.

To FORSA'KE, V. A. [Preter *forſook*, Part. Paſſ. *forſook* or *forſaken*, *forſacan*, Part.] to leave in reſentment, neglect, or diſlike. To break off friendſhip or commerce with. To leave or go away from. To deſert; or withdraw any kind offices or aſſiſtance from a perſon.

FOR'SA'KER, S. one who quits or deſerts.

FORSOO'TH, Adv. [*forſoth*, Sax.] in truth: Surely, certainly. Uſed at preſent only in a ludicrous and contemptuous ſenſe. Formerly it was uſed as a word of honour, it being probable that an inferior being called, uſed to anſwer, yes, *forſooth*, which in time loſing its meaning, was uſed as a compellation, and, as the *Guardian* ſays, inſtead of the French word *Madam* to a lady, and from *Shakeſpear* it appears likewiſe to have been uſed inſtead of *Sir*, when ſpeaking to a man.

To FORSWEA'R, [Preter *forſwore*, Part. *forſworn*,] to renounce, quit, or deny upon oath. Neuterly, to ſwear falſely.

FORSWEA'RER, S. one who ſwears falſely.

FO'RT, S. [Fr. *fortis*, Lat.] a ſmall caſtle or fortreſs; or a work encompaſſed with a moat, rampart, and parapet, to ſecure ſome high ground, or paſſage.

FO'RTED, Adj. ſtrengthened, or guarded by forts. "A *forted* reſidence." *Shak.*

FO'RTH, Adv. [*forth*, Sax.] forward; onward, or in advances, applied to time. Before another, or in advance, applied to place. Abroad or out of doors, joined with the verbs *come* or *go*. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place. Waſhed his father's fortunes *forth* of France." *Shak.*

FO'RTHCOMING, Adj. ready to appear or come forth. "See that he be *forthcoming*." *Shak.*

FORTHWI'TH, Adv. immediately; without delay; now.

FOR'TIETH, Adv. [*geferteogotha*, Sax.] that which is next after the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] a place ſtrengthened with ramparts, &c. in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

FORTIFI'ER, S. one who erects works to defend a place. Figuratively, one who ſupports, countenances, or upholds.

To FOR'TIFY, V. A. [*fortifier*, Fr.] to ſtrengthen a place againſt attacks by fortifications. Figuratively, to confirm, encourage, or invigorate. To fix from altering; to confirm in a reſolution.

FORTILA'GE, S. a little fort or blockhouſe. "In all narrow paſſages—there ſhould be ſome little *fortilage*." *Spenſer.*

FO'RTITUDE, S. [Fr. *fortitudo*, Lat.] the act of undertaking hazardous or dangerous enterprizes with calmneſs and ſerenity, and purſuing virtuous deſigns unſhaken by menaces or temptations. Bodily ſtrength, or force. "His own arm's *fortitude*." *Shak.*

FOR'TNIGHT, S. [contracted form *fourteen nights*. Thus the northern nations counted their time by nights; we have not only the aſſertions of Cæſar and Tacitus to confirm; but it ſeems to have been derived to them from the Jews, and is a traditionary confirmation of the Moſaic account of the creation, wherein the nights are placed firſt in the order of time, thus: "The evening and morning were the firſt day."] The ſpace of two weeks.

FOR'TRESS, S. [*forteresſe*, Fr.] a ſtrong hold; a general name for all fortified places.

FORTU'ITOUS, Adj. [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.] happening without any rational cauſe. Accidental: Caſual.

FORTU'ITOUSLY, Adv. by chance; without the deſign or operation of any intelligent cauſe.

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, S. the quality of having no apparent cauſe, or being produced without deſign.

FOR'TUNATE, Adj [*fortunatus*, Lat.] lucky; happy; ſucceſsful, applied both to perſons and things.

FOR'TUNATELY, Adv. ſucceſsfully; ſo as to attain one's end, or the object of one's wiſhes.

FOR'TUNE, S. [*fortuna*, Lat.] chance; a power or deity ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of mankind only according to caprice or humour. The good or ill which befalls a perſon. The chance of obtaining a ſupport or livelihood. Eſtate; or poſſeſſions. The money which a man or woman brings with them on marriages. The future events, whether good or bad, which may happen to a perſon.

To FOR'TUNE, V. N. to happen; to fall out; to come to paſs by chance, or without the interpoſition of any rational or natural cauſe. To predict a future event accented on the ſecond ſyllable. "*Fortune* the dying notes of Rome." *Dryd. Juv.*

FOR'TUNED, Adj. happening ſucceſsfully; ſucceſsful. Foretold.

FOR'TUNE-HU'NTER, S. a man who ſeeks after perſons of great portions to enrich himſelf by marrying one.

FOR'TUNETELLER, S. one who pretends to foretell future events.

FO'RTY, Adj. [*feowertig*, Sax.] a number conſiſting of four times ten.

FOR'UM, S. [Lat.] a public place at Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches in matters of property, or in criminal cauſes. Any public place. Among caſuiſts, a juriſdiction; thus, in *foro legis* is in the eye of the law; in *foro conſcientiæ*, in the eye of God, or our own conſcience.

FOR'WARD, Adv. [*forweard*, Sax.] towards a place; ſtraight before a perſon.

FOR'WARD, Adj. warm; anxious willing or ready to do a thing. Premature; or ripe too ſoon. Preſumptuous; confident; not having the reſerve or modeſty ſuitable to a perſon's years. "A *forward* girl." In the fore part, oppoſed to behind. "Take the inſtant by the *forward* top." *Shak.* Quick; haſty. Almoſt finiſhed; far advanced.

To FOR'WARD, V. A. to promote a deſign; to accelerate, haſten, or advance in growth, improvement, &c. To encourage, or patronize an undertaking.

FOR'WARDLY, Adv. eagerly; haſtily; raſhly. In a hurry, rudely.

FOR'WARDNESS, S. eagerneſs or readineſs to do a thing; readineſs to learn; early ripeneſs. Confidence, rudeneſs.

FOR'WARDS, Adv. ſtraight before. In a ſtraight line or motion from a perſon's face.

FOS'SE, S. [*foſſe*, Brit. *foſſe*, Fr. *foſſa*, Lat.] in Fortification, a ditch or moat. In Anatomy, a kind of cavity in a bone, which has no paſſage or perforation through it; when the paſſage is narrow, it is called a *ſinus*.

FOS'SET, S. See FAUCET.

FOS'SEWAY, S. one of the great Roman highways in England; ſo called, according to Cambden, becauſe ditched on both ſides, from *foſſa*, Lat. a ditch.

FOS'SIL, Adj. [*foſſile*, Fr. *foſſilis*, Lat.] dug out of the earth.

FOS'SIL, S. a body formed under the ſurface of the earth.

To FOS'TER, V. A. [*foſtrian*, Sax.] to nouriſh, to cheriſh with food; to nurſe or bring up a young child. Figuratively, to pamper, encourage, or train up. To cheriſh,

th, or forward. "Ye *foſtering* breezes." *Thomſon.*

FOS'TERAGE, S. the employ of nurſing of bringing up a young child. "The charge and *foſterage* of this child." *Raleigh.*

FOSTER-BRO'THER, S. [*foſter brother*, Sax.] one bred up by the ſame woman

FOSTER-DA'ME, S. a woman who brings up another perſon's child.

FOS'TERER, S. one who brings up a child inſtead of its parents. One who nouriſhes or cheriſhes.

FOSTER MO'THER, S. [*foſter meder*, Sax.] a woman who brings up the child of another.

FOSTER-NUR'SE, S. [an improper compound, becauſe *foſter* and *nurſe* convey the ſame idea] a nurſe, or one who feeds or brings up a child for another. "Our *foſter-nurſe* of nature is repoſe." *Shak.*

FO'STER-SON, S. a boy nurſed from his infancy, by a perſon not his parent.

FOU'L, Adj. [*ful*, Sax. *faul*, Teut.] dirty, filthy, not *fair*, or *clean*. Impure; polluted. Uſing indelicate, or obſcene expreſſions. "With *foul* mouth." *Shak.* Not lawful, or honeſt. Hateful, ugly, loathſome. "The *foul* witch." *Shak.* Diſgraceful, ſhamefull. "Overthrow and *foul* defeat." *Par. Loſt.* Full of groſs and bad humours, applied to the habit of the body. Cloudy, or tempeſtuous, applied to weather. Muddy, thick, applied to liquors, "To fall *foul*." Rough force, or unſeaſonable violence. Among ſeamen, entangled; as a rope is *foul* of an anchor." Overgrown with moſs or other impurities, which hinder a ſhip's way; applied to a ſhip bottom. *To take foul water*, applied to a ſhip whoſe keel approaches ſo near to the bottom of a river, as to raiſe mud from thence, and diſturb or thicken the water thereby.

To FOU'L, V. A. to daub; to bemire, to ſoil.

FOU'LFACED, Adj. having a dirty or ill-looking countenance.

FOU'LLY, Adv. filthily, naſtily; dirtily; ſoiled in ſuch a manner, as to raiſe loathing. In an unfair or diſhoneſt manner.

FOU'LNESS, S. the quality which excites the idea of dirtineſs. Pollution. Hatefulneſs. Uglineſs. Deformity. Diſhoneſty.

FOU'ND, preter and participle paſſive of find.

To FOU'ND, V. A. [*fonder*, Fr. *fundo*, Lat.] to lay the foundation of any building. To eſtabliſh or erect. To give birth to. "He *founded* an art." To fix firm. "*Founded* as the rock." *Shak.* To ſet apart a ſum of money as a fund for maintaining an hoſpital, &c.

To FOU'ND, V. A. [*fondre*, Fr. *fundo*, Lat.] to form by melting and pouring into moulds. To caſt metals into any particular form or ſhape.

FOUNDA'TION, S. [*fondation*, Fr.] the lower parts which ſupport the reſt of a houſe or building. The act of laying the baſis of any thing. The original, or riſe. A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe. An eſtabliſhment or ſettlement.

FOU'NDER, S. a builder; one who erects an edifice. One who endows, or eſtabliſhes a revenue for the ſupport of any hoſpital, college, &c. One who gives riſe or origin to any art or manufacture. One who forms figures of melted metal by pouring it into moulds.

To FOU'NDER, V. A. [*fondre*, Fr.] to cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs in a horſe's feet that he is not able to ſet them on the ground without pain.

To FOU'NDER, V. N. [*fond*, Fr.] among mariners, to ſink to the bottom. Figuratively, to fail. "All his tricks *founder*." *Shak.*

FOU'NDERY, S. [*fonderi*, Fr.] a place where melted metal is caſt into various forms or ſhapes.

FOU'NDLING, S. a dropt child; a child expoſed by its parents. The hoſpital for orphans of this claſs, projected by Thomas Coram, ſupported by voluntary contributions of nobility, and ſeveral large gifts of parliament is an inſtitution, that might be rendered both a ſupport and an ornament to this kingdom. Its utility was very viſible from this conſideration, that whilſt open, there ſcarce was one perſon tried for the murder of a baſtard child; but when ſhut up, the very firſt ſeſſions afterwards was opened with a trial of a woman who was hanged for this crime; and the very next day the public papers was ſoiled with an advertiſement of another infant found murdered "Strange that ſo uſeful a charity ſhould be ſo much neglected!"

FOU'NDRESS, S. a woman who builds, or endows any thing.

FOU'NT, FOU'NTAIN, S. [*font*, Sax. *fons*, Lat.] a place were the waters of a river firſt break out of the earth. A ſmall baſon of ſpringing water. A jet which has an artificial ſpout of water. Figuratively, an original, firſt cauſe, or firſt principle.

FOU'R, Adj. twice two.

FOU'RBE, S. [Fr. pronounced *fourbe*] a cheat; a bite. "Thou art an impoſtor and a *fourbe*." *Denh.*

FOU'RFOLD, Adj. [*feowerfeald*, Sax.] a thing repeated four times.

FOU'RSCORE, Adj. four times twenty.

FOU'RSQUARE, Adj. having four ſides equal; perfectly ſquare.

FOURTEE'N, Adj. [*feowertyne*, Sax.] twice ſeven.

FOURTEE'NTH, Adj. [*feowertetha*, Sax.] the fourth in order after the tenth.

FOU'RTH, Adj. [*feortha*, Sax.] the firſt after the third.

FOU'RTHLY, Adv. in the fourth place.

FOW'L, S. [*fule*, Scot. *fugel*, Sax.] a bird. In converſation, applied to the larger ſort of edible birds, to diſtinguiſh them from the ſmaller, which are called *birds*; but in books the term is applied to all the feathered race. Among poultry a cock or hen.

To FOW'L, V. A. [*fugelan*, Sax.] to ſhoot birds or game.

FOW'LER, S. [*fugelere*, Sax.] a perſon who ſhoots birds.

FOW'LING-PIECE, S. a light, ſmall gun, with a pretty long barrel, uſed for ſhooting birds, wild fowl, and other game.

FOX', S. [Sax. and Iſl.] a fourfooted animal, with a large buſhy tail, ſharp ears, of a rank ſmell, remarkable for its artifices; runs very ſwiftly, and preying upon fowls and ſmall animals. Figuratively, a ſly, cunning, artful or ſubtle perſon.

To FOX', V. A. to cheat, deceive, or trick.

FOX'SHIP, S. the character and qualities of a fox. Cunning or miſchievous craftineſs. Intrigue. "Haſt thou *fox-ſhip* to baniſh him." *Shak.*

FRAC'TION, S. [Fr. *fractio*, Lat.] the act of violating any obligation, or treaty. A rent in a piece of cloth, &c. In arithmetic, a part of an integer or whole number. A proper or ſimple fraction is that which expreſſes leſs than an integer or whole number and has its numerator leſs than its denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$. An improper fraction, is that which expreſſes more than an unit, or whole thing, and has its numerator greater than its denominator as $\frac{9}{4}$. A compound fraction may be more or leſs than an integer, or whole thing, and is always expreſſed by two or more quantities with the word *of* between them; as $\frac{7}{3}$ *of* $\frac{5}{4}$ *of* $\frac{2}{3}$ *of* $\frac{1}{10}$.

FRAC'TIONAL, Adj. belonging or relating to a fraction.

FRAC'TIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] peeviſh; quarrelſome; pettiſh.

FRAC'TIOUSNESS, S. peeviſhneſs, the being uneaſy at trifles.

FRAC'TURE, S. [*fractura*, Lat.] a diſſolution, or breaking of the parts of a ſolid body from each other. In Surgery, the breaking or ſeparation of a bone by ſome accidental violence. When the bone is broken acroſs, it is called a tranſverſe fracture; when in one part only a ſimple fracture; when in two or more places, a compound fracture; and when broken lengthwiſe, a fiſſure.

To FRAC'TURE, V. A. to break a bone.

FRA'GILE, Adj. [Fr. *fragilis*, Lat.] brittle. Figuratively, weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed. "*Fragile* arms." *Par. Reg.*

FRAGI'LITY, S. eaſineſs of being broken. Weakneſs; or the quality of being eaſily deſtroyed. Frailty; or liableneſs to fault. "In this lower age of *fragility*" *Wotton.*

FRAG'MENT, S. [*fragmentum*, Lat.] broken piece, or part.

FRA'GRANCE, FRA'GRANCY, [*fragrantia*, Lat.] ſweetneſs of ſmell. pleaſant and agreeable ſcent; odour.

FRA'GRANT, Adj. [*fragrans*, Lat.] odorous; ſmelling ſweet.

FRA'GRANTLY, Adv. with a ſweet ſmell.

FRA'IL, Adj. [*fragilis*, Lat.] weak ſubject to faults or foibles; eaſily deſtroyed Liable to error. Weak of reſolution.

FRA'ILNESS, S. weakneſs, or liableneſs to decay. Liableneſs to error or fault.

FRA'ILTY, S. [*frailties*, plural] weakneſs of reſolution; infirmity; liableneſs to decay, applied to the body. Liableneſs to do amiſs, applied to the mind. A fault proceeding from the weakneſs and infirmity of our reaſon.

FRAICHEU'R, S. [Fr.] freſhneſs; freſhing coolneſs. "To taſte the *fraicheur* of the purer air." *Dryden.* Johnſon very politely ſays that this word was *fool ſhly* innovated by *Dryden.*

FRA'ISE, S. [Fr.] a pancake with bacon in it.

To FRA'ME, V. A. [*fremman*, Sax.] form things ſo, that they may match each other. To regulate; to adjuſt; form to any rule. To plan. To invent; a bad ſenſe. "To *frame* a ſtory."

FRA'ME, S. the ſupports of a chair. Any thing made ſo, as to incloſe, admit, hold together ſomething elſe. Order; regularity; method cal diſpoſition of parts. "Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*" *Shak.* Shape. Contrivance. Projection. Scheme.

FRAM'ER, S. a maker; a contriver planner.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe bounded on the N. by the Netherlands on the E. by Germany, Switſerland, Savoy and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea, and the Pyrennees, and on W. by the ocean. It is about 600 miles length, and 560 in breadth, and the air pure, healthy, and temperate. It is ſo happily ſeated in the middle of the temperate zone, that ſome make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulneſs of the landſcape and the fertility of the ſoil; however, certainly much more healthful. The liteneſs of the inhabitants is well known, moſt think them too ceremonious. The ſoil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, great abundance, and they have very large manufactures of linen, woolen, ſilk, lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain Italy, Turky, and to the E. and W. Indies which is prodigiouſly increaſed, though

late war has given a great check to it. They themſelves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. This kingdom contains 21 univerſities. 18 archbiſhopricks, 12 parliaments, 12 boards of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts, and 30 mints for coining money, and 2 ſupreme councils, beſides the grand council, and 31 governors. The king has the title of moſt chriſtian, and is an abſolute prince, to whom his ſubjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them never ſo ſeverely. In general they are men of bright parts, and have ſo high an opinion of themſelves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; however they are of a very reſtleſs diſpoſition, and are engaged in war more than any other country in Europe, for which reaſon they are generally poor, though they might certainly be very rich, if they could let their neighbours live in quiet, without attempting continually to enlarge their dominions. They are ſuch ill obſervers of treaties of peace, that French faith is now become a proverb; for they are bound by no ties, and never fail beginning a war, when they think it is for their advantage. The king's revenue is large, his army very numerous, and he has 10,000 men always about his perſon. The principal provinces are, Alſace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Breſſe, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambreſis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gaſconny, Guienne, Hainhault, the Iſle of France, Languedoc, Limoſin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rourgue, Rouſſillion, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorrain; all theſe provinces are divided into diſtricts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde. The parliaments have little or no ſhare in the government, and their buſineſs now is to paſs the arrets or laws which the king is pleaſed to ſend them; however, they don't always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have inſtances of their making a noble ſtand, and that but a few years ſince, In civil cauſes theſe parliaments are ſtill the laſt reſort, providing the court does not interpoſe. That of Paris is the moſt conſiderable, where the king often comes in perſon to ſee his royal acts recorded. It conſiſts of the dukes and peers of France, beſides the ordinary members, who purchaſe their places; and they only take cognizance of cauſes belonging to the crown. The revenues of the crown ariſe from the taille or land-tax, and the aids which proceed from the cuſtoms and duties on all merchandize, except ſalt, for the tax upon that commodity is called the Gabelles; beſides theſe there are other taxes, as the capitation or poll-tax, the tenths of all eſtates, offices, and employments; beſides the fifteenth penny, from which neither the nobility or clergy are exempted. Add to theſe the tenths, and free gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themſelves; and laſtly, the crown-rents, fines, and forfeitures, which bring in a conſiderable ſum. All theſe are ſaid to amount to 15,000,000 ſterling a year. But the king has other reſources and ways of raiſing money, whenever neceſſity obliges him. The army, in time of peace, is ſaid to conſiſt of 200,000 men, and in time of war 400,000; among which are many Swiſs, Germans, Scotch, Iriſh, Swedes and Danes. There is no religion allowed in France but the Roman Catholick ever ſince the revocation of the edict of Nants, in 1685, though they are not ſo devoted to the pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquiſition among them.

FRAN'CHISE, S. [Fr.] exemption from any burthenſome duty. A privilege, or immunity. A diſtrict, or the extent of juriſdiction.

To FRANCHI'SE, V. A. to make free.

FRAN'GIBLE, Adj. brittle; eaſily broken.

FRANK', Adj. [*franc*, Fr.] liberal; generous, free. Open, unreſerved. Without reſtraint or conditions.

FRANK', S. a caſe of a letter ſigned by a member of parliament, and thereby intitled to go free or without paying poſtage.

To FRANK', V. N. to ſhut up in a ſty. Figuratively, to confine or impriſon. "My ſon George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold." *Shak.* In Commerce, to exempt letters from paying poſtage, a privilege given every peer or member of parliment, who writes the ſuperſcription and ſigns it with his own name.

FRANK'INCENSE, S. a dry, reſinous, inflammable ſubſtance, of a pale yelloviſh or white colour, a ſtrong but not offenſive ſmell, a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte: uſed in diſorders of the breaſt, and in diarrhæas, or dyſenteries.

FRANK'LY, Adv. generouſly; freely. Openly, ingenuouſly.

FRANK'NESS, S. plainneſs; openneſs of ſpeech. Liberality; or bounteouſneſs.

FRANK'PLEDGE, S. a pledge for a freeman.

FRAN'TIC, Adj. [corrupted from *phrenetic*, of φρενιτικος, Gr.] mad; deprived of underſtanding. Figuratively, tranſported by an outrageous paſſion.

FRAN'TICLY, or FRA'NTICKLY, Adv. madly; like one who is mad.

FRAN'TICNESS, or FRAN'TICKNESS, S. madneſs. outrageouſneſs of paſſion.

FRA-

FRATE'RNAL, Adj. [*fraternel*, Fr. of *fraternus*, Lat.] brotherly; pertaining to brothers.

FRATE'RNALLY, Adv. brotherly; like brothers.

FRATE'RNITY, S. [*fraternitas*, Lat.] the ſtate, relation, or quality of a brother. A body of men united, or incorporated. Men of the ſame claſs or character. "With what reſpect knaves and ſots will ſpeak of their *fraternity*." *South*.

FRA'TRICIDE, S. [*fratricidium*, Lat.] the murder of a brother.

FRAU'D, S. [*fraude*, Fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, Lat.] the practice of deceit, in order to deprive another of his property. The act of impoſing on a perſon by artful appearances. A ſtratagem, artifice, or trick.

FRAU'DFUL, Adj. treacherous; deceitful; trickiſh; ſubtle. "He full of *fraudful* arts." *Dryd*.

FRAU'DFULLY, Adv. in an indirect, and diſhoneſt manner.

FRAU'DULENCE, FRAU'DULENCY, S. [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] deceitfulneſs; proneneſs to artifice and villainy.

FRAU'DULENT, Adj. [*fraudulentus*, Lat.] full of artifice. Diſhoneſt. Indirect. Treacherous.

FRAU'DULENTLY, Adv. in a deceitful and diſhoneſt manner.

FRAU'GHT, Part. of *fraight*, now written *freight*. "A veſſel richly *fraught*." *Shak*.

To FRAU'GHT, V. A. to freight, load, or crowd.

FRA'Y, S. [formerly written *affray*, of *effrayer*, Fr.] a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel; a quarrel.

To FRA'Y, V. A. [*effrayer*, Fr.] to fright or terrify. To wear out by rubbing.

FRE'AK, S. [*fræc*, Sax.] a whimſical change; a whim or a capricious prank.

To FRE'AK, V. A. [*fleckur*, Iſl. a ſpot, corrupted into *freak*] to ſpot, or mark with various colours. "*Freaked* with many a mingled hue." *Thompſ*. Perhaps freaked may be owing to an error of the preſs inſtead of ſtreaked, it being no uncommon thing for a caſeman to uſe the ſtraight ſ inſtead of an f, and as an ſt may chance to be in the cell of the long ſ, the miſtake is eaſily accounted for.

FRE'AKISHLY, Adv. wantonly, humorouſly, capriciouſly, whimſically.

FRE'AKISHNESS, S. capriciouſneſs, or a boyiſh wantonneſs of behaviour.

FREC'KEL, S. [*fregne*, Dan. *fleckur*, Iſl.] a ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the heat of the ſun's rays. Any ſmall ſpot.

FREC'KLED, Adj. having ſpots on the ſkin; ſpotted.

FREC'KLY, Adj. having ſpots on the ſkin, occaſioned by the heat of the ſun.

FRE'E, Adj. [*freah*, *free*, Sax.] at liberty, under no conſtraint or neceſſity. Open; ingenuous; expreſſing one's ſentiments without reſerve, applied to ſpeech. Generous, or liberal, applied to the giving money. Not gained by importunity; voluntary. "His *free* offers." *Bac*. Guiltleſs; innocent. "Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*." *Shak*. Exempt; inveſted with privileges; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; admitted to the privileges of a corporation. A *freeman*. Without charge. Hence a free-ſchool, *i. e*, a ſchool where children are taught without expence or charge to their parents. The utility of theſe wiſe inſtitutions is now univerſally acknowledged.

To FRE'E, V. A. to ſet at liberty, or deliver from ſlavery, captivity, impriſonment, danger, or the tyranny of paſſion. To exempt. "*Freed* from ſin." *Rom*. vi. 7. Uſed with *from*.

FREEBO'OTER, S. a robber, a pillager, a plunderer.

FREEBO'OTING, S. robbery; plundering.

FRE'EBORN, Adj. born under a free government.

FRE'ECOST, S. freedom from expence. Exemption from charges.

FREE'DOM, S. an exemption from ſlavery, impriſonment, or reſtraint. Independance; a ſtate wherein a perſon has a power of acting as he pleaſes. The privilege of a corporation; franchiſes. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience. Eaſe or facility, applied to motion, or ſpeaking.

FREEHEA'RTED, Adj. liberal; generous. Unconſtrained; voluntary. "Love muſt *freehearted* be and voluntary." *Davies*.

FREE'HOLD, S. a free eſtate which a man holdeth in fee, or fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHO'LDER, S. one who has or enjoys a freehold.

FREE'LY, Adv. at liberty; without reſtraint, dependance, reſerve or neceſſity. Liberally, oppoſed to niggardly.

FREE'MAN, S. one who is a member of a community or corporation, and entitled to its privileges.

FREE'NESS, S. the quality of being void of conſtraint, or impediment. Openneſs of behaviour, oppoſed to reſervedneſs. Generoſity, or liberality, applied to giving.

FREE'SCHOOL, S. a ſchool wherein children are taught without expence to their relations.

FREE'SPOKEN, Adj. accuſtomed to ſpeak without hiſitation or reſerve.

FREETHI'NKER, S. one who is not biaſſed by any prejudice; a term improperly aſſumed by perſons who deny Revelation, and are no friends to religion.

FREEWI'LL, S. the power of directing our own actions, without biaſs, conſtraint, or any

any neceſſitating force. Voluntarineſs.

FREEWO'MAN, S. a woman born under a free government.

To FREE'ZE, V. N. [Preter *froze*, *frys*, Id.] to be of that degree of cold by which waters grow hard. Actively, to harden by cold. To kill with exceſs of cold. To chill by loſs of power or motion.

To FREI'GHT, V. A. [Preter *freighted*. *frachten*, Teut. *fretter*, Fr.] to put a cargo on board a ſhip. To load as the burthen within a veſſel.

FREI'GHT, S. [*fracht*, Teut, *fret*, Fr.] any thing with which a ſhip is loaded: The money paid for the carriage of goods in a veſſel.

FREN'CH, Adj. [*franc*, Fr. *franco*, Ital.] belonging to France. Uſed elliptically for the language ſpoken by the inhabitants of France. "He ſpeaks *french*." *i. e.* the french language. *French chalk*, in Natural Hiſtory, is an indurated clay, extremely denſe, of a ſmooth, gloſſy ſurface, and unctuous to the touch; of a greyiſh wite colour, variegated with a duſky green, and ſomewhat approaching to the conſiſtence of a ſtone.

To FREN'CHIFY, V. A. to infect with the airs of a Frenchman; generally uſed in a contemptuous ſenſe, and including the idea of affected ceremoniouſneſs.

FREN'ZY, S. [φρενιτις, Gr.] madneſs; the loſs of reaſon attended with raving. Figuratively, any outrageous paſſion reſembling madneſs.

FRE'QUENCE, S. [Fr. *frequentia*, Lat.] a concourſe, croud, or aſſembly.

FRE'QUENCY, S. [*frequentia*, Lat.] the condition of a thing often done or ſeen. Repetition.

FREQUE'NT, Adj. [Fr. *frequens*, Lat.] often done, ſeen, occurring, or common.

To FREQUE'NT, V. A. [*frequento*, Lat.] to viſit frequently, often. To be often in any place.

FREQUE'NTABLE, Adj. converſible, or fit for company. "Made him more *frequentable*, and leſs dangerous." *Sidney*.

FREQUE'NTER, S. one who reſorts often or frequently to a place.

FRE'QUENTLY, Adv. often; commonly; ſeveral times; more than once or twice.

FRES'CO, S. [Ital.] coolneſs; ſhade; freſkineſs; reſembling the morning or evening. In Painting, a picture painted with water colours, on a wall laid with mortar not dry.

FRESH', Adj. [*fraiche*, Fr.] cool, not ſour, or vapid, applied to liquors. Lately made; not ſalt. Florid; not faded; vigorous; ruddy of countenance; briſk, ſtrong, violent, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, not ſtinking.

To FRESH'EN, V. A. to recover a thing grown ſtale. To cheriſh or revive. Neuterly, to blow ſtrongly, applied to the wind. "A *freſhening* breeze." *Pope*. To free from its ſalts.

FRESH'ET, S. a pool of freſh water. "Sea or ſhore---*freſhet*, or purling brook." *Par. Loſt*.

FRESH'LY, Adv. cooly; newly; appearing a ſecond time in its former ſtate. With a healthy or ruddy countenance.

FRESH'NESS, S. newneſs; unabated vigour; ſpirit or briſkneſs, applied to liquors. Freedom from decay or injury by time. oppoſed to ſtaleneſs. Freedom from fatigue. Coolneſs, applied to the weather. Ruddineſs, applied to the colour of the countenance. Freedom from ſaltneſs.

FRESHWA'TER, Adj. raw; unſkilled. A low term borrowed from mariners, who call thoſe that firſt come to ſea, freſh-water ſailors, *i. e.* ſuch as are unacquainted with the toils and dangers, which they are to encounter at ſea.

FRET', S. [of *fretan*, Sax. *fretum*, Lat.] a ſtrait of the ſea, where the water is generally rough. Any fermentation, or agitation of liquors from ſome internal principle. In Muſic, a ſtop, or ſtring tied round the finger board of ſome inſtruments, to regulate the vibrations of the ſtrings and ſhew the proper diſtance that each note ſhould be ſtruck at. Anxiety of mind; peeviſhneſs or commotion of the temper cauſed by ſome offence or diſlike. In Architecture, work riſing in relief, uſed for ornamenting ceilings and imitating knots, flowers, &c. the timber-work of a roof, laid acroſs.

To FRET', V. A. to wear by rubbing againſt. To move violently. To corrode or eat away. To form into raiſed work or relievo. To vex or make angry. Neuterly, to be grieved or uneaſy on account of ſome offence. To be worn away by rubbing; to be corroded or eaten away. To ferment, or be upon the turn, applied to liquors, growing ſour by the exceſſive heat of the weather.

FRET'FUL, Adj. eaſily made uneaſy, peeviſh.

FRET'FULLY, Adv. in a peeviſh manner; like one offended with trifles.

FRET'FULNESS, S. the being grieved at ſlight offences. Peeviſhneſs.

FRIABI'LITY, S. a capacity of being reduced to a powder.

FRI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr. *friabilis*, Lat.] eaſily reduced to powder.

FRI'AR, S. [a corruption of *frere*, Fr. brother] a brother of ſome regular order, a religious in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRI'AR-LIKE, Adj monaſtic; reſembling a friar; unſkilled in the world.

FRI'ARY, S. a monaſtry, or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY, Adj. like a friar; worn by a friar.

FRIB-

FRIB'BLE, or FRIB'BLER, S. one who profeſſes extatic raptures for a woman, but dreads her conſent. One who affects effeminacy.

FRICASSE'E, S. a diſh conſiſting of meat cut into ſmall pieces and fried.

FRICA'TION, S. [*fricatio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

FRIC'TION, S. [Fr. *friction*, Lat.] the act of rubbing things together. The reſiſtance cauſed in machines, by the rubbing of one part againſt another. In Medicine, the rubbing any part by the fleſh-bruſh, cloaths, or hand.

FRI'DAY, S. [*frigedag*, Sax.] the ſixth day of the week.

FRIE'ND, S. [of *friend*, *freand*, *frynd*, Sax.] one joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. An attendant, or companion. A favourer, or encourager, uſed with *to*, Sometimes uſed only as a familiar compellation. "*Friend* how cameſt thou hither." *Math.* xxii. 12.

To FRIE'ND, V. A. to ſhow favour. To countenance, encourage, aſſiſt, or ſupport.

FRIE'NDLESS, Adj. [*freendleaſe*, Sax.] having no friends. Without hopes, aſſiſtance, or countenance. *Friendleſs man*, among the Saxons, ſignified an outlaw, becauſe a perſon in ſuch a condition was generally denied all help from his friends.

FRIE'NDLINESS, S. the exertion of generoſity or benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRIE'NDLY, Adj. kind; diſpoſed to do acts of kindneſs. Figuratively, diſpoſed to union, or eaſily uniting. "Like *friendly* colours." *Pope*. Salutary, or contributing to health. "To life ſo *friendly*." *Milton*.

FRIE'NDLY, Adv. in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner; with the appearance of friends; with good nature; like friends.

FRIE'NDSHIP, S. the ſtate of minds united together by mutual benevolence. A ſtate of mind wherein a perſon looks on another as a ſecond ſelf, does him all poſſible good offices without expecting a return, and endeavours to promote his welfare and intereſt as much as his own. Figuratively, the higheſt degree of intimacy. Favour, or perſonal kindneſs. Partiality. Conformity, correſpondence, or aptneſs to unite. "Thoſe colours that have a *friendſhip* with each other." *Dryd.*

FRIEZE, S. [*drap de frieze*, Fr.] a coarſe warm cloth. In Architecture, a large flat member, which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice; from *fraiſe*, Fr.

FRI'GATE, S. [*frigate*, Fr. *fregate*, Ital.] a ſmall ſhip which carries leſs than 50 guns. Figuratively, any ſmall veſſel.

To FRI'GHT, V. A. [*fribtan*, Sax.] to diſturb, or daunt with fear. To raiſe apprehenſion of danger. Fear.

To FRI'GHTEN, V. A. to ſhock with an apprehenſion of danger.

FRI'GHTFUL, Adj. cauſing fear; exciting terror; diſturbing, or making uneaſy with an apprehenſion of danger. Uſed by ſome as a cant word for ſomething extremely diſagreeable.

FRI'GHTFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſturb with an apprehenſion of danger. Diſagreeably, oppoſed to beautifully; a cant word uſed chiefly by the ladies.

FRI'GHTFULNESS, S. the quality or power of daunting with an apprehenſion of danger.

FRI'GID, Adj. [*frigidus*, Lat.] cold or without warmth; uſed in the ſciences. Figuratively wanting zeal, or warmth of affection. Dull, or wanting both force, warmth of imagination, figures of ſpeech, and other embelliſhments, applied to ſtile. Impotent; or without vigour or warmth of body.

FRIGI'DITY, S. [*frigiditas*, Lat.] coldneſs; dullneſs, or want of imagination which renders a ſtile agreeable, applied to writings. Want of vigour. Coldneſs of affection or conſtitution.

FRI'GIDLY, Adv. in a cold, indifferent, or unaffecting manner.

FRIL'L, S. a narrow border of lace, &c. ſowed on the neck of a woman's ſhift, or on a man's ſhirt.

FRIN'GE, S. [*frange*, Fr *freggio*, Ital.] an ornament of threads of gold, ſilver, worſted, &c. faſtened at one end by weaving, but hanging down looſe at the other.

To FRIN'GE, V. A. to adorn with fringes.

FRIP'PERY, S. [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Ital.] the place where ſecond hand cloaths or goods are ſold. Old cloaths; caſt dreſſes; tattered rags, or other lumber, gaudy apparel of little value.

FRIS'K, V. N. [*friſque*, Fr.] to leap, or ſkip about. To dance in a wanton, briſk, frolickſome, gay manner.

FRIS'K, S. a frolic. A fit of wanton gaiety, or livelineſs.

FRISK'ER, S. a wanton, frolickſome perſon.

FRISK'INESS, S. gaiety; livelineſs wantonneſs.

FRITH', S. [*frwth*, Brit.] a ſtrait of the ſea. A net.

FRITILLARY, S. [*fritillair*, Fr.] in botany, the name of a plant. In natural hiſtory, the name of a moth, which feeds on the plant of the ſame name.

FRIT'TER, S. [*fritture*, Fr.] a ſmall kind of pancake, a fragment, remnant, or ſmall piece.

To FRIT'TER, V A. to cut meat into ſmall pieces. To break into ſmall pieces.

FRI'VOLOUS, Adj. [*frivolus*, Lat.] trifling; of no importance or conſequence.

FRIVO-

FRIV'OLOUSNESS, S. want of weight or conſequence.

FRIV'OLOUSLY, Adv. without weight or importance; triflingly.

To FRIZ'ZLE, V. A. [*friſer*, Fr.] to turn hair in ſhort and ſmall rings. "With *frizzl'd* hair." *Par. Loſt.*

FRO', Adv. [*fra*, Sax.] uſed only with *to* in oppoſition to the word *to*, and implying backward. *To and fro*, is forwards and backwards.

FROC'K, S. [*froc*, Fr.] a coat. An untrimmed coat for men. A cloſe ſort of gown worn by children.

FROG', S. [*frocca*, Sax.] a ſmall animal with four feet, living both by land and water, breeding in marſhes; placed by naturaliſts among the mixed animals as partaking of the nature of a beaſt and fiſh; the young is called a tadpole, and at firſt reſembles a fiſh with a large head. The hollow part of a horſe's hoof.

FROI'SE, S. [*froiſſer*, Fr.] a kind of pancake with bacon fried in it.

FRO'LIC, Adj. [*wrolick*, Belg.] gay; full of levity.

FRO'LIC, S. a ſally of gaiety and levity, purely to cauſe diverſion.

To FRO'LIC, V. N. to divert one's ſelf with ſallies of gaiety. To play merry and diverting pranks.

FRO'LICKSOME, Adj. full of wild and wanton gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS, S. wanton gaiety. Pranks. Sallies of humour.

FROM', Prep. [*fram*, Goth. Sax.] away, uſed with a word ſignifying depriving. Out of, noting place. Motion, or tranſmiſſion. Succeſſion, uſed with *to*. Out of, applied to abſtraction, or vacation. Whence, noting place. Noting a principle or foundation, applied to argument. Becauſe of, applied to the reaſon or motive of an act or effect. Separation, applied to abſence, diſtance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary or foreign, applied to relation. "*From* the purpoſe." *Shak.* Removal or motion. "Thrice *from* the ground ſhe leaped." *Dryd.* It is frequently joined by an ellipſes with adverbs, as, *from above*, i. e. from the part above; *from below*, &c.

FRONT', S. [*front*, Fr.] the forehead. Figuratively, the face. Countenance or look, generally joined with an adjective implying diſlike. The part or place oppoſite to the face; the fore part. The van of an army. The moſt conſpicuous part.

To FRONT', V. A. to be oppoſite or face to face. To cover the fore part of a building with any materials. "The houſe was *fronted* with ſtone." Neuterly, to ſtand foremoſt, or in front.

FRON'TIER, S. [*frontiere*, Fr.] the utmoſt limits or boundaries of a country, by which it is ſeparated from another.

FRON'TIER, Adj. bordering; adjacent. "The *frontier* grounds." *Addiſ.*

FRON'TISPIECE, S. [*frontiſpiece*, Fr.] that part of a building, &c. which directly meets the eye. A picture fronting the title page of a book.

FRONT'LESS, Adj. without bluſhes, ſhame, or diffidence; confidant.

FRO'ST, S. [*froſt*, Sax.] an exceſſive cold ſtate of the weather, or that ſtate of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice. The laſt effect of, or congivation of water by cold. The appearance of plants and trees, when the dew is become ice by the exceſs of cold.

FROSTBI'TTEN, Adj. nipped, withered, or deſtroyed by froſt.

FRO'STILY, Adv. after the manner of froſt. With exceſſive cold. Figuratively, with indifference, or coldneſs.

FRO'STINESS, S. the quality of appearing like froſt. Cold or freezing cold.

FRO'STWORK, S. work in which the matter is laid on lightly, and in inequalities like the dew which is frozen on vegetables.

FRO'STY. Adj. having the power of freezing. Exceſſive cold. Figuratively, indifferent. "A *froſty* ſpirited rogue." *Shak.* Hoary; grey headed. "The *froſty* head." *Shak.*

FRO'TH, adj. [*froe*, Dan.] the white bubbles on the top of fermenting liquor. Figuratively, an empty diſplay of wit.

To FRO'TH, V. N. to make liquors appear with a whitiſh head or ſurface.

FRO'THILY, Adv. having a white head; applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, trifling, and inſignificant manner.

FRO'THY, Adj. full of foam. Soft. "Their bodies are ſo ſolid---you need not fear bathing ſhould make them *frothy*." *Bacon.* Vain, oſtentatious.

FROU'SY, Adj. dim; muſty; of a naſty, ſtinking, or diſagreeable ſcent.

FROW'ARD, Adj. [*framweard*, Sax.] peeviſh; fretful; ungovernable; perverſe.

FROW'ARD, Adv. peeviſh; perverſe.

To FROW'N, V. A. [*frogner*, or *fronſer*, Fr.] to expreſs diſpleaſure or uneaſineſs by contracting the forehead into wrinkles. To look ſtern.

FROW'N, S. a look wherein a perſon contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of diſpleaſure or diſguſt.

FROW'NINGLY, Adv. in a ſtern manner.

FRUCTIFEROUS, Adj. [*fructifer*, Lat.] bearing fruit.

To FRUCTI'FY, V. A. [*fructifier*, Fr.] to make fruitful. Neuterly, to bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION, S. the act of taking away barrenneſs: the power of producing fruit.

FRUC'TUOUS, Adj. [*fructueux*, Fr.] making

making fruitful or fertile; enabling to produce.

FRU'GAL, Adj. [Fr. *frugalis*, Lat.] thrifty; not ſpending prodigally. Not laviſh.

FRU'GALLY, Adv. in a ſparing, frugal, or parſimonious manner.

FRUGA'LITY, S. [*frugalitas*, Lat.] the virtue of keeping due bounds in expences, and ſteering between avarice or prodigality. Good huſbandry. Parſimony.

FRU'IT, S. [pronounced *frute* of *fruit*, Fr.] the produce of a tree or plant. A conſequence or an effect. "The *fruit* of the ſpirit." *Ez.* v. 9. The off-ſpring or young of an animal. An advantage or diſadvantage from any undertaking. "The *fruit* of my reſtneſs."

FRU'ITAGE, S. [Fr.] fruit or products of different vegetables.

FRUITBEAR'ING, Adj. having the quality of bearing fruit, oppoſed to *barren*.

FRU'ITERER, S. [*fruitier*, Fr.] one who buys and ſells fruit.

FRUI'TERY, S. [*fruitérie*] fruit taken collectively. A place where fruit is kept.

FRU'ITFUL, Adj. producing large quantities of fruit. Fertile. Loaded with fruit. Bearing children, applied to women; bearing young, applied to animals. Abounding in any thing.

FRU'ITFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to produce or bear fruit. Plenteouſly; abundantly.

FRU'ITFULNESS, S. fertility; the act or quality of producing in abundance. The quality of bearing off-ſpring, applied to animals. Luxuriance, applied to writings. "The remedy of *fruitfulneſs* is eaſy." *Ben Johnſon*.

FRU'ITGROVE, S. a ſhade, or cloſe plantation of fruit-trees. "To tend the *fruit-groves*." *Pope*.

FRU'ITION, S. [*fruitus* of *fruor*, Lat.] the act of enjoying, or poſſeſſing.

FRU'ITLESS, Adj. barren, or not bearing fruit, or children. Figuratively, vain; unprofitable; idle.

FRU'ITLESSLY, Adv. without acquiring any advantage: in an unprofitable manner.

FRU'IT-TREE, S. a tree which bears fruit.

FRU'MENTY, [pronounced, corruptly, *furmity*, of *frumentum*, Lat. corn] a food or pottage made of wheat and raiſins boiled in milk.

To FRU'SH, V. A. [*froiſſer*, Fr.] to cruſh, or break in pieces by violent blows. "I like thy armour.—I'll *fruſh* it." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

To FRUSTRATE, V. A. [*fruſtratus*, Lat.] to defeat; to render a deſign of no effect. To make null or void. To annull. "To *fruſtrate* the efficacy of it." *Atterb.*

FRUS'TRATE, Part. [*fruſtratus*, Lat.] vain; ineffectual. Null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRA'TION, S. diſappointment. Defeat. "Smites their moſt refined policies with *fruſtrations*." *South*.

FRUS'TRUM, S. [Lat.] in mathematics a piece cut off from a regular figure.

FRY', S. [*fray*, Fr.] young fiſh juſt produced from the ſpawn. Figuratively, a ſwarm of young animals; a multitude of young people; a word of contempt.

To FRY', V. A. [*ffrio*, Brit. *frire*, Fr. *frigo*, Lat.] to dreſs meat in a pan over a fire. Neuterly, to be dreſſed in a pan over the fire. To contain meat which is dreſſing over a fire. Figuratively, to be troubled with exceſs of heat. To be agitated like the fat in a frying pan when over the fire.

FRY', S. a diſh of meat fried.

To FUD'DLE, V. A. to intoxicate with liquors. To deprive a perſon of the right uſe of his faculties by drink. Neuterly, to drink to exceſs.

FU'EL, S. [*feu*, Fr.] combuſtibles fit for kindling and ſupporting a fire.

To FU'EL, V. A. to ſupply with combuſtibles, or ſuch ſubſtances as are fit for ſupporting a fire. To ſtore with fireing.

FUGA'CITY, S. [*fugax*, Lat.] volatility. The quality of evaporating. Uncertainty. Inſtability.

FU'GITIVE, Adj. [*fugitivus*, Lat.] one who deſerts his ſtation or duty. One who ſhelters himſelf in a foreign country.

FU'GITIVENESS, S. volatility; the quality of evaporating. Inſtability: uncertainty.

To FULFI'L, V. A. to accompliſh, anſwer or confirm any prophecy. To anſwer any purpoſe. To perform exactly, or to accompliſh what is preſcribed by any law. To anſwer or gratify any deſire.

FULFRAU'GHT, Adj plentifully ſtored; opulent; no ways defective.

FUL'GENCY, S. [*fulgens*, Lat.] ſplendour, glitter.

FUL'GENT, Adj. [*fulgens*, Lat.] ſhining; dazzling; glittering; exceſſively bright.

FUL'GID, Adj. [*fulgidus*, Lat.] ſhining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGI'DITY, S. a dazzling glitter.

FULI'GINOUS, Adj. [*fuligineux*, Fr.] ſooty; ſmoky.

FU'LL, Adj. [Sax. and Teut.] not capable of containing more. Abounding in any quality. Advanced in years, applied to age. Plump or fat, applied to ſize. "A gentleman of a *full* body." *Wiſem.* Satisfied, fated or glutted. "I am *full* of the burnt-offerings." *Iſai.* i. 11. Continually talking of, and much affected with. "Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths." *Locke*. That which fills the ſtomach; large and plentiful, "a *full meal*."

Complete, or wanting nothing to complete it. The whole matter; very expreſſive, applied to the ſenſe of words. Strong. Having every part of its ſurface illuminated, applied to the moon, "a *full* moon." Noting concluſion, or the perfection of a ſentence. "A *full* ſtop." Placed ſo as to be ſeen in front. "A *full* face." *Addiſ.*

FU'LL, S. freedom from defect. The higheſt ſtate or degree. "At *full* of tide." *Shak.* The ſtate of being ſated, or able to contain no more, applied both to eating and drinking. Applied to the moon, the time when every part of her ſurface is illuminated.

FU'LL, Adv. entirely; without any abatement or difference. "They are *full* as ſcrupulous." *Dryd.* With all a perſon's force; or with the whole effect. "The diapaſon cloſing *full* in man." *Dryd.* Directly. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives to increaſe their ſignification, and generally carries the ſignification of entirely. When uſed in compoſition it denotes that a thing is come to its higheſt ſtate or perfection.

FULL-BO'TTOMED, Adj. having a large, or broad bottom.

FULLFE'D, Part. ſated; not able to eat any longer: Applied by naturaliſts to expreſs that ſtate of an inſect when it is arrived at its full growth, and is going into its aurelian ſtate, wherein it eats no food.

To FUL'L, V. A. [*fullo*, Lat.] to cleanſe cloth from.

FU'LLER, S. one who cleanſes and dreſſes cloth. *Fuller's-earth*, is a marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch, when dry, of a greyiſh brown colour, with ſomewhat of a greeniſh caſt in it. That of England exceeds any yet diſcovered in goodneſs, and is prohibited to be exported by act of parliament.

FU'LLY, Adv. without any empty ſpace. Completely; to ſatisfaction. Without more to be deſired.

FUL'MINANT, Part. [Fr. of *fulminans*, Lat.] thundering; making a noiſe reſembling that of thunder.

To FUL'MINATE, V. N. [*fulminatus*, Lat. of *fulmino*, Lat. *fulminer*, Fr.] to thunder. To make a loud noiſe like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or ſhoot out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

FULMINA'TION, S. [Fr. *fulminatio*, Lat.] the act of thundering. The act of denouncing threats. "The *fulminations* from the vatican." *Ayliffe.*

FUL'MINATORY, Adj. [from *fulminatus*, Lat.] thundering; denouncing threats and cenſures. Affecting with horror.

FUL'NESS, S. the ſtate of leaving no part empty. The ſtate of abounding in any quality, whether good or bad. Completeneſs. Perfection. Freedom from defect. Completion. Plenty; or a ſtate of affluence. Largeneſs, or extent. Force; vigour; complete effect.

FU'LSOME, Adj. [from *full*, Sax.] nauſeous, offenſive either to the ſight, taſte, or ſmell. Tending to obſcenity; odious.

FULSOMELY, Adv. nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely: ſo as to excite loathing and deteſtation.

FUL'SOMNESS, S. nauſeouſneſs, applied to the objects of ſight, or ſmell. Figuratively, obſcenity.

To FUMBLE, V. N. [*fommelen*, Belg.] to attempt any thing in an aukward or clumſy manner. Figuratively, to heſitate, or ſtrain the wit for an excuſe, to get rid of a perplexity. To play childiſhly. Actively, to handle, or perform with aukwardneſs.

FUM'BLER, S. one who does a thing aukwardly of clumſily.

FUM'BLINGLY, Adv. in an aukward clumſy manner.

FU'ME, S. [*fumée*, Fr. *fumus*, Lat.] ſmoke. Vapour, or any volatile ſubſtance. An exhalation. An idle conceit; a chimera.

To FU'ME, V. N. [*fumo*, Lat.] to ſmoke. "The golden altar *fum'd*." *Par. Loſt.* To paſs over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage. Actively, to ſmoke or dry in ſmoke. To perfume or ſcent. "She *fum'd* the temples with od'rous flame." *Dryd.* To diſperſe in ſmoke or vapours.

To FU'MIGATE, V. A. [from *fumus*, Lat. ſmoke] to ſmoke, ſcent, or perfume by vapours. To cleanſe from contagion by ſmoking.

FUMIGA'TION, S. [Fr. *fumigatio*, Lat.] ſcent raiſed by fire. The act of ſmoking any part in medicated fumes.

FU'MINGLY, Adv. angrily; in a rage; in a fret.

FU'MOUS, FU'MY, Adj. [*fumeux*, Fr.] producing or cauſing fumes, ſmoke, or vapours.

FUN', S. ſport, mirth, merriment, or joy.

FUNC'TION, S. [*functio*, Lat.] diſcharge or performance. An employment, office, or trade. Power; faculty; the office of any particular part or member of the body.

FUN'D, S. [*fond*, Fr. *funda*, Lat. a bag] ſtock, or capital. That by which any expence is ſupported. The public ſecurity given to thoſe who lend money to ſupply the exigences of the ſtate.

FUNDAME'NT, S. [*fundamentum*, Lat.] that part of the body whereon a perſon ſits.

FUNDAME'NTAL, Adj. [*fundamentalis*, Lat.] that on which the reſt is built; eſſential; that which cannot be given without the deſtruction of a whole ſyſtem; important.

FUNDAME'NTAL, S. a leading, eſſen-

tial or neceſſary propoſition, which is the groundwork, foundation, and ſupport of all the others in a ſyſtem.

FUNDAME'NTALLY, Adv. eſſentially; originally; neceſſarily.

FU'NERAL, [*funerales*, Fr.] the proceſſion made in carrying a corpſe or dead body to the grave. The ceremony uſed at interring or putting a perſon into the grave.

FU'NERAL, Adj. [*funereus*, Lat.] ſuiting a burial. Dark, or diſmal, applied to colour.

FUNGO'SITY, S. [of *fungus*, Lat.] ſponginess. Poroſity.

FUN'GOUS, Adj. [*fungus*, Lat.] excreſcent; ſpongy; porous; wanting firmneſs, or texture.

FUN'GUS, S. [Lat.] a muſhroom; or any excreſcence growing on trees. In Surgery, an excreſcence of fleſh on the lips or wounds.

To FU'NK, V. A. to ſuffocate or ſmother with ſmoke. A low word.

FUN'NEL, S. [in *fundibulum*, Lat.] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe, through which liquors are poured into bottles, &c. Any pipe or paſſage. "Two large *funnels*—to let in the light and air." *Addiſ.*

FUR', S. [*fourrure*, Fr.] ſkin with ſoft hair, generally uſed for lining garments. The ſoft hair of beaſts, any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree, that the remainder grows thick and ſticks on the part. The ſediments of liquors adhering to the veſſel.

To FUR, V. A. to line or cover with fur. To cover with ſediments.

FURA'LCITY, S. [*furax*, *furacis*, Lat.] an inclination or diſpoſition to theft.

FURBELOW, S. [*falbalia*, Fr.] an ornament of ruffled or plaited ſilk, &c. ſown on womens gowns and other garments.

To FUR'BELOW, V. A. to adorn with borders of ſilk, linen, &c. ſown on in plaits.

To FUR'BISH, V. A. [*fourbir*, Fr. *forbire*, Ital.] to burniſh, poliſh, or make bright.

FUR'BISHER, S. [*fourbiſſeur*, Fr.] one who poliſhes, or burniſhes.

FU'RIOUS, Adj. [*furieux*, Fr.] mad. Raging; violently tranſported by paſſion.

FU'RIOUSLY, Adv. madly; violently; ragingly.

FU'RIOUSNESS, S. fierceneſs; violence. Raging.

To FURL', V. A. [*friſler*, Fr.] to contract; or roll cloſe to the yard, applied to ſails.

FUR'LONG, S. [*furlang*, Sax.] a meaſure containing 220 yards or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile.

FUR'LOUGH, S. [*verloef*, Belg.] a permiſſion given by a ſuperior officer to an inferior, or a common ſoldier to be abſent for a limited time.

FUR'NACE, S. [*furnus*, Lat.] a place built like an oven, ſometimes applied to a veſſel of iron or copper to melt ores, metals, &c. in.

To FUR'NACE, V. A. to throw out like heat, or ſparks from a furnace. "He *furnaces*—the thick ſighs from him." *Shak.*

To FUR'NISH, V. A. [*fournir*, Fr.] to ſuppply with what is wanting. To give for uſe. To fit up with things that are wanted. To equip or fit out for any undertaking. To adorn; to embelliſh; as a piece of ornamental furniture.

FUR'NISHER, S. one who ſupplies, furniſhes, or fits out.

FUR'NITURE, S. [*fourniture*, Fr.] any goods, neceſſaries, or materials, proper to render a houſe, place, or thing convenient and fit for the purpoſe it is deſigned. An appendage; equipage; embelliſhment.

FUR'RIER, S. one who deals in furs.

FUR'ROW, S. [*furh*, Sax.] a ſmall trench made by the plough. A narrow channel made in a field for conveying water. The marks or hollows made in the face by age: wrinkle.

To FUR'ROW, V. A. to plough or cut into narrow channels or hollows.

FUR'RY, Adj. covered with fur; conſiſting of fur. Covered with the ſediments of any liquor.

FUR'THER, Adj. at a greater diſtance. Beyond, or greater than this. "What *further* need have we of witneſſes." *Matt*, xxvi. 6. See FARTHER.

FUR'THER, Adv. [See FARTHER] to a greater diſtance.

To FUR'THER, V. A. [*forthrian*, Sax.] to promote, advance, or countenance.

FUR'THERANCE, S. the act of promoting or countenancing any deſign.

FUR'THERMORE, Adv. moreover. More than what has been ſaid; beſides.

FU'RY, S. [*fureur*, Fr. *fureur*, Lat.] raging, owing to a loſs of reaſon. Figuratively, a violent emotion of paſſion. Enthuſiaſm; or the effect of ſudden inſpiration. One of the infernal deities. Hence applied to a turbulent woman.

FUR'ZE, S. [*firs*, Sax.] a plant which grows wild on heaths and commons.

FUR'ZY, Adj. overgrown with furze.

To FU'SE, V. A. [*fuſum*, Lat.] to melt or liquefy by heat. Neuterly, to be melted or to be capable of being liquefied by heat.

FUSE'E, S. [*fuſeau*, Fr.] the ſpindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a bomb, a wooden pipe filled with wildfire, by which the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell takes fire. A fire-lock, or ſmall neat muſket.

FU'SIBLE, Adj. capable of being melted or liquefied.

FUSIBI'LITY, S. a capacity of being melted by fire.

FU'SIL, Adj. [*fuſile*, Fr. *fuſilis*, Lat.] capable of being melted by fire. Running, or liquefied by heat. "Turn into a *fuſil* ſea." *Philips.*

FUSI'L, S. [Fr. pronounced *fuſee*] a firelock or ſmall neat muſquet. In Heraldry, a bearing, reſembling a ſpindle.

FUSILI'ER, S. a ſoldier armed with a ſmall muſquet.

FU'SION, S. [*fuſio*, Lat.] the act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.

FUSS, S. [*fus*, Sax. ready] a buſtle through too much officiouſneſs. A tumult. A low word.

FUST', S. a ſtrong offenſive ſmell, like that of a mouldy barrel, from *fuſté*, Fr.

To FUST', V. N. to grow mouldy; to ſmell like a mouldy veſſel.

FUS'TIAN, S. [*futaine*, Fr.] a kind of cotton ſtuff. In Criticiſm, a high ſwelling and turgid ſtile, made up of big and pompous expreſſions, but conveying only mean, low, and contemptible ideas. Bombaſt.

FUS'TIAN, Adj. made of fuſtian. Swelling; ridiculouſly pompous, applied to ſtile.

FU'STIC, S. a wood imported from the Antilles, uſed for dying, and is one of the ingredients made uſe of in blacks.

FUS'TINESS, S. ſtink; the ſcent of a mouldy caſk.

FUS'TY, Adj. ſtinking; mouldy.

FU'TILE, Adj. [Fr. of *futilis*, Lat.] talking much. Trifling; inſignificant; worthleſs; of no weight or importance.

FUTI'LITY, S. [*futilité*, Fr.] the fault of talking too much. Triflingneſs. Want of weight. Want of ſolidity. Want of importance.

FU'TURE, Adj. [*futur*, Fr. *futurus*, Lat.] that which ſhall or will be; that which has never yet exiſted but is approaching.

FU'TURE, S. time to come; that which will happen hereafter. In Grammar, a tenſe by which we expreſs a thing neither preſent or paſt, but one which is to come.

FUTURI'TION, S. the ſtate of a thing which is to exiſt after a certain period is paſt. "In reſpect of its *futurition*." *South.*

FUTU'RITY, S. that which may come after a certain period of time. The ſtate of being to happen after a certain future time.

FU'ZZBALL, S. a kind of *fungus*, which, when touched or preſſed, burſt to pieces, and ſcatters duſt.

FY! Interject. [Fr. See FAH] a word uſed to expreſs blame, cenſure, and diſapprobation; or that a perſon has done, or intends to do ſomething amiſs, and unworthy a man of honour and honeſty.

G.

G, the ſeventh latter of the Engliſh alphabet, and the fifth conſonant. Its form is borrowed from that of the Romans, who likewiſe formed it from the gamma of the Greeks, as may be eaſily perceived from conſulting the manuſcripts in that language, and by conſidering the form of the Gothic and Saxon capitals; the Greeks likewiſe are ſuppoſed to have borrowed the form of the gamma, Γ, from the J, ghimel, of the Hebrews, which being turned the contrary way will eaſily ſhow that this conjecture has ſome little degree of probability. The letter G is of the mute kind, and cannot be ſounded with a vowel; it has two ſounds, one of which is called hard, this ſound it retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*. The other ſound, which is termed ſoft, reſembles the ſound of the J, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e* or *i*, as in *gem* and *gill*. Before *n* at the end of a word it is not ſounded, but ſerves only to lengthen the vowel, which comes before it, according to the French, from whence theſe words are derived, as *condign*, *ſign*, which are pronounced *condine*, *ſine*. It is often ſilent before *h* in the middle of words, as in *fight*.

GA'BARDINE, S. [*gavardina*, Ital.] a coarſe frock, or mean dreſs. "To creep under his *garbardine*." *Shak.*

To GAB'BLE, V. N. [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabbaren*, Belg.] to make a loud and inarticulate noiſe. To prate loudly without meaning.

GAB'BLE, S. an inarticulate noiſe. Loud talk without meaning.

GAB'BLER, S. a prater, or talkative perſon.

GA'BEL, S. [*gabelle*, Fr.] among the French, a duty or tax upon ſalt. Any tax, or exciſe.

GA'BION, S. [Fr.] a wicker baſket filled with earth; uſed in batteries to ſcreen the engineers; and for a parapet on lines where the ground is too hard to be digged.

GA'BLE, S. [*gaval*, Brit. *gable*, Fr.] the ſloping roof of a building. The *gable end*, is the upright triangular end of a houſe from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GAD', S. [*gad*, Sax.] a wedge or ingot of ſteel. "Flemiſh ſteel is brought—ſome in bars and ſome in *gads*." *Moxon.* Uſed by Shakeſpeare for a ſtyle, goad, or pointed piece of ſteel to write with, from *gad*, Sax. a goad. "With a *gad* of ſteel will write theſe words."

To GAD', V. N. [*gadaw*, Brit.] to ramble about without any neceſſary call, or buſineſs.

GAD'DER, S. one who rambles about without any buſineſs.

GAD'DING, Part. rambling about without any neceſſity.

GAD'DINGLY, Adv. in a roving manner.

GAD'FLY, S. a large ſtinging fly.

GAF'FER, S. [*gæfeder*, Sax.] a term of familiarity to an old country fellow. "*Gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye." *Gay.*

GAF'FELS, S. [*gaſelucas*, Sax.] artificial ſpurs of ſteel, put on a cock's legs, in room of his natural ones. A contrivance made of ſteel to bend croſs bows with.

To GAG', V. N. [*gaghel*, Belg.] to force ſomething in the mouth that may keep the jaws diſtended, and prevent a perſon's ſpeaking.

GAG', S. ſomething put into the mouth to hinder a perſon from ſpeaking.

GA'GE, S. [Fr.] ſomething given or depoſited as a ſecurity; a pledge.

To GA'GE, V. A. [*gager*, Fr.] to wager. To give as a pledge or ſecurity. To meaſure the contents of any veſſel. In this ſenſe it is more properly written *gauge*.

To GAG'GLE, V. N. [*gag n*, Belg.] to make a noiſe reſembling that of a gooſe, or like one who is gagged.

GAI'ETY, S. See GAYETY.

GAI'LY, Adj. with cheerful ſprightlineſs. Splendidly; pompouſly; with great ſhow, applied to dreſs.

GAI'N, S. [Fr.] profit or advantage. Intereſt, lucre, or mere lucrative and mercenary views. After *make*, a ſelfiſh, deſigning, or unlawful advantage. Overplus in the balance of an account, or more than a thing coſt, oppoſed to loſs.

To GAIN', V. A. [*gagner*, Fr.] to obtain as a profit. To receive above what it coſt. To have the overplus on a comparifon. To attain, obtain, or acquire. To obtain as an increaſe or addition to any thing allotted. To win. To draw over to any intereſt or party. To reach or attain in walking or travelling. To *gain over*, to draw from an oppoſite intereſt or party. Neuterly, to encroach. Figuratively, to *gain upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get round; to prevail againſt; to obtain an influence over a perſon. To grow rich. To have an advantage; to be advanced with reſpect to riches and affluence.

GAIN'ER, S. one who receives a profit or advantage from a thing.

GAIN'FUL, Adj. profitable; advantageous. Lucrative; productive of money or profit.

GAIN'FULLY, Adv. in a profitable manner.

GAINGI'VING, S. the act of giving amiſs or giving againſt; a compound of the ſame nature as *gainſaying*. "Such a kind of *gaingiving*, as would trouble a woman." *Shak. Hamlet.*

GAIN'LESS, Adj. unprofitable; producing no profit.

To GAIN'SAY, V. A. [*geanſecgan*, Sax.] to contradict, to deny. "Impudence to *gainſay* what he did." *Shak.*

GAINSAY'ER, S. an opponent, adverſary, or one who oppoſes the opinions of another.

GAI'RISH, Adj. [*gearſian*, Sax. to dreſs fine, according to Johnſon: but I muſt confeſs I cannot find that word in any Saxon author; perhaps it may be derived from *garſuma*, Sax. expence] gaudy; ſhowy; fine. "Hide me from day's *gairiſh* eye." *Milt.* Exceſſively gay, or flighty, applied to the mind. "Makes the mind looſe and *gairiſh*." *South.*

GAI'RISHNESS, S. finery, gaudineſs, applied to dreſs. Extravagant joy or gaiety. "Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairiſhneſs* of ſpirit." *Taylor.*

GAIT, S. [Scot. *gat*, Belg.] the manner or air of walking. A way. "Addreſs thy *gait* unto her." *Shak.*

GA'LAXY, S. [*galaxie*, Fr. γαλαξια, Gr.] the milky way; or that part of the ſky which appears with a ſtream of light, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a profuſion of ſtars.

GA'LBANUM, S. [Lat. and Sax.] a ſubſtance of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin, being inflammable like the latter, and ſoluble in water like the former. It is the produce of an unbelliferous plant, frequent in Perſia. Its virtues are conſiderable in aſthmas, coughs, and hyſteric complaints.

GA'LE, S. [*gabling*, Teut.] a current of air, or a gentle blaſt of wind.

GA'LEATED, Adj. [*galeatus*, Lat.] covered with an helmet. "A *galeated* echinus." *Woodw.* In Botany, applied to ſuch plants as bear a flower reſembling a helmet.

GA'LIOT, S. [*galliotte*, Fr.] a ſmall galley, or a brigantine.

GALL', S. [*geala*, Sax.] a yellow juce, ſecreted from the blood, in the glands of the liver, and lodged in the *gall-bladder*. The vulgar opinion of its bitterneſs is an error, Dr. Harvey, aſſerting that nothing can taſte ſweeter. Figuratively, any thing extremely bitter. Rancour, or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A ſore or hurt occaſioned by fretting or rubbing off the ſkin. In natural hiſtory, excreſcencies produced on various trees, by being wounded by an inſect of the fly kind; after which the lacerated veſſels form a tumour or woody caſe, about the hole, which is called a *gall-nut*; and is uſed in making ink, in dying and dreſſing leather, and in medicine.

To GALL', V. A. [*galer*, Fr.] to make ſore by rubbing off the ſkin. Figuratively, to impair; or wear away. "My ſtate being *galled* with my expence." *Shak.* To vex; to fret; to teaze. "Nothing but it pleaſeth the better, if it *galleth* them." *Hooker.* To

harraſs;

harraſs; to diſturb, to miſchief. "We uſed to *gall* them with our bows." *Addiſ.* Neuterly, to fret; to be uneaſy. "*Galling* at this gentleman." *Shak.*

GAL'LANT, Adj. [*galante*, Ital.] gay; ſhowy, or magnificent. Brave, high ſpirited; courageous, inclined to courtſhip.

GAL'LANT, S. a gay, ſprightly, and courag-ous perſon. One who courts a woman. A perſon who keeps company with a proſtitute; or one who ſtrives to debauch a perſon. In all ſenſes but the firſt it is accented on the laſt ſyllable.

GAL'LANTLY, Adv. in a gay, ſprightly, ſhowy, or ſplendid manner. Bravely, courageouſly.

GAL'LANTRY, S. [*gallanterie*, Fr.] ſplendour, grandeur, or oſtentatious finery, applied to dreſs. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity, applied to the mind. Courtſhip; elegant and refined addreſs to women. Vicious love.

GAL'LEON, S. [pronounced *galloon*] a large ſhip with four or five decks Now applied to thoſe ſhips which the Spaniards employ between Mexico and Peru.

GAL'LERY, S. [*gall'ria*, Ital.] a little walk in a houſe above ſtairs, ſerving as a common paſſage to ſeveral rooms placed in a row. Likewiſe a covered place in a houſe, uſually placed in the wings of a building, ſometimes embelliſhed with pictures, and ſerving to walk in. The ſeats in a playhouſe above the boxes. In fortification, a covered walk or paſſage made acroſs the ditch of a town beſieged, with timbers faſtened on the ground and planked over. The *gallery* of a mine, is the branch, or that narrow paſſage under ground, which leads to a mine carrying on under any work deſigned to be blown up.

GAL'LEY, S. [plural, *gallies*, *galea*, Ital.] a low built veſſel going both with oars and ſails, having two maſts and two latin or ſquare ſails. It is uſually from twenty to twenty-two fathoms long, three broad, and one deep. Figuratively uſed to imply a ſtate of extreme miſery, alluding to the condition of the ſlaves by whom theſe veſſels are navigated.

GAL'LEY-SLA'VE, a perſon condemned to row in the gallies.

GAL'LIARDISE, S. [Fr.] merriment; exceſſive gaiety. "The mirth and *galliardiſe* of company" *Brown.*

GAL'LICISM, S. [*galliciſme*, Fr. of *gallicus*, Lat. French] a manner of expreſſion peculiar to the French language. Johnſon gives us, "He *figured* in controverſy; he *beld* his conduct; he *held* the ſame language that others had *held* before, from the pages of Bolinbroke." But there is ſcarce a ſingle tranſlation from that language, ſcarce an account of a battle in a gazette, or a common news-paper, which do not afford us melancholy proofs of an univerſal confederacy to corrupt our language, by adopting phraſes, which, inſtead of being an ornament to the ſtile of thoſe that uſe them, is a flagrant proof of their ignorance and want of true taſte.

GAL'LIGASKINS, S. a large, open, or trunk hoſe. A pair of breeches. "My *galligaſkins*, &c." *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIA, S. [*galimathias*. Fr.] a dark perplexed diſcourſe, wherein words and things are ſo huddled together, as to make a confuſed and unintelligible jargon. Nonſenſe.

GALLIMAU'FRY, S. [*gallimafrée*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, a hoch poch, haſh, or ragou of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat. Figuratively, any inconſiſtent and ridiculous medley. A woman, who has few perſonal charms. "He loves the *gallimaufry* friend." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is peculiar to the author.

GAL'LIPOT, S. a pot made of clay glazed, commonly uſed to put medicines in.

GAL'LON, S. [*galo*, or *gallo*, low Lat.] a liquid meaſure, containing four quarts; that for wine contains two hundred thirty-one cubic inches, that for ale or beer two hundred thirty-two, and that for grain two hundred ſeventy-two.

To GAL'LOP, V. N. [*galoper*, Fr.] to move forwards very quick, the two forefeet being raiſed almoſt at the ſame time, and when they are juſt going to touch the ground again, the two hind feet are lifted up in the ſame manner. To move on horſeback by reaches and leaps. Figuratively, to move very faſt.

GAL'LOP, S. the ſwifteſt natural pace of a horſe.

GAL'LOPER, S. a horſe that gallops. A perſon who rides faſt, or makes a horſe gallop.

GAL'LOWAY, S. a horſe, not more than fourteen hands high.

To GAL'LOW, V. A. to terrify; to make afraid; to fright, generally applied to fear, occaſioned by ſome horrible noiſe.

GAL'LOWS, S. a frame of wood, a beam laid over with a beam or ſupporters, on which criminals are hanged. A part of a printing-preſs. Figuratively, a perſon that deſerves to be hanged. "Cupid hath been five thouſand years a boy — ay, and a ſhrewd unhappy *gallows* too." *Shak.*

GAMBA'DO, S. [*gamba*, Ital.] a ſort of leather boot fixed to a ſaddle, inſtead of ſtirrups, to put the legs in and preſerve them clean.

GAMBIA, S. a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the Engliſh factors affirm, that it is navigable for ſloops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if veſſels were ſent up it ſoon after the

the rainy ſeaſon, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new diſcoveries. The Engliſh have a large factory on James-Iſland, which lies 30 miles up the river, and almoſt in the middle of it, 3 miles from the neareſt ſhore. This iſland is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a ſmall garriſon to defend it. Beſides this, there are ſmall factories at ſeveral places, a great way up the river; and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and ſlaves. They had found out a way to purchaſe gum-ſenega; but ſince the taking of Senegal, the gum-trade is entirely in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and it is greatly hoped care will be taken to preſerve it. There are ſeveral countries and people about this river. It overflows annually like the Nile, at the ſame time, and for the ſame reaſons, namely, the heavy and conſtant rains, that fall at the ſame time of the year up the country.

GAM'BLER, S. one who draws in the unweary to game, in order to cheat them of their property.

GAMBO'GE, S. [*gambogia*, the place whence it comes] a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, and partly of a reſinous nature; heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell, brought from Cambaja, or Cambogia in the Eaſt Indies, whence it derives its name. It was not known in Europe till 1603, but being found, when introduced into medicine, to be a very rough purge, it was diſuſed in preſcriptions deſigned for mankind, and preſcribed only for horſes, and from thence being uſed as a paint, it ſtill retains its credit.

To GAM'BOL, V. N. [*gambiller*, Fr.] to dance, ſkip, friſk, tumble or play ſportive tricks with the legs through exceſs of joy. Figuratively, to leap or ſtart.

GAM'BOL, S. a ſkip, hop, or leap. Figuratively, a frolic or merry prank.

GAME', S. [*gammene*, Sax. *gaman*, Iſl.] ſport. A jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt. After make ridicule, or inſulting mirth. A ſingle match at play. Advantage in play. Field ſports, applied to the chaſe. Animals purſued in the field. Solemn ſhows, diverſions, or conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people in Greece and Rome. "Entering the *Olympic Game*." *Denh.* Figuratively, a ſcheme or plan. "This ſeems to be the preſent *game* of that crown." *Temple.*

To GAME', V. N. [*gawrzian*, Sax.] to play at any diverſion. To play extravagantly, or for large ſums.

GAME'-COCK, S. a peculiar ſpecies of cocks bred for fighting.

GAME'-KEEPER, S. a perſon who looks after game, and prevents it from being deſtroyed.

GAME'-NUT, S. a gingerbread-nut made very hot with ginger, and uſed by frolickſome people to deceive others.

GAME'SOME, S. frolickſome; merry; full of ſport and mirth; gay.

GAME'SOMENESS, S ſportiveneſs. Wantonneſs. A gay diſpoſition of mind, exerting itſelf in merry and wanton pranks.

GAME'SOMELY, Adv. in a pleaſant, merry, ſportive gay manner.

GAME'STER, S. one who plays to exceſs, or one who plays with a deſign to cheat; uſed in a bad ſenſe. One who is engaged in play, or underſtands a game; uſed in a good ſenſe. A merry or frolickſome perſon. "You're a merry *gameſter*—my lord Sands." *Shak.* A proſtitute. "She's impudent—and was a common *gameſter* to the camp." *Shak.* The two laſt ſenſes are obſolete.

GA'MING, S. [*gaming*, Sax.] the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play for large ſums.

GAM'MON, S. [*gambone*, Ital.] the buttock or thigh of an hog; the lower end of a flitch of bacon. A term made uſe of in the play of *backgammon*.

GA'MUT, S. [*gama*, Ital.] a ſcale by which we are taught muſic or to ſound the muſical notes.

GAN'DER, S. [*gandra*, Sax.] a large water fowl, the male of the gooſe.

To GANG', V N. [*gangan*, Sax.] to go; to walk. "Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breaſts open." *Arbuth.* Seldom uſed in the ſouth of England, unleſs in a ludicrous manner.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Aſia, in India. It has its ſource in the mountains, which border on little Thibet, in 96 degrees of longitude, and 35 45 of latitude. It croſſes ſeveral kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths. The waters are loweſt in April and May, and higheſt before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile; and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt The people in theſe parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is viſited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The Engliſh have ſeveral ſettlements on this river. The greateſt happineſs that many of the Indians wiſh for is to dye in this river.

GANG', S. a company going together on ſome exploit; uſed of a ſhip's crew; or a company of robbers; generally implying contempt and abhorrence, unleſs in the firſt ſenſe.

GANG'LION, S. [γαγγλιον, Gr.] in Surgery, a hard moveable tumour, formed, commonly, near the tendons or ligaments of the muſcles, and proceeding from a fall or ſtroke.

GAN'GRENE, S. [*gangræna*, low Lat.] in Surgery, a diſorder in any fleſhy part of the

the body tending to a mortification, the flesh it seizes turning black and spreading itself to the adjacent parts. It arises from a stoppage or interception of the circulatory motion of the blood, from such things as render the fluids so acrid as to destroy the vessels, from those things which produce a mortification of the extremities, as old age, &c. and from poisons of an extraordinary kind.

To GAN'GRENE, V. N. [*gangrener*, Fr.] to tend towards a mortification. Actively, to affect with a deadish corruption, tending towards a mortification.

GAN'GRENOUS, Adj. of the nature of a gangrene. Producing, or tending to a mortification.

GANG'WAY, S. [See GANG] in a ship, the several passages from one part of it to another.

GAN'TELOPE, GANT'LET, S. a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a lane of soldiers, with green switches, who give him a blow as he passes.

GAOL', S. [pronounced *jail*, *geol*, Brit.] a place of confinement or imprisonment for debtors or criminals.

GAOL'ER, S. [*geolier*, Fr.] a keeper of a prison.

GAP', S. an opening in a broken fence. A breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval. An opening of the mouth during the pronunciation of two vowels immediately succeeding each other. To *stop a gap*, used figuratively, implies to escape by means of some mean shift or stratagem, alluding to the mending of hedges with dead bushes, till the quickset grow. "In finding ways and means and *stopping gaps*." *Swift*.

To GAPE', V. N. of *gape*, Isl.] to open the mouth wide. To yawn. Figuratively, to covet, crave, or desire earnestly, with *for after*, or *at*. To open in holes or breaches; applied to wounds, whose lips are distant from each other, like those of the mouth when wide open. To behold with ignorant wonder and with the mouth open, used with *at*. To stare at with irreverence, ridicule, or malice, used with *upon*. "They *goped upon* me with their mouths." *Job* xvi. 10.

GA'PER, S. one who opens his mouth. One who stares with his mouth open through ignorant admiration. Figuratively, one who longs or craves.

GARB', S. [*garbe*, Fr. of *garbo*, Ital.] dress; a habit or dress. External appearance.

GAR'BAGE, S. [*garbear*, Span.] the bowels, which in beasts is thrown away. The entrails.

To GARB', V. A. [*garbellan*, Ital.] to sift; to separate the good from the bad. To cleanse from dross, filth, dirt or foreign mixtures.

GAR'BLER, S. one who separates one thing from another. One who picks out the dirt, &c. from any commodity. Applied to an officer in the city of London, who is empowered to enter into any shop or warehouse to view, search, and cleanse drugs from any impure mixture.

GARD', S. [*garde*, Fr.] wardship, care, custody: the charge of a person. Figuratively, an orphan left to the care of a person.

GAR'DEN, S. [*gardd*, Brit. *gards*, Goth.] a piece of ground cultivated with care, planted with herbs, flowers or fruits, or laid out so as to entertain the eye, and please with beautiful walks. When used in composition it has the signification of an adjective, and implies, belonging to a garden. "A *garden* wall".

GAR'DENER, S. [*jardinier*, Fr.] one who has the care of a garden.

GA'RDENING, S. the act of cultivating a garden.

GAR'GARISM, S. [*gargarisme*, Fr.] a liquid medicine to wash the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, V. A. [*gargariser*, Fr.] to wash, or cleanse the mouth with a liquid medicine.

To GA'RGLE, V. A. [*gargeuiller*, Fr. *gargolian*, Ital.] to wash the throat with some liquor without swallowing it. Figuratively, to warble; to trill, to modulate in the throat. "*Gargle* in their throat a song." *Waller*. "*Gargl'd* in a eunuch's throat." *Tickel*.

GAR'GLE, S. a liquor with which the mouth or throat is washed, without swallowing it.

GAR'GOL, S. [*gargan*, Sax.] a distemper in hogs.

GAR'LAND, S. [*garland*, Fr *ghirlanda*, Ital.] a wreath of flowers, worn on the head. Likewise a milk-maid's pail adorned with flowers, and plate, which is carried about the streets in London, at the beginning of May. In a ship, the collar of a rope round about the head of a main-mast, to keep the shrouds from galling.

GAR'LIC, or GAR'LICK, S. [*garleac*, or *garlec*, Sax.] in Botany, the *alium*; its flowers are included in one common spatha; and are composed of six oblong erect petals, and six awl shaped stamina. The species are nineteen.

GAR'LIC-EATER, S. a stinking or mean fellow. "The breath of *garlick-eaters*." *Shak*.

GAR'MENT, S. [*guarniment*, old Fr.] something to cover the body Cloaths: dress.

To GAR'NER, V. A. to store; to keep as in a storehouse. "There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart." *Shak*.

GAR'NET, S. [*garnato*, Isl.] a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and common crystal; found in various sizes, having its surfaces neither so smooth nor polished as the ruby; the Bohemian is

red with a ſlight caſt of flame colour, and the Syrian red with a ſlight caſt of purple. In ſhips, the tackle by which goods are loaded or unloaded.

To GAR'NISH, V. A. [from *garnir*, Fr.] in Cookery, to embelliſh or ſet off a diſh with flowers, or other ornaments.

GAR'NISH, S. ornament. Embelliſhment. Things placed to ornament the brim of a diſh. A fee or treat paid by a priſoner on his entrance in a goal.

GAR'NISHMENT, S. an ornament, or ſomething added to make a thing ſeem beautiful or agreeable to the eye.

GAR'NITURE, S. furniture; embelliſhment.

GAR'RET, S. [*garite*, Fr.] a room on the higheſt floor of a houſe. Rotten wood "The part of rotten wood, in ſome pieces white, and in ſome red, they call the white and red *garret*." *Bac.*

GAR'RETTEER, S. one who lives in a garret.

GARRICK, [DAVID Eſq;] It would ſurely be needleſs here to mention, that the gentleman juſt named is at this time a living writer, were it not for the ſake of future theatrical chronology, which may at ſome period hereafter have occaſion for ſuch information. He was born in the city of Hereford, in the year 1717, his father bearing a captain's commiſſion in the army, which rank he maintained for ſeveral years; and at the time of his death was poſſeſſed of a majority, which that event however prevented him from ever enjoying. Our author received the firſt rudiments of his education at the free-ſchool of Litchfield, which he afterwards compleated at Rocheſter, under the celebrated Mr. Colſon, ſince mathematical profeſſor at Cambridge. On the 19th of March 1736, he was entered of the honourable ſociety of Lincon's Inn, being intended for the bar. But whether he found the ſtudy of the law too heavy, ſaturnine, and barren of amuſement for his more active and lively diſpoſition, or that a genius like his could not continue circumſcribed within the limits of any profeſſion but that to which it was more peculiarly adapted, and like the magnetic needle pointed directly to its proper center, or perhaps both, it is certain that he did not long purſue the municipal law; for in the year 1740-1, he quitted it entirely for the ſtage, and made his firſt appearance at the theatre in Goodman's Fields, then under the management of Mr. Henry Giffard. The character he firſt repreſented was that of king Richard III. in which, like the ſun burſting from behind an obſcure cloud, he diſplayed, in the very earlieſt dawn, a ſomewhat more than meridian brightneſs. In ſhort, his excellence dazzled and aſtoniſhed every one, and the ſeeing a young man, in no more than his twenty-fourth year, and a novice to the ſtage, reaching at one ſingle ſtep to that height of perfection, which maturity of years and long practical experience had not been able to beſtow on the then capital performers of the Engliſh ſtage, was a phœnomenon which could not but become the object of univerſal ſpeculation, and as univerſal admiration. The rumour of this bright ſtar appearing in the eaſt flew with the rapidity of lightning through the town, and drew all the theatrical *magi* thither to pay their devotions to this new-born ſon of genius; the theatres towards the court-end of the town were deſerted, perſons of all ranks flocking to Goodman's-Fields, where Mr. Garrick continued to act till the cloſe of the ſeaſon, when having very advantageous terms offered him for the performing in Dublin during ſome part of the ſummer, he went over thither, where he found the ſame juſt homage paid to his merit, which he had received from his own countrymen. To the ſervice of the latter, however, he eſteemed himſelf more immediately bound; and therefore, in the enſuing winter, engaged himſelf to Mr. Fleetwood, then manager of Drury-lane playhouſe, in which theatre he continued till the year 1745; in the winter of which he again went over to Ireland, and continued there through the whole of that ſeaſon, being joint manager with Mr. Sheridan in the direction and profits of the Theatre-royal in Smock-alley. From thence he returned to England, and was engaged for the ſeaſon of 1746 with the late Mr. Rich, patentee of Covent-garden. This, however, was his laſt performance as an hired actor; for in the cloſe of that ſeaſon, Mr. Fleetwood's patent for the management of Drury-lane being expired, and that gentleman having no inclination farther to purſue a deſign by which, from his want of acquaintance with the proper conduct of it, or ſome other reaſons, he had already conſiderably impaired his fortune, Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacy, purchaſed the property of that theatre, together with the renovation of the patent, and, in the winter of 1747, opened it with the beſt part of Mr. Fleetwood's former company, and the great additional ſtrength of Mr. Barry, Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Cibber from Covent-garden.

In this ſtation Mr. Garrick has continued ever ſince, and both by his conduct as a manager, and his unequall'd merit as an actor, has from year to year added to the entertainment of the public, which he has ever, with an indefatigable aſſiduity, conſulted. Nor has the public been by any means ungrateful in its returns for that aſſiduity; but has, on the contrary, by the warm and deſerved encouragement which it has given him, raiſed him to that ſtate of eaſe and affluence, to which it muſt ſurely be the wiſh of every honeſt heart,

to ſee ſuperior excellence of any kind exalted.

Mr. Garrick in his perſon is low, yet well ſhaped and neatly proportioned, and, having added the qualifications of dancing and fencing to that natural gentility of manner which no art can beſtow, but which our great mother nature endows many with, even from infancy, his deportment is conſtantly eaſy, natural and engaging: his complexion is dark, and the features of his face, which are pleaſingly regular, are animated by a full black eye, brilliant and penetrating: his voice is clear, melodious and commanding, and, although it may not poſſeſs the ſtrong overbearing powers of Mr. Moſſop's, or the muſical ſweetneſs of Mr. Barry's, yet it appears to have a much greater compaſs of variety than either; and from Mr. Garrick's judicious manner of conducting it, enjoys that articulation and piercing diſtinctneſs, which renders it equally intelligible, even to the moſt diſtant parts of an audience, in the gentle whiſpers of murmuring love, the half-ſmothered accents of infelt paſſion, or the profeſſed and ſometimes awkward concealments of an aſide ſpeech in comedy, as in the rants of rage, the darings of deſpair, or all the open violence of tragical enthuſiaſm.

As to his particular *forte* or ſuperior caſt in acting, it would be perhaps as difficult to determine it, as it would be minutely to deſcribe his ſeveral excellencies in the very different caſts in which he at different times thinks proper to appear.—Particular ſuperiority is ſwallowed up in his univerſality, and ſhould it even be contended, that there have been performers equal to him in their own reſpective *fortes* of playing, yet even their partizans muſt acknowledge, there never exiſted any one performer that came near his excellence in ſo great a variety of parts.—Tragedy, comedy and farce, the lover and the hero, the jealous huſband, who ſuſpects his wife's virtue without cauſe, and the thoughtleſs lively rake, who attacks it without deſign, are all alike open to his imitation, and all alike do honour to his execution. Every paſſion of the human breaſt ſeems ſubjected to his powers of expreſſion; nay, even time itſelf appears to ſtand ſtill or advance as he would have it.—Rage and ridicule, doubt and deſpair, tranſport and tenderneſs, compaſſion and contempt, love, jealouſy, fear, fury and ſimplicity, all take in turn poſſeſſion of his features, while each of them in turn appears to be the ſole poſſeſſor of thoſe features. One night old age ſits on his countenance, aſif the wrinkles ſhe had ſtamp'd there were indelible; the next the gaiety and bloom of youth ſeems to o'erſpread his face, and ſmooth even thoſe marks which time and muſcular conformation may have really made there. Of theſe truths no one can be ignorant, who has ever ſeen him in the ſeveral characters of Lear or Hamlet, Richard, Dorilas, Romeo, or Luſignon; in his Ranger, Bayes, Drugger, Kitely, Brute, or Benedict. In ſhort, Nature, the miſtreſs from whom alone this great performer has borrowed all his leſſons, being in herſelf inexhauſtible, and her variation not to be numbered, it is by no means ſuprizing, that this, her darling ſon, ſhould find an unlimited ſcope for change and diverſity in his manner of copying from her various productions; and, as if ſhe had from his cradle marked him out for her trueſt repreſentative, ſhe has beſtowed on him ſuch powers of expreſſion in the muſcles of his face, as no performer ever yet poſſeſſed; not only for the diſplay of a ſingle paſſion, but alſo for the combination of thoſe various conflicts with which the human breaſt at times is fraught; ſo that in his countenance, even when his lips are ſilent, his meaning ſtands pourtrayed in characters too legible for any to miſtake it.

His ſuperiority to all others in one branch of excellence, however, muſt not make us overlook the rank he is entitled to ſtand in as to another; nor our remembrance of his being the firſt actor living, induce us to forget, that he is far from being the laſt writer.—Notwithſtanding the numberleſs and laborious avocations attending on his profeſſion as an actor, and his ſtation as a manager, yet ſtill his active genius has been perpetually burſting forth in various little productions, both in the dramatic and poetical way, whoſe merit cannot but make us regret his want of time for the purſuance of more extenſive and important works.

GAR'RISON, S. [*garriſon*, Fr. *gar*, Sax. a ſpear] ſoldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle. A fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers. The ſtate of perſons placed in a town or caſtle to defend it.

To GAR'RISON, V. A. to ſtore a place with ſoldiers for the defence of it.

GAR'RULOUS, Adj. [*garrulus*, Lat.] talkative; prattling: fond of talking. "Old age—*garrulous* recounts the feats of youth." *Thompſon.*

GAR'TER, S. [*jartier*, Fr.] a ſtring or ribband with which the ſtockings are tied up. The mark of an order of knights inſtituted by Edward III. in 1352, who wore a *garter* on the left leg, ſet with precious ſtones, and embroidered with this motto, *honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*. It is the higheſt order of knighthood in England; and the knights wear a blue ribband.

GAR'TER, S. ſometimes called *garter* principal king at arms; an officer who attends the knights of the garter at their aſſemblies, marſhals the ſolemnities at the funerals of the higheſt nobility, carries the garter to kings and princes beyond ſea, is allowed a mantle, badge, a houſe in Windſor-

caſtle, penſions, and fees from the ſovereign and knights. In Heraldry, the moiety, or half, of a bend.

To GAR'TER, V. A. to bind or tye up the ſtocking with a garter.

GASCONA'DE, S. a boaſt, or vaunt of ſomething improbable, and almoſt impoſſible.

To GASCONADE, V. N. to brag, boaſt, or vaunt.

To GASH', V. A. [*hacher*, Fr.] to cut deep, ſo as to cauſe a gaping wound.

GASH', S. a deep and wide wound.

To GASP', V. N. to open the mouth wide to catch or draw breath. To force out breath with difficulty. "With ſhort ſobs he *gaſps* away his breath." *Dryd.* Figuratively, to long for. "*Gaſped* after liberty." *Spect.* No. 198. This beautiful metaphor which ſo ſtrongly marks out the dying ſtruggles and wiſhes of a perſon in captivity, Johnſon cenſures, "as improper, as nature never expreſſes deſire by *gaſping*." But let the gentleman aſk the queſtion of thoſe who are *gaſping* for breath, for his information.

GASP', S. the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath. The convulſive ſtruggle for breath in the agonies of death.

GAS'TRIC, Adj. [from *γαστηρ*,] belonging to, or ſituated in the belly.

GASTROCNE'MIUS, S. in Anatomy, a name given to the two muſcles which compoſe the ſura or calf of the leg.

GAT', the Preter of GET.

GATE', S. [*gate*, Sax.] a large door of a city, caſtle, palace, &c. a frame of timber on hinges to open a paſſage. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction. "Opening a *gate* to a long war." *Knolles.*

GATE'-VEIN, S. in Anatomy, the *vena portæ*, a name given to one of the larger veins which communicate with the heart "He could not endure to have trade ſick, nor any obſtruction in the *gate-vein*, which diſperſeth that blood." *Bac.*

GATE'WAY, S. a paſſage through the gates of incloſed grounds.

To GA'THER, [*gatherian*, Sax.] to collect many things into one place. To pick up, to glean; ſometimes uſed with *up*. To pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant. Uſed with *together*, to aſſemble. To heap up, or accumulate. To ſelect or take, uſed with *from*. To collect charitable contributions. To bring into one body, or intereſt; uſed with *to*. To collect or reduce to a narrower compaſs. "*Gathering* his flowing robe." *Pope.* To gain, uſed with *ground*. "He *gathers ground* upon her." *Dryd.* To run cloth in very ſmall folds, in needlework. To deduce, to collect logically, or by inference. *To gather breath*; is to pauſe from any fatiguing employ, which puts a perſon out of breath, in order to recover both breath and ſtrength; uſed proverbially, for having a reſpite in any calamity; or to have a time for recovering ſtrength, generally applied to an army defeated, or routed. Neuterly, to thicken, or grow black, by being condenſed, applied to the clouds before a ſhower. To grow larger by the addition of freſh ſubſtance. To aſſemble, applied to perſons. In Surgery, to generate, or breed matter, applied to wounds or ſores.

GA'THERER, S. one who collects. One who gets in a crop of any vegetable or fruit.

GA'THERING, S. the act or collecting money from ſeveral perſons, applied to charitable contribution.

GAU'DE, S. [from *gaude*, Fr.] an ornament; a trinket; a toy.

GAU'TERY, S. finery; a ſhowy dreſs. Oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

GAU'DILY, Adv. in a ſhowy manner, or with an oſtentatious appearance of finery.

GAU'DINESS, S. an appearance of ſplendor or finery without any real value.

GAU'DY, Adj. ſtriking the ſight with ſome ſplendid appearance, including generally the idea of ſomething of trifling value.

GA'VE, the Preter of GIVE.

GA'VEL-KIND, S. [*gafol*, or *gavel*, Sax.] in Law, a cuſtom whereby the lands of a father are, at his death, equally divided among his ſons, to the excluſion of the females; or thoſe of a brother are equally divided among the brothers, if he dies without iſſue. Davies calls it a Welch cuſtom, and, according to Cowel, it is ſtill in force in Kent and divers places of England.

To GAU'GE, V. A. [pronounced *gage*, from *jauge*, Fr.] to find how many gallons a veſſel contains by means of a gauging rod. Figuratively, to proportion the ſize of one thing to another.

GAU'GE, S. [pronounced *gage*] a ſtandard by which any thing is meaſured.

GAU'GER, S. one who meaſures how much is contained in a caſk.

GAU'GING, S. the art of meaſuring how much liquor is contained in a caſk, &c.

GAU'NTLET, S. [*gauntelet*, Fr.] an iron glove uſed for defence, thrown on the ground in challenges.

GA'VOT, S. [*gavotta*, Ital.] in Muſic, a ſhort, briſk, lively air, compoſed in common time.

GAU'ZE, S. a kind of very thin tranſparent ſilk or linen.

GA'Y, Adv. [Fr.] briſk, nimble, chearful, or merry, applied to the diſpoſition of a perſon. Fine, or ſhowy, applied to dreſs.

GAY, [Mr. John.] This gentleman was deſcended from an ancient family in Devonſhire, was born at Exeter, and received his education at the free-ſchool of Barnſtaple, in that county, under the care of Mr. William Rayner. He was bred a mercer in the Strand, but having a ſmall fortune, independant of buſineſs,

buſineſs, and conſidering the attendance on a ſhop as a degradation of thoſe talents which he found himſelf poſſeſſed of, he quitted that occupation, and applied himſelf to other views, and to the indulgence of his inclination for the muſes. In what year Mr. Gay was born does not appear from the accounts of any of his hiſtoriographers, but in 1712 we find him ſecretary, or rather domeſtic ſteward, to the dutcheſs of Monmouth, in which ſtation he continued till the beginning of the year 1714, at which time he accompanied the earl of Clarendon to Hanover, whither that nobleman was diſpatched by Q. Anne.

In the latter end of the ſame year, in conſequence of the queen's death, he returned to England, where he lived in the higheſt eſtimation and intimacy of friendſhip with many perſons of the firſt diſtinction both in rank and abilities. He was even particularly taken notice of by queen Caroline, then princeſs of Wales, to whom he had the honour of reading in manuſcript his tragedy of the Captives, and in 1726 dedicated his fables, by permiſſion, to the duke of Cumberland. From this countenance ſhewn to him, and numberleſs promiſes made him of preferment, it was reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that he would have been genteelly provided for in ſome office ſuitable to his inclination and abilities. Inſtead of which, in 1727, he was offered the place of gentleman-uſher to one of the youngeſt princeſſes; an office which, as he looked on it as rather an indignity to a man, whoſe talents might have been much better employed, he thought proper to refuſe, and ſome pretty warm remonſtrances were made on the occaſion by his ſincere friends and zealous patrons the duke and dutcheſs of Queenſberry, which terminated in thoſe two noble perſonages withdrawing from court in diſguſt.

Mr. Gay's dependencies on the promiſes of the great, and the diſappointments he met with, he has figuratively deſcribed in his fable of the "Hare with many friends." However, the very extraordinary ſucceſs he met with from public encouragement made an ample amends, both with reſpect to ſatisfaction and emolument, for thoſe private diſappointments. For, in the ſeaſon of 1727-8, appeared his Beggar's Opera, the vaſt ſucceſs of which was not only unprecedented, but almoſt incredible. It had an uninterrupted run in London of ſixty-three nights in the firſt ſeaſon, and was renewed in the enſuing one with equal approbation. It ſpread into all the great towns of England; was played in many places to the thirtieth and fortieth time, and at Bath and Briſtol fifty; made its progreſs into Wales, Scotland and Ireland, in which laſt place it was acted for twenty-four ſucceſſive nights, and laſt of all it was performed at Minorca. Nor was the fame of it confined to the reading and repreſentation alone, for the card-table and drawing-room ſhared with the theatre and cloſet in this reſpect; the ladies carried about the favourite ſongs of it engraven on their fan mounts, and ſcreens and other pieces of furniture, were decorated with the ſame. Miſs Fenton, who acted Polly, though till then perfectly obſcure, became all at once the idol of the town; her pictures were engraven and ſold in great numbers; her life written; books of letters and verſes to her publiſhed; and pamphlets made of even her very ſayings and jeſts; nay, ſhe herſelf attained the higheſt rank a female ſubject can acquire. In ſhort, the ſatire of this piece was ſo ſtriking, ſo apparent and ſo perfectly adapted to the taſte of all degrees of people, that it even for that ſeaſon overthrew the Italian opera, that Dagon of the nobility and gentry, which had ſo long ſeduced them to idolatry, and which Dennis, by the labours and outcries of a whole life, and many other writers, by the force of reaſon and reflection, had in vain endeavoured to drive from the throne of public taſte. Yet the Herculean exploit did this little piece at once bring to its completion, and for ſome time recalled the devotion of the town from an adoration of mere ſound and ſhew, to the admiration of, and reliſh for, true ſatire and ſound underſtanding.

The profits of this piece was ſo very great, both to the author and Mr. Rich, the manager, that it gave riſe to a quibble, which became frequent in the mouths of many, viz. "That it had made Rich Gay, and Gay rich;" and I have heard it aſſerted, that the author's own advantages from it were not leſs than two thouſand pounds. In conſequence of this ſucceſs, Mr. Gay was induced to write a ſecond part to it, which he entitled Polly. But the diſguſt ſubſiſting between him and the court, together with the miſrepreſentations made of him, as having been the author of ſome diſaffected libels and ſeditious pamphlets, a charge which, however, he warmly diſavows in his preface to this opera, a prohibition and ſuppreſſion of it was ſent from the lord chamberlain, at the very time when every thing was in readineſs for the rehearſal of it. This diſappointment, however, was far from being a loſs to the author, for, as it was afterwards confeſſed, even by his very beſt friends, to be in every reſpect infinitely inferior to the firſt part, it is more than probable, that it might have failed of that great ſucceſs in the repreſentation which Mr. Gay might promiſe himſelf from it, whereas, the profits ariſing from the publication of it afterwards in quarto, in conſequence of a very large ſubſcription, which this appearance of perſecution, added to the author's great perſonal intereſt procured for him, were at leaſt adequate to what could have

accrued

accrued to him from a moderate run, had it been repreſented. This was the laſt dramatic piece of Mr. Gay's that made its appearance during his life; his opera of Achilles, and the comedy of the diſtreſs'd wife, being both brought on the ſtage after his death.

As a man, he appears to have been morally amiable. His diſpoſition was ſweet and affable, his temper generous, and his converſation agreeable and entertaining. He had indeed one foible, too frequently incident to men of great literary abilities, and which ſubjected him at times to inconveniencies, which otherwiſe he needed not to have experienced, viz. an exceſs of indolence, without any knowledge of œconomy; ſo that, though his emoluments were, at ſome periods of his life, very conſiderable, he was at others greatly ſtraitened in his circumſtances; nor could he prevail on himſelf to follow the advice of his friend Dean Swift, whom we find in many of his letters endeavouring to perſuade him to the purchaſing of an annuity, as a reſerve for the exigencies that might attend on old age. Mr. Gay choſe rather to throw himſelf on patronage, than to ſecure to himſelf an independent competency by the means pointed out to him; ſo that, after having undergone many viciſſitudes of fortune, and being for ſome time chiefly ſupported by the liberality of the duke and dutcheſs of Queenſberry, he died at their houſe in Burlington-gardens, in December 1732. He was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, and a monument erected to his memory, at the expence of his aforementioned noble benefactors, with an inſcription expreſſive of their regards and his own deſerts, and an epitaph in verſe by Mr. Pope; but as both of them are ſtill in exiſtence, and free of acceſs to every one, it would be impertinent to repeat either of them in this place.

GA'YETY, S. a chearful, ſprightly and joyous diſpoſition of mind. Pleaſures, which are proper to youth, uſed in the plural Finery, or ſplendid dreſs which attracts the eye by the brightneſs of its colour and the richneſs of its ornaments.

GA'YLY, Adv. merrily; chearfully, applied to the mind. Fine, or ſhowy, applied to apparel.

GA'YNESS, S. finery, applied to dreſs. Chearfulneſs and mirth; the mind.

To GA'ZE, V. A. [*geſean*, Sax.] to look at a thing with earneſtneſs.

GA'ZE, S. a fixed and earneſt look. The object of aſtoniſhment, admiration, or gazing. "Made of mine enemies the ſcorn and *gaze*." *Milton.*

GA'ZER, S. a perſon who looks at a thing with great earneſtneſs.

GA'ZEFUL, Adj. looking intently and earneſtly.

GA'ZEHOUND, S. a hound which purſues by ſight, not by ſcent. "See'ſt thou the *gazehound*?" *Tickle.*

GA'ZETTE, S. a paper of news, publiſhed by authority. His majeſty appointed a gazette writer at a very conſiderable ſalary.

GAZETTEE'R, S. a writer or publiſher of news. A paper which contains articles of news both foreign and domeſtic. As this paper was formerly employed to ſupport and defend the meaſures of a corrupt adminiſtration it is uſed by the contrary party as a term of reproach and contempt. "No *Gazetteer* more innocent than I." *Pope.*

GA'ZING-STOCK, S. an object of public notice and contempt.

GAZO'N, S. in Fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, uſed to line parapets, and the traverſes of gallaries.

GE'AR, S. [the *g* is pronounced hard, *gearwe*, Sax] houſhold furniture; dreſs or cloaths. The traces by which oxen or horſes draw. Stuff. "She's a good wench for this *geer*." In Scotland, applied to goods, eſtate, or riches. "He has *gear* enough."

GECK', S. a bubble, or perſon eaſily cheated or impoſed on. "To beome the *geck* and ſcorn o' th' other's villainy." *Shak.*

GEE'SE, S. the plural of *gooſe*.

GE'LABLE, Adj. [from *gelu*, Lat.] what may be thickened into a gelly.

GELA'TINE, GELA'TINOUS, Adj. [*gelatus*, Lat.] formed into a gelly; ſtiff or viſcous. "That pellucid *gelatinous* ſubſtance." *Woodw.*

To GELD', V. A. [Preter and Part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt*, *gelten*, Teut] to caſtrate, cut or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to diminiſh or deprive of any eſſential part. "*Ge'lding* the oppoſed continent." *Shak.* To cut out of a book any paſſage that is immodeſt, or liable to objection. "*Geld* it ſo clearly in ſome places." *Dryd. Caſtrate* is the term now uſed in the laſt ſenſe.

GEL'DER, S. one who caſtrates or gelds.

GEL'DING, S. an horſe or any animal that is caſtrated.

GE'LID, Adj. [*gelidus*, Lat.] extremely cold. "The deep ooſe and *gelid* cavern." *Thomſon.*

GELI'DITY, S. extreme coldneſs.

GE'LIDNESS, S. extreme coldneſs.

GEL'LY, S. [*gelatus*, Lat.] any thick, viſcous, or gluey ſubſtance.

GELT', Preter and Part. Paſſ. of GELD.

GEM', S. [*gemma*, Lat.] a jewel, or precious ſtone. In Botany, the firſt bud.

To GEM', V. A. [from the noun] to put forth the firſt buds. Actively, to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEMILLI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *gemelli*, Lat.] bearing twins.

To

To GEMI'NATE, V. A. [*geminatus* of *gemino*, Lat.] to double.

GEMINATION, S. [*geminatio*, Lat.] a repetition of a word or ſentence.

GEMI'NI, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the twins, the third conſtellation in the Zodiac, containing eighty-nine ſtars marked on the globes by the hieroglyphic of two kids, becauſe at this time the ſheep generally bring forth their young in pairs, in the place of the Egyptian hieroglyphic, the Greeks have ſubſtituted the twin brothers Caſtor and Pollux, but without any propriety.

GEM'MARY, Adj. [of *gemma*, Lat.] belonging to jewels, or precious ſtones. "The principal and *gemmary* affection---its tranſlucency." *Brown.*

GEM'MEOUS, Adj. [*gemmeus*, Lat.] having the nature of *gems*, reſembling *gems*. "In the *gemmeous* matter itſelf." *Woodw.*

GEN'DER, S. [the *g* is pronounced ſoft, *gendre*, Fr. *genus*, Lat.] a ſort. "One *gender* of herbs." *Shak.* A ſex. In grammar, a name given to nouns according to the different ſexes they ſignify.

To GEN'DER, V. A [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget. To produce. Neuterly, to copulate; to breed.

GENEALOG'ICAL, Adj. pertaining to the deſcents of families, or the hiſtory of the ſucceſſors, in houſes.

GENEA'LOGY, S. [of γενεα, Gr. and λογος,] an account of the ſeveral deſcendants in a family. A ſeries of ſucceſſion of progenitors; a pedigree.

GE'NERABLE, Adj. [*genero*, Lat.] that which may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, Adj. [Fr. *generalis*, Lat.] comprehending many ſpecies or individuals. Not reſtrained in its ſignification, applied to words. A *general idea*, is that which is conſidered as ſeparate from time or place, and ſo capable of repreſenting more individuals than one, or any particular being conformable to it. Public; compriſing the whole; common; uſual. Not directed to a ſingle object. Extenſive, or comprehending a great many, but not univerſal. Applied to the officers of an army, thoſe whoſe office and authority extends over a body of ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot. This word is likewiſe uſed in compoſition to imply chief, one in greater authority than any other of the ſame kind, or one who is a check upon, or a perſon to which others of the ſame claſs are accountable, thus the *receiver-general* is one who receives all the collections of the inferior collectors.

GE'NERAL S. the whole; the main. The public, or intereſt of the whole; an obſolete ſenſe. One who commands an army. A particular march or beat of the drum.

GENERALIS'SIMO, S. [Ital. *generaliſſime*. Fr.] a ſupreme and abſolute commander in the field.

GE'NERALITY, Adj. [*generalité*, Fr.] the quality of including ſeveral ſpecies. The main body, bulk, or greater part.

GE'NERALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to include all without exception. Commonly, or frequently. In the main, or without deſcending to particulars. "*Generally* ſpeaking." *Addiſ.*

GE'NERALNESS, S. wide extent or comprehenſion. Frequency; commonneſs.

GE'NERANT, S. [*generans*, Lat.] the power producing, or begetting. "The *generant*, or active principle." *Ray.*

To GE'NERATE, V. A. [*generatus*, Lat.] to beget, or propagate. Figuratively, to cauſe or produce.

GENERA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of begetting. A family, race, or offſpring. A ſingle ſucceſſion, or gradation in the ſcale of deſcent. "So *generations* in their courſe decay." *Pope.* Figuratively, an age.

GENERATIVE, Adj. [*generatif*, Fr.] having the power of propagation. Prolific.

GENERA'TOR, S. the power which begets, or propuces.

GENE'RIC, GENERICAL, Adj. [*generique*, Fr.] that which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes one genus from another.

GENERO'SITY, S. [*generoſité*, Fr. *generoſitas*, Lat.] the quality of giving or beſtowing money freely, of overlooking faults without cenſure, of pardoning crimes with good nature, and conſidering the diſagreement of other perſons opinions with charitable allowances. In common diſcourſe this word is applied moſtly to readineſs in ſpending and beſtowing money.

GE'NEROUS, Adj. [*genereux*, Fr. *generoſus*, Lat.] of good birth and extraction. Open of heart; liberal. In Phyſic, ſtrong, or vigorous. "This *generous* wine." *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSNESS, S. the quality of ſpending and beſtowing freely, and of making allowance for the diverſity of opinions in others, with good nature.

GE'NESIS, S. [γενεσις, Gr.] the firſt book of the Old Teſtament, ſo called by the Greeks, becauſe it contains the hiſtory of the generation of all things. It comprehends the account of the creation, the origin of all nations, the hiſtory of the firſt patriarchs, takes in the ſpace of 2367 years, and was written by Moſes. The Jews are forbid to read the beginning of this book and that of Ezekiel, till they are 30 years of age. The noble and majeſtic ſimplicity in which the grandeſt occurrences are reported, the manner in which the creation of the world is deſcribed, ſo much ſuperior to all the accounts we have in heathen authors, refer us to ſome higher origin for its ſuperiority, than any thoſe ſages could boaſt of, and if conſi-

dered in its due extent, will naturally lead us to conclude that none but the CREATOR of the world could ſo minutely, ſo wiſely have deſcribed the manner in which it was called into being.

GENETHLI'ACAL, Adj. [γενεθλιακος, Gr.] in Aſtrology, belonging to a perſon's birth or nativity.

GENE'THLIACS, S. the ſcience of calculating nativities, or foretelling future events from the configuration or predominancy of ſtars at a perſon's birth.

GENE'VA, S. [*genevre*, Fr. a juniper berry] a ſpirituous liquor, diſtilled from juniper berries. According to Dr. Hill, the common ſort is drawn from the turpentine, mixed with the coarſeſt ſpirits.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the ſame name, near the confines of France and Switſerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans. Julius Cæſar made uſe of it as a bulwark againſt the Helvetians. It is well built, rich, and ſtrongly fortified. Here are always a great number of ſtrangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which alſo forms an iſle, full of fine houſes, and here is an ancient ſtructure, called the tower of Cæſar. The largeſt part is built on a hill, which deſcends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the iſland by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vaſt ſtructure, built in the Gothick taſte, and has three towers, the leaſt of which is covered with tin plates. The arſenal is well furniſhed, and there is a ſtrong garriſon. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth obſervation. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the moſt conſiderable are, watches, clocks, and gold and ſilver lace. The revenues of the republick ariſe from the duty on merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magiſtrates buy, and ſell to the inhabitants. The ſovereignty of this republick is lodged in the aſſembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are ſeveral bodies of the magiſtracy, who have each their proper province, and whoſe heads are choſen by the people. The great council conſiſts of 200 perſons, from among whom there are 25 counſellors choſen, of which 4 are ſyndics, who are heads of the republick, and choſen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, and are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a biſhop's ſee, but the biſhop was expelled when they embraced Calviniſm, in 1553. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at publick houſes; but they exerciſe their militia, play at bowls, and uſe other exerciſes on a ſunday. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Beſanzon, 40 N. E. of Chamberry, and 135 N. by W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 46. 13.

GE'NIAL, Adj. [*genialis*, Lat.] that which contributes or conduces to propagation. "The *genial* bed." *Par. Loſt.* That which cheriſhes, ſupports life, or cauſes chearfulneſs. "So much I find my *genial* ſpirits droop." *Milt.* Natural, or native.

GE'NIALLY, Adv. by genius; naturally. "Some men are *genially* diſpoſed to ſome opinion." *Glanville.* Gayly; chearfully. The firſt ſenſe is ſeldom uſed.

GE'NIO, S. [Ital. of *genius*, Lat.] a perſon of a particular turn of mind. The diſpoſition of the mind. "Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection." *Tatler*, No. 53.

GE'NITALS, S. [*genitalis*, Lat.] the parts contributing to generation.

GE'NITING, S. an early apple gathered in June.

GE'NITIVE, Adj. [*genetif*, Fr. *genitivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, a caſe, which ſignifies the poſſeſſor, author, or relation of one thing to another. In the Engliſh language it is the only caſe we have; and is formed by adding an *s* to the termination of the nominative, in which we imitate the Saxon in their firſt, third, and fourth declenſions, who form it by adding *es* to the termination of the nominative. Hence it appears that the promiſcuous uſe of an apoſtrophe before the *s* of the genitive is improper, and ſhould never obtain place but when ſome letter is left out, thus it is uſed in man's, becauſe derived from *mannes*, Sax. wherein the *ne* is left out, but it is omitted in *wife's*, becauſe the original genitive is the ſame, and nothing left out. If a word end in *s*, another *s* is added to expreſs the genitive ſingular, as St. *James's*; but to apoſtrophize the genitive plural ſeems for the reaſon aſſigned to be highly improper. When three ſubſtantives come together, the genitive is formed by adding *s* to the ſecond, becauſe the firſt ſubſtantive is conſidered as an adjective, or making a compound word with the ſecond; thus we write, the *King of England's* fleet, not but we may find two or three of theſe genitives following each other, as *Peter's wife's portion*; the reaſon of this difference ſeems to be the omiſſion of the particle *of*, and *Peter's* and *wife's* being conſidered as ſeparate words, for was *of* added, the ſentence would run like the former; as the portion of *Peter's Wife*. In Engliſh, like the Hebrew and Saxon, the genitive is always put before the word which it is joined to, or that which governs it. Thus we ſay man's nature, and the

the Saxons *Goddes Sunna*, the Son of God, or God's Son. The particle *of*, ſometimes uſed to expreſs the genitive tranſlation from another language, is only a prepoſition, and the word joined with it not properly in Engliſh called the genitive caſe, becauſe caſe is an alteration of the end of the noun, and where *of* is uſed, the noun ſuffers no alteration, as, "*the ſon of Mars.*"

GE'NIUS, S. [Lat. *genie*, Fr.] a ſuppoſed protecting, or ruling power. A perſon endowed with faculties ſuperior to others. A perfection of underſtanding. Nature or diſpoſition.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the ſame name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent ſtructures, ſuch as churches and palaces, and particularly thoſe of the doge and of Doria, whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. It is very populous, and one of the moſt trading places in Italy. They reckon there is 70,000 inhabitants; of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, ſilks, and the like. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in ſuch places where they are moſt likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which ſupplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houſes are well-built, and are 5 or 6 ſtories high; and here are 57 churches, 17 convents and 2 large hoſpitals. The government is ariſtocratic, becauſe none but the nobility can have any ſhare in it; theſe are of two ſorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 perſons choſen, who make the great council, in which their ſovereignty reſides. Beſides theſe, there is a ſenate, compoſed of the doge and 12 ſenators, who have the common adminiſtration of affairs. The doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very conſiderable, and to preſerve it they have built a mole of 560 paces in length, and 13 in breadth; they have raiſed it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better ſhelter the ſhips, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 360 ſteps to go up to the top, where in the night time they place a great number of lanthorns. The harbour may be ſhut up with a chain, which will hinder the going out or coming in of the veſſels. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and ſubmitted to the Hungarians in 1746, but a citizen being abuſed by an Auſtrian officer, the inhabitants roſe and maſſacred part of the ſoldiers, and drove away the reſt. It was beſieged afterwards by the Auſtrians; but the French coming to the aſſiſtance of the town, they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republick is 200,000l. a year, and there is a bank, which is partly ſupported by publick duties. They generally keep two or three years proviſion of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they ſell to the people in ſcarce times. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 26. 32. Lat. 44. 25.

GENTEEL, Adj. [*gentil*, Fr.] polite, or elegant in behaviour or addreſs. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'ELY, Adv. politely; elegantly, gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS, S. elegance; gracefulneſs or politeneſs. Qualities becoming a perſon of rank.

GEN'TIAN, S. [*gentiane*, Fr.] in Botany, fellwort, or bad money. It is ranged by Linnæus in the ſecond ſect. of his fifth claſs, and by Tournefort in the third ſect. of his firſt. The ſpecies are twelve. The root, uſed in medicine, is brought from Germany.

GENTILES'SE, S. [Fr.] complaiſance; the ceremony and addreſs of polite behaviour; civility. "Her complaiſance and *gentileſſe*." *Hud.*

GEN'TILISM, S. [*gentiliſme*, Fr.] heatheniſm; the worſhip of the heathens; idolatry.

GENTI'LE, S. [*gentilis*, Lat.] one who worſhips idols. Uſed adjectively, for belonging to idolatry.

GENTILI'TIOUS, Adj. [*gentilitius*, Lat.] belonging to a particular nation. "An unſavoury odour is *genitilitious* unto the Jews." *Brown.* Hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTIL'ITY, S. [*gentilité*, Fr.] good extraction; dignity of birth. The claſs of thoſe who are well born. Paganiſm, heatheniſm, or the practice of idolatry.

GEN'TLE, Adj. [*gentilis*, Lat.] of an ancient and good family. Mild; tame; not eaſily provoked, ſoothing or pacifying. "This ſenſe firſt *gentle* muſic found." *Davies.*

GEN'TLE, S. a gentleman. "*Gentles*, methinks you frown." *Shak.* A kind of worm uſed for a bait in fiſhing.

GEN'TLEFOLK, S. perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the lower claſs.

GEN'TLEMAN, S. [*gentil homme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital.] a perſon of good family, one above the vulgar. Uſed as a term of deference and complaiſance, when ſpeaking of a perſon. The ſervant who waits upon a perſon out of livery. Uſed as a word to denote great extraction, or wealth, be the rank what it will. "The king is a noble *gentleman*." *Shak.* A perſon who to a good birth, and affluent fortune, has joined the qualifications of polite addreſs, and virtuous conduct.

GEN'TLEMANLIKE, GEN'TLEMANLY, Adv. becoming a man of birth, breeding, and fortune. Polite, affable and generous.

GEN'TLENESS, S. dignity of birth, or rank. Softneſs, mildneſs, ſweetneſs, or freedom from violence, applied to diſpoſition. Kindneſs, benevolence. "The *gentleneſs* of all the gods go with thee." *Shak.*

GEN'TLEWOMAN, S. a woman of birth, or one ſuperior to the vulgar. A woman who waits upon a perſon of high rank. Uſed likewiſe as a term of compliment, or of irony.

GEN'TLY, Adv. ſoftly, or without violence. Slowly, or without haſte; kindly, or without ſeverity.

GEN'TRY, S. birth. A rank of perſons between the nobility and the vulgar. A term of civility, or irony.

GE'NUFLEXION, S. [Fr. of *genu*, Lat. and *flecto*, Lat.] the bending the knee. Worſhip, or adoration expreſſed by bending the knee. "All the rights of adoration, *genuflexion*." *Stillingfl.*

GEN'UINE, Adj. [*genuinus*, Lat.] pure, or without mixture; natural, true, or real.

GEN'UINELY, Adv. without adulteration, or any baſe mixture, naturally.

GEN'UINENESS, S. freedom from any adulteration. Purity, or the natural ſtate of a thing.

GE'NUS, S. [Lat.] in Logic, a claſs of beings, or one common nature agreeing to and comprehending under it many ſpecies, or ſeveral other common natures; thus *animal*, is a *genus*, becauſe it agrees to, and comprehends under it, the ſeveral ſpecies of men, horſes, whales, lions, &c. Logicians diſtinguiſh it into *ſummum* and *ſubalternum*. The *genus ſummum*, is that which holds the uppermoſt place in the claſs of predicaments, and may be divided into ſeveral ſpecies, each of which may be conſidered as a *genus* with reſpect to thoſe below it: this *genus* therefore can never be a ſpecies. But the *genus ſubalternum* may, becauſe when conſidered with reſpect to the ſpecies below it, it is a *genus*; but when conſidered with reſpect to the *ſummum genus*, it is then a ſpecies: thus *bird*, when compared with the word animal is a ſpecies, but when with a crow, &c. it is a *genus*. In Botany, a ſyſtem or aſſemblage of ſeveral plants agreeing in ſome one or more common characters, in reſpect to certain parts, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed from all other plants. The ſyſtem of Linnæus, wherein all plants are claſſed according to their generative parts, the number of ſtamina in their flowers, &c. is the beſt as well as the moſt univerſally followed.

GEO'CENTRIC, Adj. [from γη, Gr. and κεντρον] in Aſtronomy, having the ſame center with the earth. The *geocentric latitude* of a planet, is its latitude ſeen from the earth. The *geocentric place* of a planet, is its place in the ecliptic, as ſeen from the earth.

GEODÆ'SIA, S. [*geodeſie*, Fr.] that part of practical geometry, which teaches to meaſure ſurfaces.

GEODÆ'TICAL, Adj. relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER, S. [of γη, Gr. the earth, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] one who can deſcribe the earth, and is ſkilled in making maps, the uſe of the globes, and the ſituations and extent of the ſeveral countries in the world.

GEOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [*geographique*, Fr.] belonging or relating to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of geography.

GEOG'RAPHY, S. [*geographie*, Fr. of γη, Gr. the earth, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the ſituation of the various countries on its ſurface. In a more extenſive ſenſe, it takes in a knowledge of the ſeas alſo; and in its largeſt ſenſe a knowledge of the various cuſtoms, habits, and governments of the different nations; the figures, magnitude, motion, and the different ſtrata and product of its ſoil; the various animals of different countries; their climates, ſeaſons, heat, weather, &c.

GEO'LOGY, S. [from γη, Gr. and λογος, Gr. knowledge of the nature and ſtate of the earth.

GEO'MANCY, S. [from γη, Gr. the earth and μαντεια, Gr. ſoothſaying or foretelling] the art of foretelling future events by caſting little pebbles on the ground; by means of clefts or clinks made in the earth, or by means of a number of dots made at random, and conſidering the various lines and figures they preſent.

GEO'MANCER, one who pretends to tell future events by means of *geomancy*.

GEO'MANTIC, Adj. belonging to geomancy.

GEO'METER, S. [*geometre*, Fr.] one ſkilled in geometry.

GEO'METRAL, Adj. [Fr.] pertaining to geometry.

GEOMET'RIC GEOMET'RICAL, Adj. [*geometrique*, Fr. γεωμετρικος, Gr.] belonging to, preſcribed, laid down by, or diſpoſed according to, the principles or rules of geometry.

GEOMET'RICALLY, Adv. according to the principles or rules of geometry.

To GEO'METRIZE, V. N. [γεωμετρεω, Gr.] to perform according to the principles of geometry.

GEO'METRY, S. [*geometrie*, Fr. of γη, Gr. earth, and μετρια, Gr. meaſure] in its primary ſenſe, the art of meaſuring the earth or any diſtances thereon: at preſent uſed for the ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude conſidered in themſelves, and without any regard to matter. It is divided into ſpeculative and practical; ſpeculative geometry is that which conſiders the properties of continued quantity abſtractedly and

nd is again divided into elementary, which s employed in considering right lines, plane rfaces, and solids generated therefrom; nd sublime or lighter geometry, which is mployed in the consideration of curve lines, nic sections, and bodies formed therefrom. ractical geometry is that which applies the heorems of speculative geometry to practice. This science, very probably, had its rise in Egypt, where the inundations of the Nile rendered it necessary to distinguish lands by considering their figures; to be able to measure their respective quantities; to know how to plot them, and lay them out again in their just dimensions and situations, &c.

GEO'RGE, S. [pronounced *Jeorge*, *Georgius*, Lat.] the figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter as an ensign of their order. Used with *brown*, a small penny loaf of houshold bread: a word commonly used in the colleges at Oxford, &c. but obsolete in London.

GEORGE, St. a fort and town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called Madras, and by the natives Chili-patam. It fronts the sea, and has a salt-water river on its backside, which hinders the fresh water springs from coming near the town, so that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy season it is incommoded by inundations, and from April to September it is so scorching hot, that if the sea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the white town, which is walled round, and has several bulwarks and bastions to defend it; it is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular streets. Here are two churches, one for the protestants, and the other for the papists; as also a good hospital, a town-hall, and a prison for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The black town is inhabited by the Gentows, Mahometans, Portugueze, and Armenian Christians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This as well as the white town, is ruled by the English governor, and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones since that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentows. The chief things the English deal in besides diamonds are calicoes, chintz, muslins, and the like. This colony may consist of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans; their rice is brought by sea from Gangham and Orixa, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the Islands of Diu, insomuch that an enemy with a superior force at sea, may easily distress them. The houses of the white town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the black town consists chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains who officiate by turns, and have each 100l. a year, besides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make proselytes, but leave that to the popish missionaries. The salaries of the company's writers are very small, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they make it up by trade, which must generally be the case, for they commonly grow rich. It is 63 miles north of Pondicherry. Lon. 98. 8 lat. 13. 13.

GEOR'GIC, S. [*georgique*, Fr.] some part of the science of husbandry, set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry; the best Greek poem of this kind is that of Hesiod's, but Virgil has excelled him by far in Latin, and Philips, our countryman, seems in some measure to dispute the palm with him in his Cyder.

GER'MAN, S. [*germain*, Fr. *germanus*, Lat.] one approaching to a brother in nearness of blood; generally applied to the children of brothers and sisters, who are called cousins *german*.

GERMANY, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands, France and Switzerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Switzerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, especially by the sea-side. The soil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good soldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dextrous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe, and they will sooner choose the daughter of a nobleman, without a fortune, than that of the richest citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicates, abbeys, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as these are almost so many independent sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastic, who are absolute in their

own dominions, and independent of each other. Here are a great number of free towns or cities, which are so many little republicks, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been so often chosen out of the house of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well ecclesiastick as secular, but by the famous constitution of the golden bull, the electors were restrained to seven; that is three ecclesiasticks, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburgh. But in 1648 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eighth electorate, in favour of the son of Frederic V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Lastly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover, whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves or Triers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls, and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand esquire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburgh is grand chamberlain, and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor assumes the title of always August, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called Diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies, or colleges; the first of which is that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the emperor gives his consent; who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of those which have devolved to the empire for want of successors, or confiscations.

GE'RME, S. [Fr. *germen*, Lat.] a sprout or shoot. That part which grows and spreads. "Made out of the *germe* or treadle of the egg." *Brown.* In Botany, that part of a flower or plant which contains the seed.

GER'MEN, S. [*germen*, Lat.] a young sprout, or shoot. A sprouting seed.

To GER'MINATE, V. N. [*germinatus*, Lat.] to sprout, bud, shoot, or grow.

GERMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of sprouting. Growth.

GE'RUND, S. [*gerundium*, Lat.] in the Latin grammar, a verbal noun ending in *do*, or *dum*, and governing cases like a verb.

GESTA'TION, S. [*gestatio*, Lat.] the act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTI'CULATE, V. N. [*gesticulatus*, Lat. *gesticuler*, Fr.] to make odd and antic gestures.

GESTICULA'TION, S. [Fr. *gesticulatio*, Lat.] the forming odd and antic posture. An odd posture.

GE'STURE, S. [*geste*, Fr. *gestus*, Lat.] the postures or attitudes expressive or suitable to a person's sentiments. Any movement or motion of the body.

To GES'TURE, V. N. to accompany one's speech with proper action, attitude, or motion of the body.

To GET, V. A. to procure, or acquire. To attain by success; to win. To possess. To beget. To acquire; to gain. To earn by labour and pains. Used with heart, to learn. "*Get by heart* the more common and useful words." *Watts.* To procure. To cause a thing to be. To prevail on or persuade. "The king could not *get* him to engage." *Spect.* *To get out*, to discover a person's secrets. To wheedle, or coax a person out of his property. "After having got *out* of you every thing you can spare." *Guard.* No. 167. To move from or to a place when followed by *out* or *to*. To rise, or quit one's bed, *to get up*. To remove or separate by force, art, or pains, used with *off*. Neuterly, to depart from a place, or arrive at

any ſtate or poſture by degrees, with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. To fall; to come by accident, uſed with *among*. "Two or three men are *got among* them." *Tatler*. To force or find a paſſage, *to get in*. To move, or remove to a certain place, uſed with adverbs of place, or motion. To aſcend, uſed with *up*, *to get up*. To have recourſe to, uſed with *into*. "Lying is ſo cheap a cover for any miſcarriage — a child can ſcarce be kept from *getting into* it." *Locke*. To become by any act what one was not before. "Bathes and *gets* drunk." *Dryd*. *To get off*, to eſcape from any danger. Uſed with *over*, to ſurmount, or conquer; to extricate one's ſelf from any obſtacle or impediment.

GET'TER, S. one that procures, obtains, or begets.

GET'TING, S. the act of acquiring or obtaining. In commerce gain or profit.

GEW'GAW, S. [*gwagbaw*, Brit.] a ſhowy, empty trifle; a bauble, or plaything.

GEW'GAW, Adj. ſhowy and gaudy, but of no value. "See the poor *gewgaw* happineſs of Feliciano." *Law*.

GHAST'FUL, Adj. [of *gaſt*, Sax. and *full*, Sax.] dreary; diſmal, or melancholy, applied to the mind or to place. Appearing diſmal, melancholy, or like a ghoſt, applied to the perſon.

GHAST'LINESS, S. horror, or melancholy appearing on the countenance. Diſmal paleneſs.

GHAST'LY, Adj. like a ghoſt, with horror and dread. Dreadful; horrible; ſhocking. "Mangled with *ghaſtly* wounds." *Milt*.

GHER'KIN, S. [*gurcke*, Teut.] a pickled cucumber. *Skinner*.

GHO'ST, S. [*gaſt*, Sax. a ſoul, ſpectre or ſpirit] the ſoul. A ſpirit or ſpectre, ſeen after the death of a perſon. When joined with *Holy*, it implies the third perſon of the Holy Trinity, otherwiſe termed the *Spirit*. "And he geſeah *godes Gaſt*." *Matt*. iii. 16. "Fullath on *halgum Gaſte*." ver. 11. "The *halgum Gaſter*." *Matt*. xxviii. 18. Saxon tranſl. To this agrees the Gothic verſion. "*Ab min weihama*." *To give up the ghoſt*, is to expire; to die; or to yield our ſoul into the hands of him that gave it.

GHO'STLINESS, S. ſpiritualneſs; the quality of relating to the ſpirit.

GHO'STLY, Adj. ſpiritual, relating to the ſoul; oppoſed to carnal or ſecular.

GI'ANT, S. [*geant*, Fr. *gigas*, Sax.] a perſon of uncommon ſtature.

GI'ANTESS, S. a woman taller than the reſt of her ſex naturally are.

GI'ANTLIKE, GI'ANTLY, Adj. reſembling a giant. Figuratively, any thing of enormous bulk.

To GIB'BER, V. N. [from *jabbar*, according to Johnſon; *gabberen*, Belg. *gabb*, Run. ſport.] to ſpeak in an unintelligible manner.

GIB'BERISH, S. [derived by Skinner from *gaber*, Fr. to cheat, imagined by others to be corrupted from *jabber*. Johnſon, as it was formerly written *gebriſh*, ſuppoſes it to be derived from or allude to the chymical cant of *Gheber* and his followers. Thoſe who do not approve of theſe conjectures, may remember, that *gabb*, Run. implies ſport, and may have given riſe to this word] cant; the private language of rogues, gypſies, &c. Words derived from no language, and having no meaning.

GIB'BET, S. [Fr. *guibeta*, Ital.] a gallows; or a croſs poſt whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains.

To GIB'BET, V. A. to hang on a gibbet.

GIB'BIER, S. [Fr.] game or wild fowl. "The fowl and *gibbier* are tax free." *Addiſ*.

GIBBO'SITY, S. [*gibboſité*, Fr.] the quality of riſing in a protuberance. A prominence. Convexity. "The *gibboſity* of the interjacent water." *Ray*.

GIB'BOUS, S. [*gibbus*, Lat.] convex; riſing in knobs. Crookbacked.

GIB'CAT, S. [See GIBBET] an old worn-out cat. "I am as melancholy as a *gib-cat*." *Shak*.

To GI'BE, V. N. [*gaber*, old Fr.] to ſneer. Actively, to deride; to mock; to treat with ſcorn.

GI'BE, S. a taunt; ſneer; or expreſſion of contempt.

GI'BER, S. a ſneerer; a derider.

GI'BINGLY, Adv. in a ridiculing, or ſneering manner.

GIB'LET, S. [*giblot*, Sax.] the offal parts of a duck or gooſe, conſiſting of the head or neck, part of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, &c.

GIBRALTER, S. a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, and ſuppoſed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortreſs here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to ſay, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow paſſage between the mountain and the ſea, acroſs which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garriſon from having a communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the ſame year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which co-

vers

vers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727, the Spaniards beſieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raiſe the ſiege. Thoſe that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the top, from whence they may have a proſpect of the ſea on each ſide the ſtrait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez, and Moroeco, beſides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garriſon here are cooped up in a very narrow compaſs, and have no proviſions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The ſtrait here is about 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a ſtrong current runs through it from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, 45 S. E. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Seville. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 36 0.

GID'DILY, Adv. with a ſwimming in the head. Figuratively, without ſteadineſs. Raſhly.

GID'DY, Adj. [*gidi*, Sax.] having a ſwimming in the head, whereby external things ſeem to turn round. Figuratively, a ſwift whirling motion, which may cauſe giddineſs. Changeable, inconſtant, unſteady; that which cauſes giddineſs either by its circular motion, or its exceſſive height. Heedleſs, raſh, or wanting caution. Tottering. Elated too much with ſucceſs or praiſe.

GID'DY-BRAINED, Adj. careleſs; thoughtleſs; raſh; imprudent.

GID'DY-HEADED, Adj. without thought, caution, or ſteadineſs.

GIFT, S. [Sax. *giof*, Iſl. *gafa*, Run.] ſomething beſtowed on, or given to another. The act of giving. When applied to the deity, an offering, or oblation. In a bad ſenſe, a bribe, or preſent made uſe of to corrupt a judge, &c. Any peculiar talent and faculty, ſo called becauſe given, or implanted in our nature, not acquired by art. "He who has the *gift* of ridicule." *Spect.* No. 291.

GIF'TED, Adj. given or beſtowed. "With my heaven *gifted* ſtrength." *Milt. Samſon.* Endowed with extraordinary powers. Poſſeſſed with a vain imagination of being inſpired, uſed ironically. "Two of their *gifted* brotherhood." *Dryd.*

GIG', S. a ſmall top made of horn, which is kept ſpinning by whipping. A ſmall fiddle.

GIGAN'TIC, S. [*gigantis*, Lat.] reſembling a giant: Of uncommon or an enormous ſize.

To GIG'GLE, V. N. to laugh heartily at trifles.

GIG'GLER, S. one who burſts into laughter at the ſmalleſt trifle.

To GILD', V. A. [preter *gilded*, or *gilt*, of *gyldan*, Sax.] to waſh over, or cover with leaf-gold. Figuratively, to cover with any thing of a yellow colour; to adorn with ſunſhine, or luſtre. To brighten. To *gild over*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by ſome additional ornament; alluding to the method of apothecaries who cover their pills with gold leaf, in order to render them more pleaſing to the eye.

GIL'DER, S. one who covers the ſurface of a thing with gold. A coin valued from one ſhilling and ſixpence to two ſhillings.

GILD'ING, S. gold laid on any ſurface, by way of ornament. The act of covering with gold.

GILL', S. [*gil*, Iſl. *gula*, Lat.] the apertures on each ſide of the head of fiſh, which they breath through, inſtead of their mouths. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl. A liquid meaſure containing the fourth part of a pint; from *gilla*, low Lat. A woman or female companion, from *Gillian*, the old Engliſh way of writing Julian, or *Juliana*. "Each *Jack* with his *Gill*." *Ben. Johnſon.* In Botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Likewiſe ale wherein ground-ivy has been ſteeped, is called *Gill-ale*. It may not be improper to remark, that the *g* in *Gills* of a fiſh is ſounded hard, as *Guills*; and in *Gill*, a meaſure, it is ſounded ſoft as *Jill*.

GIL'LY-FLOWER, S. [corrupted from *July-flower*, ſo called from the month it blows in] in Botany, the Dianthus, under which genus are included, pinks, carnations, and the ſweet-william; but the term is vulgarly applied to that ſpecies called the *clove July-flower*.

GILT', S. [from *gild*] gold laid on any ſurface. Figuratively, ſhow, or ſplendor. "When thou waſt in thy *gilt* and thy perfume." *Shak.*

GILT', Part. of *gild*.

GIM', Adj. [*gim*, Sax.] neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed.

GIM'CRACK, or GIM'CRANK, S. a ſlight piece of mechaniſm, more curious than uſeful, or valuable.

GIM'LET, S. [the *g* is pronounced hard, of *giblet*, Fr. ſignifying the ſame] a borer with a kind of ſcrew at the end.

GIMMER, S. a movement; a part of a machine. Machinery.

GIMP', S. a kind of ſilk-twiſt, or open lace.

GIN', S. [contracted from *engine*] a trap or ſnare. A pump. A diſtilled liquor drawn from juniper-berries, &c.

GIN'GER, S. [*gengero*, *zenzero*, *gengiſer*, Sax. *zinziber*, Lat.] an aromatic root, of a yellow

a yellow coulour, a very hot and pungent taſte, uſed in cookery, as a ſpice, by apothecaries as a medicine, and brought from Calecut in the East-Indies. In Botany, it is ſtiled by Linnæus, the *amomum*. Though placed by Linnæus in his firſt claſs; yet it more properly belongs to his ſecond, as the flowers have two ſtamina, one of which is joined to the upper ſegment of the flower; but ſoon loſing its ſummit appears to be only a ſegment. The ſpecies are three.

GIN'GERBREAD, S. a kind of bread made of flower and treacle, and mixed with ginger, and aromatic ſeeds.

GIN'GERLY, Adv. [*gingre*, Sax. younger] in a ſoft, tender, cautious, and ſlow manner, for fear of breaking or hurting on account of the weakneſs of its form, or the neatneſs of its make. "What is't that you—took up ſo *gingerly*." *Shak.*

GIN'GERNESS, S. caution, tenderneſs, niceneſs.

To GIN'GLE, V. N. [formed from the ſound] to have a ſharp noiſe. Actively, to ſhake any pieces of metal together, ſo as to make them ſound. Figuratively, to make a diſagreeable ſound by words ending the ſame ſyllables, applied to ſtile.

GIN'GLE, S. the ſound made by ſeveral pieces of metal ſhook together. Figuratively, the ſound made by ſeveral periods ending with the ſame ſyllables.

GIN'NET, S. [γινος, Gr.] a nag; a mule, or degenerated breed.

GIN'SENG, S. [Chin. the figure of a man, ſo called from the ſhape of its root] a root, lately brought from China, into Europe, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh within, ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt tranſparent; its taſte is acrid, ſpicy, and ſomewhat bitter, its ſmell agreeable, aromatic, but not very ſtrong. It is valued ſo highly by the Chineſe, that they ſell it for three times its weight in ſilver: Europeans eſteem it a good medicine in vertigoes, convulſions, and nervous complaints, and recommend it as one of the beſt reſtoratives known. Its doſe is from ten to twenty grains in powder, and from one drachm to two to a pint, in infuſion.

GIP'SY, S. [corrupted from Egyptian, for when they firſt appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps truly, according to Johnſon, they were driven from Egypt by the Turks, who adds, they are now mingled with all nations] a vagabond, of a dark complexion, who pretend to tell future events. Figuratively, uſed to imply a perſon of a dark complexion.

To GIRD', V. A. [preter, *girded*, or *girt*; part. paſſ. *girt*, of *gird*, or *gyrdan*, Sax.] to faſten by binding round. Figuratively, to inveſt, or cloath. To reproach; an unuſual ſenſe. "He will not ſpare to *gird* the god." *Shak.* To incloſe, incircle. "The Nyſcian iſle—*girt* with the river Triton." *Par R.* Neuterly, uſed with *at*, to reproach, to caſt a reproach, or break a ſcornful jeſt on a perſon. "Men of all ſorts take a private *gird* at me." *Shak.*

GIRD', S. a twitch, or pang. "Many fearful *girds* and twinges, which the atheiſt feels." *Tillot.*

GIR'DER, S. in Architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor.

GIR'DLE, S. [*girdl*, *gyrdl*, Sax.] any bandage drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled. Figuratively, an incloſure or circumference. "Within the *girdle* of theſe walls." *Shak.* The equator, a great circle ſurrounding the world like a girdle. "Under the *girdle* of the world." *Bacon.*

To GIR'DLE, V. A. to encompaſs and ſurround. "The gentle babes *girdling* one another—within their innocent alabaſter arms." *Shak.* To incloſe, ſhut in, or inviron.

GIR'L, S. [as this word is pronounced by Londoners *gal*, it ſeems to point out its origin to be that of *gagl*, Iſl. a worthleſs woman; the Saxon has *gæglberrneſſe*, for wantonneſs, the characteriſtic foible of a girl, and *girlan*, or *gyrlan*, clothed or dreſſed; which alludes to another foible, not leſs remarkable in young women. Dr. Hickes derives it from *karlima*, Iſl. a woman, but as moſt of the derivations of this word are only conjectures, we have offered the former ones as ſuch, and doubt not but we ſhall be indulged the ſame liberty as our predeceſſors] a young female, or woman; applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtleſs, not arrived to years of diſcretion, or not acting with a proper degree of reſerve.

GIR'LISH, Adj. like a girl. Wanton, playful, or giddy.

GIR'LISHLY, Adj. in a wanton, playful, thoughtleſs manner, applied to females.

GIRT', Part. Paſſ. of GIRD.

To GIRT', V. A. to gird; to ſurround. "The radiant line that *girts* the globe." *Tickel.*

GIRT', S. a band which goes round a horſe's belly, and faſtens the ſaddle, &c. In Surgery, a circular bandage.

GIRTH', S. [from *good*] the band by which the ſaddle is faſtened upon a horſe. The circumference of a perſon's waiſt.

To GIRTH', V. A. to put on, or bind with a girth.

To GIVE', V. A. [preter. *gave*, participle paſſive, *given*, from *gifan*, Sax.] to beſtow, or confer on another. To tranſmit, or impart to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing. To aſſign; to put into a perſon's poſſeſſion; to conſign. Uſed with *for*, to exchange one thing for another. Uſed with *ear*, to liſten, hearken, or attend to what a perſon ſays. "Where he *gave* no *ear*." *Bac.* To expoſe without reſtraint. "*Give*

to the wanton winds their flowing hair." *Dryd* To grant; to permit as a favour. "'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend." *Rowe*. To *give way*, to yield without reſiſtance, or denial. To enable, uſed chiefly in Poetry. "*Give* the flowers to blow." To ſhow, alluding to the product of an arithmetical calculation, which is expreſſed by this word. "This inſtance *gives* the impoſſibility of an eternal exiſtence in any thing eſſentially alterable" *Hale*. "Divided by the number—*gives* 424 men." *Arbuthn*. To offer. "To *give* no offence." *Burnet*. Uſed with *to*, to addict, apply, or habituate. "*Given to* pleaſure." *Bacon*. Followed by *for*, to abandon, reſign or yield up. "Virtue *given* for loſt." *Milt*. When *for* is underſtood it implies to ſuppoſe, to conclude, or give over. "All *gave* you loſt." *Garth*. To *give away*, to make over, or transfer to another. Sometimes uſed to expreſs a prodigal transferring of property, without receiving an equivalent. To *give back*, to reſtore, or return. Uſed with *over*, to quit, leave, or ceaſe from an action or practice; but when followed by *to*, or *unto*, to be ſtrongly addicted, attached or habituated to. "Had *given* themſelves *over unto* all manner of vice." *Grew*. To *give out*, to proclaim; publiſh; or utter. To ſpread a falſe report or rumour. To *give up*, to reſign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver. Neuterly, to ruſh forwards, to attack or make an aſſault, uſed with *on* or *upon*, in imitation of *donner*, Fr. to charge an enemy, which Johnſon ſays is not to be adopted. "The enemy *gives on* with fury." *Dryden*. To grow moiſt; to melt; to thaw; and figuratively, to relent. To *give into*, to comply with; to aſſent to; to yield to; to adopt or embrace. Uſed with *off*, to ceaſe, or forbear an action. To *give out*, to ceaſe from a conteſt, to yield. Uſed with *way*, or *place*, to yield, to make room.

GIV'ER, S. one who beſtows a thing.

GIZ'ZARD, S. [*geſier*, Fr. *gigeria*, Lat it is pronounced *gizzern* in Lincolnſhire, and written ſo by Dr. More] a ſtrong muſculous ſtomach in birds, wherein their meat by means of ſtones which they ſwallow, is ground in pieces, as if on a mill. This contrivance of the Divine architect in animals that have no teeth to comminute their food before they ſwallow, deſerves our admiration and praiſe. Figuratively uſed for the ſtomach in human creatures, whence to *grumble in the gizzard*, is applied to thoſe who are diſſatisfied, diſcontented, or cannot digeſt ſomething they are required to comply with.

GLACIA'TION, S. [*glacies*, Lat. ice, *glacer*, Fr.] the act of turning into ice. Ice.

GLA'CIS, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a ſloping bank, uſually applied to that which reacheth from the parapet of the covered way to the counterſcarp or level on the ſide of the field.

GLAD', Adj. [*glade*, *glæd*, Sax.] cheerful; gay; rejoicing at ſome good which has happened either to ourſelves or others. Uſed generally with *of*, and ſometimes with *at* or *with*, before the cauſe of joy, expreſſing or occaſioning gladneſs. "Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely deſert cheers." *Pope*. Figuratively, uſed for any thing which appears fertile, or ſhowy. "The ſolitary place ſhall be *glad* for them." *Iſai*. xxxv.

To GLAD', V. A. [*gled*, Iſl.] to make a perſon joyful; to excite a ſenſation of pleaſure; to cheer.

To GLAD'DEN, V. A. to cheer; to affect with a ſenſation of pleaſure or delight.

GLA'DE, S. [*glod*, Dan.] a lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADIA'TOR, S. [Lat. *gladeateur*, Fr.] a perſon who uſed to fight in the publick ſhows at Rome. Figuratively, a prize fighter, or ſword player.

GLAD'LY, Adv. in a joyful or chearful manner. In ſuch a manner as would communicate pleaſure or delight.

GLAD'NESS, S. a ſenſation of joy or delight.

GLAD'SOME, Adj. delighted, pleaſed; cauſing joy; having the appearance of gaiety.

GLAD'SOMELY, Adv. with ſome ſenſation of delight.

GLAD'SOMENESS, S. gaiety. A ſenſation of joy.

GLAI'RE, S. [*glare*, Sax.] the white of an egg. Alſo a kind of halbert.

To GLAI'RE, V. A. [*glairer*, Fr.] to varniſh with the white of an egg.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockſhire; on the S. by the Severn ſea; on the E. by Monmouthſhire; and on the W. by Carmarthenſhire. It contains about 9640 houſes, 57840 inhabitants, 118 pariſhes, and 9 market towns. It has 25 caſtles, and 3 monaſteries; but they are now moſtly demoliſhed. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very ſharp on the mountains, which are covered with ſnow; but very mild and temperate near the ſea. The N. part is full of ſteep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and ſheep; hence they ſupply Briſtol with many firkins of good butter; and it has likewiſe ſeveral coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLAN'CE, S. [*glants*, Belg.] a ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendor. A ſtroke or dart of light. Figuratively, a ſnatch of ſight; a quick view.

To GLAN'CE, V. A. [*glantzen*, Teut.] to

to ſhoot a ſudden ray of light. Figuratively, to hint at a perſon's faults by ſome oblique hints. Actively, to move quickly. To take a quick, or tranſient view. "*Glancing* an *eye* of pity on his loſſes." *Shak.*

GLANC'INGLY, Adv. in an oblique, tranſient manner.

GLAND', S. [Fr. *glans*, *glandis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a ſoft ſpongy ſubſtance, which ſerves to ſeparate a particular humour from the blood. A conglobate, and a conglomerate gland, are the two ſpecies into which they are divided.

GLAN'DERS, S. in Farriery, a running of corrupt matter from an horſe's noſe.

GLANDI'FEROUS, Adj. [of *glans*, Lat. and *fero*, Lat.] bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

GLAN'DULE, S. [Fr. *glandula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a ſmall gland.

GLANDULO'SITY, S. a collection of glands.

GLAN'DULOUS, Adj. [*glanduleux*, Fr.] pertaining to, or having the nature of, the glands.

To GLARE', V. N. [*glaeren*, Belg.] to ſhine ſo bright as to dazzle the eyes. Figuratively, to look ſharp, or with piercing eyes. Alſo to ſhine with oſtentation, or with a luſtre too much laboured, applied to writings. Actively, to ſhoot ſuch a ſplendour as the eye cannot bear; to flaſh. "Every eye—*glar'd* lightening." *Milt.*

GLARE' S. a dazzling luſtre. A fierce piercing look. "A lion now he ſtalks with fiery *glare*." *Par. Loſt.*

GLAR'ING, Part. [of *glare*] flagrant; enormous; applied to crimes.

GLASS', S. [*glas*, Sax. *glas*, Belg.] an artificial ſubſtance made by mixing fixed ſalts, flint, and ſand together, with a vehement fire; tranſparent to the ſight, ductile when hot, but not malleable. A glaſs veſſel of any kind; particularly a cup, with a foot, to drink out of; hence figuratively, it is uſed for that quantity of liquor, which ſuch a veſſel contains. A glaſs to view ones face in. A perſpective. A glaſs made uſe of for meaſuring time, by means of ſand which runs through a ſmall aperture, and called an hour-glaſs. Uſed adjectively, for any thing made of glaſs.

To GLASS', V. A. to ſee as in a glaſs. To glaze.

GLASS'-GAZING, Adj. finical; or often contemplating himſelf in a looking-glaſs. "A—*glaſs-gazing*, ſuper-ſerviceable, finical rogue." *Shak.*

GLASS'-HOUSE, S. a houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

GLAS'SY, Adj. partaking of the nature of glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

GLAS'TENBURY, S. [*glaſtenburig*, Sax. from *burig*, Sax. a town, and *glaſtin*, glaſs, which latter name it derives from its ſituation in *Glaſtn-ey*, Sax. called *Inis Witern*, Brit. or Glaſſy Iſland] a town in Somerſetſhire, almoſt encompaſſed with rivers, famous for a monaſtry, deriving its origin from Joſeph of Arithmethea, ſuppoſed to have been here; the walnut-tree, which never budded before the feaſt of St. Barnabas; the hawthorn-tree blooming on Chriſtmas day; the burial place of king Arthur, which was diſcovered by means of the ſongs of the antient bards in the reign of Hen. II. the pyramids near the church, one of which is ſaid to have been twenty-ſix feet high; and the mineral ſpring, ſaid to have been diſcovered by means of a dream, which happened to a poor man, whoſe condition ſtood in need of its ſalutary ſtreams. It is diſtant 109 computed, and 121 meaſured miles from London.

GLAS'ENBURY-THORN, S. in Botany, a variety of the common hawthorn, from which it differs in flowering twice a year; becauſe, in mild ſeaſons, it often flowers in November and December, and again at the uſual time with the common ſort.

To GLA'ZE, V. A. [accidently varied from *glaſs*] to furniſh windows with glaſs. To cover with a ſubſtance reſembling glaſs. To cover with ſomething ſhining. "Sorrow's eye *glaz'd* with blinding tears." *Shak.*

GLA'ZIER, S. one whoſe trade it is to make glaſs windows.

GLEAM', S. [pronounced *gleem*, *leoma*, Sax.] a tranſient ſhoot of ſplendor; luſtre; brightneſs.

To GLEAM', V. N. to ſhine with ſudden and tranſient flaſhes.

GLEA'MY, Adj. flaſhing; darting ſudden flaſhes of light.

To GLEAN', V. A. [pronounced *gleen*] to collect what is ſcattered and left by thoſe who carry in a harveſt. To gather any thing thinly ſcattered. To collect from different authors.

GLEAN', S. a collection made by ſlow degrees. "The *gleans* of yellow thyme diſtend his thighs." *Dryd.*

GLEAN'ER, S. one who gathers or picks up after the reapers. Figuratively, one who collects from a variety of authors.

GLEAN'ING, S. the act of picking up corn ſcattered and left by the huſbandmen; the act of gathering any thing ſlowly. The act of collecting from different authors.

GLEBE', S. [*gleba*, Lat.] a clod; turf; ſoil; land. In Law, church land, or land poſſeſſed as part of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

GLE'BOUS, Adj. abounding in clods.

GLE'BY, Adj. abounding in clods. Figuratively, fertile. "Diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land." *Prior.*

GLEE', S. [*glïe*, Sax.] joy or mirth; cheerfulneſs.

GLEE'FUL, Adj. full of joy; gay; cheerful; merry.

To GLEEN', V. N. [perhaps either derived from, or a corruption of *gleam*] to ſhine with heat, or poliſh. "Hard *gleening* armour." *Prior.*

GLEET', S. [written *glitt*, by Skinner, and derived from *gliiden*, Belg. or *glidan*, Sax. to run ſlowly, or glide] the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound. Uſually applied to a flux or dripping of thin humour from the urethra.

To GLEET', V. N. to drop ſlowly, or flow with a thin humour. Figuratively, to run ſlowly. "*Gleet* down the rocky caverns." *Cheyne.*

GLEE'TY, Adj. reſembling a gleet. Thin and ſanious.

GLEW', S. [*gezo*, Brit.] a viſcid, tenacious matter, uſed as a cement to join things together.

GLIB', Adj. [*glis*, Iſl.] ſmooth; ſlippery; voluble, applied to ſpeech. "Hear, on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran." *Swift.*

GLIB'LY, Adv. [from *glib*, the adjective] ſmoothly; without any obſtacle or impediment. "Slide *glibly* into detraction." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

GLIB'NESS, S. ſmoothneſs; ſlipperineſs. Such ſmoothneſs of ſurface that any thing will ſlip off, if there be the leaſt inclination. Volubility, applied to the tongue.

To GLIDE', V. N. [*glidan*, Sax.] to flow, or paſs gently, ſmoothly, or without any tumult.

GLIDE', S. a ſliding motion. The act of paſſing ſmoothly.

To GLIM'MER, V. N. [*glimmer*, Dan.] to ſhine faintly, or feebly.

GLIM'MER, S. a faint or dim light.

GLIM'MERING, S. an imperfect view. "Got a *glimmering* who they were." *Wotton.* A faint reſemblance. A trace.

GLIMPSE', S. [*glimmer*, Dan.] a weak, faint, imperfect light. A ſudden flaſhing light. "Light as the lightning *glimpſe* they ran." *Par. Loſt.* A tranſient luſtre. A ſhort fleeting enjoyment. "That I ſhould know *glimpſe* of delight." *Prior.* A faint reſemblance, or likeneſs.

To GLIS'TEN, V. N. [*gliſigena*, Sax.] to ſhine with luſtre, brightneſs, or ſplendor.

GLIS'TER, S. See CLYSTER, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

To GLIT'TER, V. N. [*glitenan*, Sax.] to ſhine with luſtre. To gleam. To appear pompous.

GLIT'TER, S. luſtre; ſplendour; brightneſs.

GLIT'TERINGLY, Adv. with a ſparkling luſtre.

To GLOAT', V. N. to look ſideways at a perſon. To caſt a ſtolen glance.

GLO'BATED, Adj. in the ſhape of a globe.

GLOBE', S. [Fr. *globus*, Lat.] a round body having every part of its ſurface equally diſtant from the center. The earth. A ſphere in which the various regions of the earth, ſeas, &c. are depicted in their proper forms, magnitudes, ſize, and ſituations.

GLOBO'SE, Adj. [*globoſus*, Lat.] round or ſpherical.

GLOBO'SITY, S. roundneſs.

GLO'BOUS, Adj. [*globoſus*, Lat.] round. "Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiſs." *Philips.*

GLO'BULAR, Adj. [*globulus*, Lat. *globwl*, Brit.] round; in the form of a globe, ſpherical.

GLO'BULE, S. [*globulus*, Lat.] a ſmall particle of matter of a round or ſpherical form.

GLO'BULOUS, Adj. ſpherical; round.

To GLO'MERATE, V. A. [*glomeratus*, Lat.] to gather ſeveral parts or particles into a round body or ſphere.

GLOMERA'TION, S. [*glomeratio*, Lat.] the act of forming ſeveral parts into a round ball or ſphere. Something formed into a ball.

GLO'MEROUS, Adj. [*glomeroſus*, Lat.] gathered into a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM', S. [*glommung*, Sax.] an imperfect, faint light; dulneſs.

To GLOOM', V. N. to ſhine obſcurely. To be cloudy. Figuratively, to be melancholy, or ſullen.

GLOO'MINESS, S. Duſkineſs. Darkiſhneſs, like that of twilight. Diſmallneſs. Figuratively, want of chearfulneſs. Sullenneſs. Cloudineſs of aſpect. Sadneſs.

GLOO'MY, Adv. dimly; Figuratively, ſullenly. "How *gloomily* he look'd." *Dryd.*

GLOO'MY, Adj. obſcure; imperfectly lightened. Diſmal for want of light. Dark or blackiſh, applied to the complexion. Sullen; melancholy; ſad, applied to the mind and look.

GLO'RIED, Adj. illuſtrious; honoured; dignified.

GLORIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving glory, attributing honour and praiſe. The act of exalting a perſon to the higheſt degree of dignity. A ſtate of the higheſt dignity.

To GLO'RIFY, V. A. [*glorifier*, Fr.] To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip. To extol; honour, or praiſe. To exalt to a ſtate of dignity, or glory.

GLO'RIOUS, Adj. [*glorioſus*, Lat.] haughty; proud; oſtentatious. Figuratively, adorned with glory. Exalted to a ſtate of dignity. Noble; illuſtrious.

GLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. illuſtriouſly; nobly; excellently.

GLO'RY, S. [*gloire*, Fr. *gloria*, Lat.] praiſe or honour. In Scripture, a ſtate of felicity prepared for the righteous in heaven. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown. "*Glory* is


BRITISH
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MUSEUM

Facing Globe.

is like a circle in the water." *Shak.* A ſtate of ſplendour, dignity, and magnificence "Solomon in all his *glory*" *Mat.* vi. 29. Luſtre, or brightneſs. In Painting, a circle of rays ſurrounding the head of a perſon. Uſed with *vain*; pride; boaſting, or arrogance. "By the *vain glory* of men they entered into the world. *Wiſd.* xix. 14.

To GLO'RY, V. N. to boaſt in; to be proud of; to vaunt.

GLOSS', S. [Fr. *gleſing*, Sax. γλωσσα, Gr.] an explanation of the ſenſe of an author. Figuratively, a ſpecious explanation of the words of an author to ſerve a particular purpoſe. A ſuperficial luſtre appearing on the ſurface; any ſmooth or poliſhed body.

To GLOSS', V. N. [*gloſſer*, Fr.] to comment, on the ſenſe of an author. Actively, to explain by a comment or note. To palliate by ſome ſpecious reaſon or interpretation. "You have the art to *gloſs* the foulſt cauſe." *Philips.* To make a thing ſhine To embelliſh with ſuperficial ſhew; uſed with *over*. "*Gloſs'd over* only with a ſaint-like ſhow." *Dryd.*

GLOS'SARY, S. [*gloſſaire*, Fr.] a dictionary explaining obſcure, provincial, and obſolete words.

GLOS'SER, S. [*gloſſarius*, low Lat.] one who comments on and explains the writings of an author. A poliſher.

GLOS'SINESS, S. [*glyſung*, Sax.] the ſhining luſtre on the ſurface of a thing.

GLOS'SY, Adj. having a ſhining and poliſhed ſurface.

GLOVE', S. a covering worn upon the hands.

To GLOVE, V. A. to cover with a glove. "Muſt *glove* this hand." *Shak.*

GLOV'ER, S. one who makes and ſells gloves.

GLOUCESTER, the capital town, or city, of Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for large quantities of cheeſe; on July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on the E ſide of the river Severne, where, by two ſeveral ſtreams, it makes the iſle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which 6 only are in uſe, beſides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handſome ſtructure. It is remarkable for its large cloiſter, and whiſpering gallery. It is a city and county of itſelf, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39, a town-clerk, and a ſword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. The houſes amount to ſome thouſands, and the ſtreets are broad and paved. It contains 5 hoſpitals and 2 free ſchools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the reſtoration ordered to be demoliſhed. It ſends two members to parliament, and had the title of a dutchy. The eminent perſons that were buried here were Lucius the firſt Chriſtian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Briſtol, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. E.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire; on the N. by Worceſterſhire; on the E. by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire; and on the S. by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. It contains 26760 houſes, 162,560 inhabitants 280 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns. It ſends only 8 members to parliament, 6 for three towns, and 2 for the county. The air is generally good, and the ſoil extremely fruitful. Cotſwold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of ſheep; and the rich vale of Eveſham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The foreſt of Dean lies weſtward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have conſumed the greateſt part. The rivers of moſt note are, the Iſis, the Chern, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windruſh, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swiliate, the Caron, and the Stour.

To GLOU'T, V. N. [of uncertain etymology] to pout; to look ſullen. "*Glouting* with ſullen ſpight." *Garth.* A low word; ſtill in uſe in Scotland, though obſolete in the ſouthern part of this iſland.

To GLO'W, V. N. [*glowan*, Sax.] to be heated without flame. To burn with vehement heat. To feel a heat in any part of the body. "Did not his temples *glow*." *Adiſ.* To feel a warmth of paſſion, ariſing from the ardour of the mind. "The inward *glowings* of a heart in love" *Addiſ.* Figuratively, to rage or burn, applied to the manner in which any paſſion operates. Actively, to make hot ſo as to ſhine, or appear heated. "To *glow* the delicate cheeks." *Shak.*

GLO'W, S. a ſhining heat. Vehemence or ardour. Brightneſs, or ruddineſs.

GLO'W-WORM, S. [from *glowan*, Sax.] a ſmall creeping inſect, which appears luminous in the dark.

GLOZE, S. flattery; ſoothing words. Inſinuations. "Now to plain dealing; lay theſe *glozes* by." *Shak.*

GLU'E, S. [*gluo*, Brit.] a viſcous ſubſtance to join bodies together. See GLEW.

To GLU'E, V. A. [*gluér*, Fr.] to join together by a viſcous cement. To hold together. Figuratively, to make a thing join; to unite as it were with glue. "Sink us down to ſenſe, and *glue* us to thoſe inferior things." *Tillotſ.* Uſed with *to*.

GLUM', Adj. ſullen; affectedly grave. "Some when they hear a ſtory look *glum*." *Guardian.*

To GLUT', V. A. [*glwth*, Brit. *engloutir*, Fr.] to ſwallow or devour with little chewing. To cloy. To ſate; or diſguſt. "Enough to *glut* the hearers." *Bac.* To feaſt or delight to ſatiety. "With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave." *Milt.* To bring in large quantities; to overfill. "*Glutting* the market." *Arbuth.*

GLUT, S. that which is gorged in a ravenous manner. Plenty, or a quantity which occaſions loathing and ſatiety. More than enough. Any thing which fills or ſtops up a paſſage by its exceſſive quantity.

GLU'TINOUS, Adj. [*glutineux*, Fr.] reſembling glue; viſcous: Tenacious.

GLU'TINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being viſcid, or of ſticking to thoſe bodies which it touches. The quality of joining or cementing bodies by viſcidity.

GLU'TTON, S. [*glouton*, Fr. *glutio*, Lat.] one who eats to exceſs. Figuratively, one eager of any thing to exceſs. In Natural Hiſtory, the name of a bird in the Weſt-Indies.

To GLU'TTONIZE, V. N. to eat to exceſs.

GLU'TTONOUS, Adj. given to exceſs in eating.

GLU'TTONOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY, S. [*gluttonie*, Fr.] exceſs in eating.

GLU'Y, Adj. ſticking; viſcous; tenacious.

To GNA'SH, V. A. [*knaſchan*, Belg. *naſchan*, Teut.] to ſtrike, or claſh together, applied to the teeth. To grind or ſtrike the teeth together with a repeated, quick, or convulſive motion, either on account of rage, or from a ſenſation of exceſſive cold or agony.

GNA'T, S. [*gnæt*, Sax.] a ſmall winged inſect, or flie, of which there are at leaſt forty diſtinct ſpecies. The firſt thing remarkable in the generation of this inſect is its vaſt ſpawn, being above an inch and half a quarter diameter, made to float on the water, and tied to ſome ſtick or other fixed thing by means of a ſmall ſtem or ſtalk. This ſpawn is the receptacle for their eggs; which when hatched by the ſun or warmth of the ſeaſon into ſmall maggots, deſcend to the bottom, and by means of ſome of the gelatine matter of the ſpawn, ſtick to ſtones, *&c.* where they make themſelves little caſes or cells, which they creep into and out of, till arrived to a more mature *nympha* ſtate, and can ſwim about to ſeek for what food they have occaſion; at this time they become red worms about half an inch long. Thus far this inſect is an inſtance of the divine Providence; but if we proceed we ſhall find more illuſtrious traces of the divine œconomy. In its vermicular ſtate it is a red maggot, as we have juſt mentioned, and hath a mouth and other parts accomodated to food; In its aurelia ſtate it has no ſuch parts, becauſe it ſubſiſts without food; but in its mature, gnat ſtate, its mouth is furniſhed with a curious well made ſpear to wound and ſuck out the blood of other animals. Any thing remarkably, or proverbially ſmall. "Ye blind guides, who ſtrain at a *gnat*." *Matt.* xxiii. 14.

To GNA'W, V. A. [*gnægan*, *gnaſan*, Sax.] to bite and tear off by means of the teeth. To eat or chew. To fret, waſte, or corrode, applied to the action of corroſive liquors. Neuterly, to bite, or tear in pieces with the teeth.

GNA'WER, S. one who tears in pieces with the teeth.

GNO'MON, S. [Gr. γνωμων] the hand, or index of a dial.

GNOMO'NICS, S. [γνωμονικη, Gr.] dialling. Or a ſcience which teaches the doctrine of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all ſorts of ſun dials.

To GO', V. N. [Preter, *I went*, *I have gone*, Participle *gone*, from *gan* or *gangan*, Sax.] to walk. To move ſlowly. "Run to him, thou haſt ſtaid ſo long that *going* will not ſerve the turn." *Shak.* Uſed with *forth*, in Scripture, to walk in ſolemn proceſſion. To proceed from one to another. "The jeſt *goes* round." *Dryd.* To depart, or move to a place. To move or paſs in any manner; to *go over*, to peruſe, or read through; to proceed in any operation of the mind. To purſue, uſed with *after*. To quit or change an opinion; to act contrary to a promiſe, or break a contract, to *go from*. To have recourſe to, or to proſecute; joined with *law*. To *go to law*. To intend, or be near, undertaking a thing. "*I was going* to ſay." *Lock.* To *let go*, to give a perſon his liberty; to free from confinement or cuſtody. To *go near*, to tend towards an act. Uſed with *for*, to paſs, to be received for. "She goes *for* a woman." *Sidney.* To toll, applied to a bell. "The bell *goeth* for him." *Bac.* To move or to be in a ſtate of motion, applied to machines, *&c.* "*Clocks* will *go*." *Otway.* To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to obſerve as a rule; uſed with *by*, *on*, or *upon*. To *go beyond*, to exceed in any quality. To *go further*, to extend in meaning, applied to words. Uſed with *about*, to attempt, or endeavour. To *go againſt*, to be offenſive, applied to taſte. To *go aſide*, to err, or quit a rule of conduct. Uſed with *between*, to interpoſe, to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile. To *go by*, to paſs unnoticed; to *go down*; to be ſwallowed; to be received with ſome difficulty, applied to opinions. Uſed with *in and out*, in Scripture, to be at liberty.

"He

" He ſhall *go in and out.*" *John* x. 9. To die, uſed with *off*; to depart from a poſt, to run away or diſappear, in order to eſcape ſome puniſhment. To *go on*, to proceed: Uſed with *over*, to revolt, or change ones party; to paſs upon a river or bridge. To *go out*. To be extinguiſhed, applied to flame, or fire. Uſed with *through*, to perform thoroughly. *To go againſt the hair, or againſt the grain*, is a proverbial expreſſion to expreſs ſomething extremely repugnant, or diſagreeable.

GOA, a large and ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the Malabar coaſt. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1508, and is the chief town of all the ſettlements which the Europeans have in India. It ſtands in an iſland about twelve miles in length, and ſix in breadth, and the city is built on the north ſide of it, having the conveniency of a fine ſalt-water river, capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handſome ſtructures, ſuch as churches, caſtles, and gentlemen's houſes. The air within the town is unwholeſome, for which reaſon it is not ſo well inhabited now as it formerly was. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a ſpacious ſtreet, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handſome churches, convents, and cloiſters, with a ſtately large hoſpital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and, in the ſhops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of leſs note. Every church has a ſet of bells, ſome of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman catholick; and they have a ſevere inquiſition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain ſome of their old cuſtoms, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoes in the city who are tolerated, becauſe they are more induſtrious than the Chriſtians, and better artiſts. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; and the churches are finely embelliſhed, and have great numbers of images. Their houſes are large, and make a fine ſhew; but within they are poorly furniſhed. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fiſh, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Our author, Capt. Hamilton, ſtood on a hill near the city, and counted above eighty churches, convents, and monaſteries; and he was told, that there were about 30,000 prieſts and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and as they pretend performs a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glaſs-windows; for they make uſe of clear oyſter-ſhells inſtead of glaſs, and all their fine houſes have the ſame. Goa itſelf has few manufactures or productions, their beſt trade being in arrack, which they diſtil from toddy, which is the ſap of the cocoa nut tree. The river's mouth is defended by ſeveral forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon, on both ſides; and there are ſeveral other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 91. 35. lat. 15. 31.

GO'CART, S. a machine going upon caſters, in which children are incloſed before they are able to walk.

GO'AD, S. [*gaad*, Sax.] a ſtick armed with a ſharp point at the end, with which oxen, *&c.* are driven.

To GOAD, V. A. to prick with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, or ſtimulate.

GOAL', S. a ſtarting poſt. Figuratively, the deſign, or final purpoſe of any undertaking.

GO'AR, S. [pronounced *gore* from *goror*, Brit.] an edging ſowed on cloth to ſtrengthen it. The warm blood of any creature.

GO'AT, S. [*gæt*, *gat*, Sax.] an horned animal, with coarſe ſhag hair, which divides the hoof, is of a middle nature between a deer and ſheep, remarkable for laſciviouſneſs, and a rank ſmell when old. Figuratively, a rank, or laſcivious perſon.

GO'AT-CHAFFER, S. an inſect reſembling a beetle.

GO'AT-HERD, S. [from *gat*, Sax. and *hyrd*, Sax.] one who keeps goats.

GO'ATISH, Adj. reſembling a goat, either in rankneſs or in luſt.

GOB', S. [*gobe*, Fr.] a ſmall quantity, generally applied to ſomething glutinous, viſcous or flabby.

GO'BBET, S. a mouthful.

To GO'BBLE, V. A. [*gober*, old Fr.] to ſwallow haſtily, or ravenouſly.

GO'BBLER, S. one that devours haſtily and without chewing.

GO'BETWEEN, S. a mediator; or one who is ſent backwards and forwards with meſſages between two parties.

GOB'LET, S. [*gobelet*, Fr.] a bowl or cup, that contains a large draught.

GOB'LIN, S. an evil ſpirit; a ſpectre; an *elf*, or fairy. " Go charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints." *Shak.*

GOD, S. [*God*, Sax. *Gud*, Iſl. and Dan. *Goth*, *gods*, Goth. *Goed*, Belg. *Gott*, Teut. of *God*, Sax. the adj. implying good; the amiable and generous idea which our anceſtors had of the divine being, may be ſeen from the denominating him from his attribute of

goodneſs; and the leſſon this remark teaches us, is that which only can render our ſpecies amiable, and keep up its dignity] the ſelf-exiſtent infinitely perfect being, who created and preſerves all things that have exiſtence. The object of adoration and worſhip. Any perſon or thing which a perſon adores or idolizes.

To GOD', V. A. to deify, or worſhip Figuratively, to confer the greateſt honours. "Lov'd me above the meaſure of a father; nay, *godded* me." *Shak.*

GOD'-CHILD, S. an infant for whom one is a ſponſor in baptiſm.

GOD'-DAUGHTER, S. a female infant for whom a perſon is ſponſor in baptiſm.

GOD'DESS, S. a female deity or divinity.

GOD'DESS-LIKE, Adj. beautiful reſembling a goddeſs.

GOD'FATHER, S. [*godfæder*, Sax.] a man that is ſponſor for a child at baptiſm.

GOD'HEAD, S. the condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity. "Nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown." *Dryd.*

GOD'LESS, Adj. without ſenſe of a deity. Atheiſtical; irreligious.

GOD'LIKE, Adj. divine; reſembling God. Superlatively good.

GOD'LINESS, S. duty towards God. A general obſervation of all the duties flowing from our relations to, or preſcribed by, God.

GOD'LY, Adj. having a proper ſenſe of our duty to God. Pious, righteous

GODLY, Adv. in a pious, religious and righteous manner.

GOD'MOTHER, S. a womon that is ſponſor for a child in baptiſm.

GOD'SHIP, S. the office or character of a god. Figuratively, a deity. "O'er hills and dales their *godſhips* came." *Prior.*

GOD'SON, S. [*godſuna*, Sax.] a male child whom a perſon has been ſponſor to in baptiſm.

GOD'WARD, Adj. with reſpect to God. "Such truſt have we through Chriſt *godward*." 2 *Cor.*

GO'ER, S. one that moves or runs. One that has a good pace, applied to a horſe. One that keeps time, or is regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

To GOG'GLE, V. N. to look aſquint.

GOG'GLE-EYED, Adj. [*ſcel-ege*, Sax.] not looking ſtrait; or with the balls of the eye turned contrary ways.

GO'ING, S. the act of moving from on place to another. Pregnancy, applied to women. Departure, uſed with *from*, either expreſſed or underſtood.

GOLD', S. [Sax. and Teut. *golud*, Brit.] the heavieſt, moſt denſe, moſt ductile, and moſt fixed of all bodies; not to be injured by air or fire; its colour is of a ſhining and radiating yellow, which differs according to its purity. Figuratively, money, or any thing very valuable, or very deſirous.

GO'LDBEATER, S. one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are uſed by gilders. It is amazing to conſider the fineneſs to which gold may be beaten; an ounce may be thus hammered into 1600 leaves, each three inches ſquare, in which ſtate it occupies more than 159,092 times its former ſpace; twenty-five leaves of the ſmalleſt books weigh only five or ſix grains, and the ſame number of the largeſt only nine or ten grains. *Goldbeater's ſkin* is the inteſtinum rectum of an ox or bullock, well ſcoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.

GO'LDEN, Adj. conſiſting of gold. Gilt. Figuratively, ſhining; bright: Splendid. Of the colour of gold. Happy; reſembling the firſt age or ſtate of innocence. *Golden number*, in chronology, is that which ſhews what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule*, in Arithmetic, called alſo the Rule of three, is that by which a fourth number is ſought, which is proportional to any three numbers given; the excellence and extent of this rule in moſt arithmetical operations, is the reaſon of its obtaining this title.

GO'LDENLY, Adv. in a pompous commendable or ſplendid manner. "Report ſpeaks *goldenly* of his profit." *Shak.*

GO'LDEN-ROD, S. in Botany, called the *verge doree* in French, and *ſolidago* in Latin. Linnæus places it in the ſecond ſect of his 19th claſs, and Tournefort in the firſt ſect of his 14th. There are thirty three ſpecies.

GO'LDFINCH, S. [*goldfinc*, Sax.] a ſinging bird, having a reddiſh circle bordered with a yellow or golden colour on each ſide of its head. The Staffordſhire people term it a *proud taylor*.

GO'LDFINDER, S. one who finds gold; a name ludicrouſly given to a perſon that empties privies or jakes.

GO'LDSMITH, S. [*goldſmid*, Dan] one who makes and ſells golden wares; as they were formerly, till banking became a ſeparate buſineſs, the perſons with whom merchants and traders lodged their caſh; we find the word uſed, not only in banker's houſes, but likewiſe in books, to denote a banker. "The *goldſmith* or ſcrivener, who takes all your fortune." *Swift.*

GO'NDOLA, S. [Ital. *gondole*, Fr.] a flat boat, very long, and very narrow, rowed by puſhing forwards, and uſed upon the canals at Venice.

GO'NE, [Preter of go] advanced or proceeded in. Figuratively, loſt or undone. "He muſt know 'tis none of your daughter —we are *gone* elſe." *Shak.* Uſed with *by*, paſt, applied to motion or change of place. Loſt; departed; conſumed; at an end. "The

"The hope of their gains was *gone*." *Acts* xxi. 10. Dead. "A dog loſes all ſigns of life; but carried into air, &c. recovers, if not quite *gone*." *Addiſ.*

GONORRHOE'A, S. [from γονος, Gr. and ῥεω, Gr.] in medicine, an involuntary dripping of ſeed or other humour, occaſioned by ſome ſtrain or venereal hurt.

GOO'D, Adj. [comparative *better*, ſuperlative *beſt*; from *good* the feminine, of *goodur*, Iſl.] requiſite, fit and proper for the end. Wholeſome. "*Good* to eat." *Prior.* Pleaſant or agreeable to the taſte. "Eat thou honey becauſe it is *good*." *Prov.* xxiv. 13. Complete; full; great. "A *good* third of its people." *Addiſ.* "I have got a *good* deal." Sound; conſiſtent with reaſon, applied to arguments. Valid. After *make*, confirmed, valid, eſtabliſhed, proved. "*Make good* your accuſation." *South.* Uſed with as before and after it, no better than. "And him *as good as* dead." *Heb.* xi. No worſe. "*As good as* his word." *L'Eſtran. Good at*, ſkilful, or ready; dexterous. "But you are *good at* a retreat." *Dryd.* Happy, or proſperous. "*Good* morrow, Portius." *Addiſ.* Joined to *name*, character; reputation. "*Good name* in man or woman — is the immediate jewel of their ſouls." *Shak.* Cheerful; gay; inclined to acts of benevolence and kindneſs. *Good breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite, conſiſtent with the character of gentlemen. "Patterns of wit and *good breeding*." *Swift.* In commerce, *a good man*, one who is rich, or able to diſcharge all his engagements and obligations. Virtuous, or endowed with all moral qualities or virtues. *Good to*, kind, or benevolent. "The men were very *good to* us." 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15. Joined with *fellow*, ſociable; free; fond of elegant feaſts or drink. "Though he did not draw the *good fellows* to him by eating." *Clarend. Time, good*, early, joined to *make*, to perform what is promiſed or expected; to keep or maintain. "*Make good* their retreat" *Clarend.*

GOO'D, S. It is divided into phyſical and moral: *Phyſical good*, tends naturally to promote our happineſs, benefit, advantage or health. *Moral good*, is that which is choſen agreeable to the laws of reaſon or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happineſs and that of others. Figuratively, proſperity. "The *good*, not ruin of the ſtate." *Ben Jonſon.* Uſed after *bad*, with *as*, it ſeems a ſubſtantive, but has rather an adverbial ſenſe, and is uſed improperly for *well*. "He *had as good* leave his veſſel to the waves." *South.*

GOO'D, Adv. equal, thus *as good* implies no worſe.

GOO'D, Interject. well; right.

GOO'D-CONDI'TIONED, Adj. without any ill qualities; laudable, applied ro matter, in Surgery. In commerce, without any injury, or damage. Luſty, or plump, applied to perſons.

GOO'DLINESS, S. beauty; grace; elegance.

GOO'DLY, Adj. beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. Bulky; ſwelling. Happy; deſirable. "We have many *goodly* days to ſee." *Shak.*

GOO'DMAN, S. a ſlight appellation of civility, ſometimes uſed ironically, and ſometimes applied in the country dialect in the ſame ſenſe as gaffer. "Here your *goodman* deliver." *Shak.*

GOO'DNESS, the fitneſs or propriety of a thing. Perfection. Kindneſs, or benevolence, applied to actions.

GOO'D-NOW, Interj. prithee. "*Good-now* ſit down and tell me." *Shak.* Sometimes uſed to expreſs wonder. "*Good-now, good-now*, how your devotions jump with mine!" *Dryd.*

GOO'DS, S. the furniture of a houſe. Wares bought and ſold in trade; commodities in a ſhip.

GOO'DY, S. [*godig*, Sax.] a low term of civility uſed to perſons of the female ſex.

GOO'SE, S. [plural, *geeſe* of *gos*, Sax.] a large water fowl, proverbially noted for fooliſhneſs. A taylor's preſſing iron.

GOO'SBERRY, S. [ſuppoſed to be derived from *gooſe* and *berry*, becauſe eaten with geeſe as ſauce] in Botany, named *groſſularia* in Lat. and *groſſelier*, Fr. Linnæus places it in the firſt ſect. of his fifth claſs, and Tournefort in the fifth ſect. of his twenty-firſt. The ſpecies are five.

GO'RBELLY, S. a large portuberant belly.

GO'RBELLIED, Adj. luſty; fat; large; having a large and ſwelling belly. "Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves." *Shak.*

GO'RE, S. [Sax. *gor*, Brit.] blood; congealed blood.

To GO'RE, V. A. to pierce with a weapon, or the horns of an animal, ſo as to make a wound. Among ſemſtreſſes, to widen any thing, by ſowing in a piece of cloth.

GO'RGE, S. in Falconry, the uppermoſt bag, ſtomach, or crop of a hawk. Figuratively, the throat, or ſwallow. That which is gorged or ſwallowed.

To GO'RGE, V. N. [*gorger*, Fr.] to fill up to the throat. To glut or ſatiate, followed by *with*. To ſwallow. "The fiſh has *gorged* the hook."

GO'RGED, Adj. in Heraldry, uſed when a crown or coronet is borne round the neck of ſome fowl; or when the neck of a bird is of a different colour from the reſt.

GO'RGEOUS, S. [*gorgias*, old Fr.] fine; ſplendid; glittering in various colours; pompous; generally applied to dreſs.

GO'RGEOUSLY, Adv. in a ſplendid, pompous, ſhowy manner.

GO'RGEOUSNESS, S. ſplendor; luſtre; magnificence; pompoſity.

GO'RGET, S. the piece of armour which is worn round the throat.

GO'RMAND, S. [*gormant*, Brit.] a perſon who eats to exceſs.

To GO'RMANDIZE, V. N. to eat to exceſs.

GO'RMANDIZER, S. one who eats to exceſs.

GO'RY, Adj. covered with congealed blood. Bloody; murtherous. "A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain." *Shak.*

GO'SLING, S. [of *gos*, Sax.] a young gooſe.

GO'SPEL, S. [*goſpel* implies rather good news, than the hiſtory of God, as ſome imagine, as may be evident from conſidering that *gudſpiel*, Iſl. *effengel*, Brit. and *evange*, Scot. bear the ſame ſignification, not to mention that it is confirmed by all tranſlations of the New Teſtament; whether in Syriac, Perſic, Æthiopic, Coptic, Ruſſian, Bohemian, Teutonic, Daniſh, &c. &c.] the title of books containing the hiſtory of the tranſactions of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour from his birth to his aſcenſion. Figuratively, applied to ſignify the Chriſtian diſpenſation, and an infallible ſtandard of truth.

GO'SSIP, S. [from *godſibbe*, Sax.] a perſon who is the ſponſor for a child at baptiſm. Figuratively, one who runs about tattling and prating.

To GO'SSIP, V. N. to chat; to prate; to ſpend time in frivolous diſcourſe.

GOT', Preter, and participle of GET.

GO'TTEN, participle paſſive of GET.

To GO'VERN, V. A. [*gouverner*, Fr.] to rule over as a ſuperior. Figuratively, to direct, influence, manage, or reſtrain. In Grammar, to require. "Amo *governs* an accuſative caſe." In Navigation, to pilot, or to direct a ſhip's motions. Neuterly, to keep ſuperiority or authority over others. Figuratively, to command over others. To behave with haughtineſs and tyranny.

GO'VERNABLE, Adj. obedient to command, rule, and authority.

GO'VERNANCE, S. the act of exerciſing authority over others. Government. The authority of a guardian. "Under the ſurly Gloſter's *governance*." *Shak.*

GO'VERNANTE, S. [Fr.] a woman who has the care of young ladies. See GOVERNESS.

GO'VERNESS, S. [*gouverneſſe*, old Fr.] a female inveſted with autority to rule. "The moon, the *governeſs* of floods." *Shak.* A woman who has the care of inſtructing young ladies. The teacher or miſtreſs of a lady's boarding ſchool.

GO'VERNMENT, S. [*gouvernment*, Fr.] an eſtabliſhment, or adminiſtration of public affairs. The authority exerciſed by magiſtrates over their ſubjects, or by one perſon over another. Regularity of behaviour; dominion over the paſſions; command, or uſe of one's limbs or faculties. "Each part deprived of ſupple *government*." *Shak.* In Grammar, the particular conſtruction any word in a ſentence requires.

GO'VERNOR, S. [*gouverneur*, Fr.] one who has the ſupreme direction of a thing or perſon. One inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate. One who preſides over, or rules in, any place by warrant or commiſſion from the ſupreme magiſtrate. One who has the care of young gentlemen.

GOU'GE, S. [Fr.] a chiſſel with a round edge.

GOUG'EE, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, a remedy uſed in venereal complaints to keep the paſſage open for the urine.

GO'URD, S. [*gauborde*, Fr.] a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the ſize and colour of an orange.

GOU'T, S. [*goutte*, Fr.] in Medicine, a painful kind of diſeaſe principally affecting the joints, ſeated in their ligaments, the tendons of the muſcles ſubſervient to their motions, and the membranes ſurrounding the bones. When ſeated in the joints it is called *arthrites*; when in the feet *podagra*, and when in the hands, *chiragra*. A drop. "*Gouts* of blood." *Shak.*

GOU'T, S. [pronounced *goo*, Fr. *guſtus*, Lat.] a taſte; reliſh; or flavour. "A *gout* for the like ſtudies." *Woodw.* Johnſon cenſures this phraſe as affected cant.

GOU'TY, Adj. afflicted with the gout. Relating to the gout. Figuratively, ſwelled or ſhaped like one that has the gout.

GOW'N, S. [*gwn*, Brit. *gonna*, Ital.] a long looſe upper garment, worn by men. A woman's upper garment. The long, looſe, habit worn by thoſe matriculated at univerſities; by the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church; or the livery and other perſons belonging to a corporation. Figuratively, peace, or the dreſs of peace. "He Mars depoſed and *gowns* to arms made yield." *Dryd.*

GOW'NED, Adj. wearing a gown.

GOW'NMAN, S. one matriculated at an univerſity. A ſtudent; a clergyman; a lawyer, &c.

To GRA'BBLE, V. N. to grope; to ſearch.

GRA'CE, S. [Fr. *gratia*, Lat.] favour, or kindneſs. Virtue, or the effect of the divine influence. Pardon. A kindneſs; A privilege, or favour conferred. Elegant behaviour, or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done. Beauty, an embelliſhment; ornament; flower; or perfection. "By their hands, the *grace* of kings muſt die." *Shak.* A phyſical virtue, or power. "Mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies in plants." *Shak.* The title of a duke. A ſhort prayer ſaid at meals, expreſſive of gratitude

ſitude to the divine providence for ſupplying our neceſſities. One of the heathen deities, ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty.

To GRA'CE, V. A. to adorn, embelliſh, ſet off, or recommend. To confer an honour on a perſon; to dignify or raiſe by an act of favour. "*Grac'd* by a nod." *Dryd.* To favour, or honour. "Nor *grac'd* with kind adieu." *Dryd.*

GRA'CED, Adj. beautiful; graceful. "The propereſt and beſt *grac'd* men that ever I ſaw." *Sidney.* Virtuous; regular; chaſte; conſiſtent with dignity and decorum. "More like a tavern or a brothel—than a *grac'd* palace." *Shak.*

GRA'CEFULLY, Adv. elegantly; majeſtically.

GRA'CEFULNESS, S. elegance. Dignity joined with beauty.

GRA'CELESS, Adj. without any virtue, either religious, or moral. Without a ſenſe of duty to, or any influence ariſing from the favour of, God. Wicked or impious.

GRA'CES, S. [ſeldom uſed in the plural] joined with *good*, favour or eſteem.

GRA'CIOUS, Adj. [*gracieux*, Fr.] merciful; benevolent; kind; favourable; or beſtowing favours. Acceptable; received with pleaſure. Virtuous or good. "Their iſſue not being *gracious*." *Shak.* Excellent, graceful, or becoming.

GRA'CIOUSLY, Adv. with kind condeſcenſion. In a favourable manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS S. kind condeſcenſion. A favourable manner.

GRADA'TION, S. [Fr. of *gradus*, Lat.] a regular progreſs or advance from one degree to another, or ſtep by ſtep. An arrangement of proofs riſing out of, and increaſing the ſtrength of thoſe which precede.

GRA'DUAL, Adj. [*graduel*, Fr.] proceeding by degrees. Advancing ſtep by ſtep, or from one ſtage to another.

GRA'DUAL, S. [*gradus*] a flight of ſteps. "Before the *gradual* proſtrate they ador'd." *Dryd.*

GRADUA'LITY, S. a regular progreſſion, or advancing by degrees. "The *graduality* of opacity." *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY, Adv. by degrees. In regular progreſſion; by ſteps.

To GRA'DUATE, V. A. [of *gradus*, Lat.] to dignify with a degree in an univerſity. To mark with degrees, in meaſuring. "He *graduates* his thermometers." *Derham.* In Chemiſtry, to raiſe to a higher place or value in the ſcale of metals. To heighten or improve.

GRA'FF, or GRA'FT, S. [*greffe*, Fr.] in Gardening, the ſhoot of a tree inſerted in, and becoming one with another tree.

To GRAFT, V. A. [*greffer*, Fr.] to take a ſhoot from one tree, and inſert it into another, that both may unite cloſely, and become one tree. To inſert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong. Figuratively, to join or unite one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another. Uſed with *on* or *upon*. "*Graft* my love immortal on thy fame." *Pope.* Among ſempſtreſſes, &c. to mend, by joining a piece, in a particular manner, to a garment.

GRA'IN, S. [*grawn*, Brit. *graine*, Fr. *granum*, Lat.] a ſingle ſeed of corn or fruit, Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle. Any thing proverbially ſmall. Joined with *allowance*; ſome ſmall indulgence, which implies a remiſſion of rigour or ſeverity. "He whoſe very beſt actions muſt be ſeen with ſome *grains of allowance*." *Addiſ.* A weight uſed in phyſic, twenty of which make one ſcruple; in troy weight, twenty-four make a penny weight. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, &c. grow. In Dying, a method of communicating colours, ſo as to make them more laſting than in the common way, this is done by dying the commodities before they are wrought in the loom, &c. Figuratively, a colour. "Sky-tinctur'd *grain*." *Par. Loſt.* The form of the ſurface, with regard to ſmoothneſs, roughneſs, or the ſize of the conſtituent fibres, or particles of a body. "Bringing its roughneſs to a very fine *grain*." *Newt. Opt.* Temper; diſpoſition; inclination. "Though much againſt the *grain* forced to retire." *Dryd.*

GRA'INED, Adj. rough, or weather-beaten. "Then now this *grained* face of mine be hid." *Shak.*

GRA'INS, S. [it has no ſingular in this ſenſe] the huſks of malt after beer has been made.

GRA'INY, Adj. full of corn or ſeeds.

GRAMINI'VOROUS, Adj. [of *gramen*, and *voro*, Lat.] eating, or living upon graſs. "The *graminivorous* kind." *Sharp.*

GRA'MMAR, S. [*grammaire*, Fr.] the art which teaches the rules for ſpeaking, or writing any language properly. Figuratively, an expreſſion agreeable to the rules of grammar. A book which delivers rules for ſpeaking or writing a language with propriety. *Grammar-ſchool*, is a place where the claſſics are taught.

GRAMMA'RIAN, S. [*grammairien*, Fr.] one who is ſkillful in, the rules of grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, Adj. [Fr. of *grammaticus*, Lat.] belonging or relating to grammar. Conſiſtent with the propriety of any language.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, Adv. agreeable to the rules of grammar.

GRAMATICA'STER, S. [Lat.] a mere verbal critic, or low grammarian. A word of reproach and contempt.

GRA'MPLE, S. [*grample*, Fr. *granchio*, Ital.] a crab-fiſh.

GRA'MPUS, S. a large fiſh ſomething of the whale kind.

GRANA'DO, S. a hollow ball or ſhell, of iron, braſs, glaſs, or potter's earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fuſee to give it fire. There are two ſorts, that which is thrown by a mortar, and called a *bomb*; but that which is thrown by the hand more properly bears this name, and is commonly called a *hand granado*.

GRA'NARY, S. [*granarium*, Lat.] a ſtorehouſe for corn.

GRA'NATE, S. [from *granum*, Lat.] a kind of marble ſo called from it reſembling grains in its variegations; more properly ſpelt *Granite*. A precious ſtone of a high red colour, ſo called from the reſemblance it bears to that of a kernel of a pomegranate, it is vulgarly named a garnet. The oriental are by far the beſt.

GRA'ND, Adj. [Fr. *grandis*. Lat.] great, illuſtrious, powerful, applied to place or dignity. Splendid or magnificent, applied to appearance. Noble, ſublime, or lofty, applied to ſentiments or ſtyle.

GRA'NDAM, or GRANDA'ME, S. a term of conſanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old decrepit woman. "To the *grandame* hag." *Dryd.*

GRA'ND-CHILD, S. the ſon or daughter of a perſon's ſon or daughter.

GRA'ND-DAUGHTER, S. the daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E, S. [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.] a perſon of rank, dignity, or power.

GRA'NDEUR, S. [Fr.] ſplendor, pomp, or magnificence, applied to rank and external appearance. Elevation or ſublimity, applied to ſentiment or language.

GRA'ND-FATHER, S. the father of a perſon's father or mother.

GRA'NDSIRE, S. a grandfather. In Poetry, any anceſtor. In the pedigree of a horſe, the horſe that begot the dam or horſe from whence that which is mentioned proceeded.

GRA'NDSON, S. the ſon of a perſon's ſon or daughter.

GRA'NGE, S. [Fr.] a farm. A barn, or threſhing floor. A farm houſe.

GRA'NITE, S. [*granit*, Fr. of *granum*, Lat. becauſe repreſenting ſmall grains or particles] a ſtone or marble compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardneſs, giving fire when ſtruck with ſteel; fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire.

GRANI'VOROUS, Adj. [*granum*, Lat. and *voro*, Lat.] living upon grain. "*Granivorous* birds." *Arbuth.*

GRA'NNAM, S. grandmother. A low word, uſed only in burleſque.

To GRA'NT, V. A. [of *garantir*, Fr.] to admit or allow a thing not proved. To beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed.

GRA'NT, S. the act of giving a thing, which cannot be claimed as a right. The thing granted. A conceſſion, or admiſſion of ſomething in a diſpute.

GRA'NTABLE, Adj. that which may be yielded to another, though he cannot claim it.

GRANTE'E, S. in Law, the perſon to whom a grant is made.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep; on Holy Thurſday, for ſheep and horſes; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horſes. It is ſeated on a bottom on the river Witham, and is a noted place, with a good free ſchool, and a handſome church, famous for its high ſpire, which ſeems to lean on one ſide. It is a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, 14 S. by E. of Newark, and 104 N. by W. from London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 50.

GRA'NTOR, S. the perſon that grants any thing to another.

GRA'NULARY, Adj. [from *granule*] ſmall and compact, reſembling a ſmall grain.

To GRA'NULATE, V. N. [*granuler*, Fr.] to be formed into ſmall particles. Actively, to break into ſmall maſſes or grains. To raiſe in inequalities. "*Granulated* into a multitude of glandules." *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of forming into ſmall maſſes like grains.

GRA'NULE, S. a particle. A ſmall compact particle reſembling a ſeed or grain.

GRA'NULOUS, Adj. full of little grains or ſeeds.

GRA'PE, S. [*grappe*, Fr. *grappola*, Ital. *krappa*, Belg.] a ſingle berry of the vine, which grows in cluſters.

GRA'PHICAL, Adj. [from γραφω, Gr.] appearing as if written. Well deſcribed or delineated. "The letters will grow more large and *graphical*." *Bacon.*

GRA'PHICALLY, Adv. well deſcribed. deſcribed minutely.

GRA'PNEL, S. [*grapin*, Fr.] a ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.

To GRA'PPLE, V. N. [*grappan*, *geapian*, Sax.] to lay faſt hold on a perſon like wreſtlers. To engage in cloſe fight. Actively, to faſten, unite, or join inſeparably. "*Grapples* you to the heart and love of us." *Shak.* To ſeize, or lay faſt hold of.

GRA'PPLE, S. a cloſe combat or engagement. An iron inſtrument to faſten one ſhip to another.

GRA'SIER, S. See GRAZIER.

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To GRA'SP, V. A. [*graſtare*, Ital.] to hold faſt in the hand with the fingers ſhut. Figuratively, to ſeize, or catch at. Neuterly, to catch, or endeavour to ſeize. To ſtruggle, ſtrive, or grapple; perhaps a corruption inſtead of *gaſp*. "As one that *graſpt* and tugg'd for life." *Shak.* To gripe; to encroach. "Who *graſps* and *graſps* till he can hold no more." *Dryd.*

GRA'SP, S. the gripe or ſeizure of the hand. The act of holding a thing faſt in the hand with the fingers ſhut or doubled over it. Figuratively, poſſeſſion, or hold. "The whole ſpace that's in the tyrant's *graſp*." *Shak.* The power or opportunity of ſeizing. "Had it within their *graſp*." *Clarend.*

GRA'SPER, S. one who ſeizes or graſps.

GRA'SS, S. [*gras*, Goth.] the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies. *All fleſh is graſs*; though by ſome taken to be expreſſive of its frail and tranſient ſtate; may be applied in its literal ſenſe, as appears from *Boerhaave's Academ. Lect.* Vol. I.

To GRA'SS, V. N. to produce graſs.

GRAS'HOPPER, S. a ſmall inſect, found among the ſummer graſs, named from its hopping, for which it is remarkably formed by nature with brawny thighs, long, ſlender and ſtrong legs, &c. Though our poets tranſlate the *cicada* of the Latins, and the *cicala* of the Italians by this word, yet it is an impropriety, becauſe not only Latin and Italian authors, but likewiſe Homer repreſents them as having a ſhrill muſical note, which can by no means be applied to our graſhopper. In Scripture, it is uſed as a proverbial expreſſion to denote ſomething very ſmall.

GRA'SSINESS, S. the ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRA'SSPLAT, S. a piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with graſs.

GRA'SSY, Adj. covered with, or abounding in graſs.

GRA'TE, S. [*crates*, Lat.] a partition made with iron bars, &c. placed at the windows of priſons, or cloyſters. An immoveable receptacle with iron bars, fixed in kitchens, in which fires are made.

To GRA'TE, V. A. [*gratter*, Fr.] to wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it on a rough body. To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious. To offend the ear by a harſh and diſagreeable ſound. Neuterly, to rub hard, ſo as to offend or hurt. To offend either by oppreſſion or importunity.

GRA'TEFUL, Adj. [*gratus*, Lat.] having a due ſenſe of benefits conferred, and being ready both to acknowledge and return them. Pleaſing; agreeable; delightful; delicious.

GRA'TEFULLY, Adv. in a manner willing to acknowledge and repay a proper ſenſe of the obligation ariſing from a favour or benefit received. In a pleaſing or agreeable manner.

GRA'TEFULNESS, S. gratitude. The quality of being agreeable, or affording delight or pleaſure.

GRA'TER, S. [*gratoir*, Fr.] a kind of inſtrument formed of tin punched in holes, with which ſoft things are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. *gratificatio*, Lat.] the act of pleaſing. The act of anſwering the cravings of the ſenſual appetites. Pleaſure. Delight. A reward, or recompence. The laſt ſenſe is cenſured by Johnſon as low; let others judge whether he has reaſon for ſo doing.

To GRA'TIFY, V. A. [*gratifier*, Fr.] to indulge; to pleaſe by compliance. To do a thing in order to pleaſe or delight. To requite, or reward. "I'll *gratify* you for your trouble."

GRA'TINGLY, Adv. harſhly; offenſively; in ſuch a manner as to offend the ears with an harſh and diſagreeable ſound.

GRA'TIS, Adv. [Lat.] for nothing. Without receiving any thing in return.

GRA'TITUDE, S. a virtue, conſiſting in a due ſenſe of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame.

GRATU'ITOUS, Adj. [*gratuitus*, Lat. *gratuit*, Fr.] voluntary. Aſſerted without proof. "This *gratuitous* declination of atoms." *Ray.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY, Adv. without claim or merit. Without proof.

GRATU'ITY, S. [*gratuite*, Fr.] a free gift; a preſent; an acknowledgment; a compenſation.

To GRA'TULATE, V. A. [*gratulatus*, Lat.] to congratulate. To compliment with expreſſions of joy on account of ſucceſs, of ſome good in poſſeſſion, or eſcape from ſome danger.

GRATULA'TION, S. [*gratulatio*, Lat.] ſalutations made by expreſſing joy. Compliments expreſſing joy on account of ſucceſs, the poſſeſſion of ſome good, preferment, or eſcape from danger. An expreſſion of joy. "The earth — gave ſigns of *gratulation*." *Par. Loſt.*

GRA'TULATORY, Adj. expreſſing joy for the ſucceſs of another. Congratulatory.

GRA'VE, S. [*græf*, Sax. *graft*] a hole dug in the ground wherein a dead body is to be buried.

To GRA'VE, V. A. [preter *graved*, participle paſſ. *graven*, of *graſan*, Sax.] to copy pictures or writings with a ſharp pointed inſtrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper. To carve, or form any image or ſtatue by means of a chiſſel. "What profiteth the *graven* image

that the maker thereof hath *graven* it." *Hab.* ii. 11. To inter, entomb, or bury. To clean, caulk, or ſcrape the bottom of a ſhip, from *krauven*, Belg. to ſcrape. Neuterly, to write or form letters on a hard ſubſtance by means of a ſharp pointed inſtrument.

GRA'VE, Adj [Fr. *gravis*, Lat.] ſolemn; ſerious. Of a modeſt, plain colour. Not ſharp or acute, applied to ſound. Credible; not flighty, applied to writings or ſtile. "The *graveſt* of their writers." *Grew.*

GRA'VEL, S. [*gravier*, Fr. *gravella*, Ital.] a kind of earth uſed for walks in gardens, the finer part of which is yellow, and appears like a large gritted ſand. In Phyſic, a diſeaſe in the kidneys or bladder, occaſioned by a gritty collection of matter therein, whereby the due ſecretion and excretion of the urine is impeded, from *gravelle*, Fr. When this ſubſtance forms a hard maſs, it is called the ſtone.

To GRA'VEL, V. A. to pave, or cover with gravel. Figuratively, to puzzle, put to a ſtand, or embarraſs a perſon with ſome difficulty he cannot ſolve. In Farriery, to hurt the foot of a horſe, by ſmall ſtones, or gravel, which gets in between the ſhoe and hoof.

GRA'VELESS, S. without a grave or tomb.

GRA'VELLY, Adj. [*gravaleux*, Fr.] conſiſting of gravel.

GRA'VELY, Adv. in a ſolemn, or ſerious manner; oppoſed to levity or mirth. Without gaudineſs or ſhow, applied to dreſs or ſtile.

GRA'VENESS, S. ſeriouſneſs. Solemnity. A behaviour free from levity, or the ſudden burſt of mirth, and regulated by wiſdom and ſobriety.

GRA'VER, S. [*graveur*, Fr.] an engraver. The ſharp pointed inſtrument uſed by an engraver.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and November 25, for horſes and all other goods, cloaths, and toys. It is ſeated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great reſort, becauſe it is the common landing place for ſeamen and ſtrangers in their paſſages to London, there being tilt boats ready to carry them every tide. It is well ſtocked with houſes of entertainment; and here is a blockhouſe over againſt Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been ſince rebuilt as one of the fifty new churches, and the houſes are much handſomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Graveſend and Milton, theſe two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council, a town-clerk, &c. This pariſh, with that of Milton, conſiſts of about 700 houſes, moſtly ſmall, and built with bricks; the ſtreets are alſo narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is ſpinning of hemp, to make nets for fiſhing, and ropes. It is alſo famous for gardening, the beſt aſparagus being produced here of any in the kingdom.

GRAVI'DITY, S. [*graviditas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being with child. "The ſigns of *gravidity*." *Arbuth.*

GRA'VING, S. any piece engraved. Carved work.

To GRA'VITATE, V. N. [from *gravis*, Lat.] to tend to the center.

GRAVITA'TION, S. the act of tending to the center.

GRA'VITY, S. [*gravitas*, Lat.] weight; heavineſs. The power by which bodies naturally tend to the center. *Abſolute gravity*, is that property which is in all bodies, in proportion to their quantity of matter without any regard to their bulks; or the whole force by which any body tends downwards. *Relative gravity*, is the exceſs of gravity in one body above that of another of equal bulk, and is always as the quantity of matter under thoſe dimenſions. *Gravity*, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature, or quality; but when applied to crimes, their atrociouſneſs. Applied to the countenance, or behaviour; ſeriouſneſs, ſolemnity, or majeſty.

GRA'VY, S. the juice which runs from meat when not too much done.

GRA'Y, Adj. [*græg*, Sax. *grøu*, Dan. *grauw*, Belg.] white with a mixture of black. White or hoary with age; blue with a mixture of black, reſembling the colour of aſhes. Applied to the light of the cloſing or opening day, dark.

GRA'Y-BEARD, S. figuratively, an old man; uſed in contempt. "Afraid to tell *gray-beards* the truth." *Shak.*

GRA'YNESS, S. the quality of being gray.

To GRA'ZE, V. N. [*graſian*, Sax.] to feed on graſs. To produce graſs. Figuratively, to move or devour. "The fire perpetually *grazed*." *Bac.* To bruſh in paſſing, to touch lightly; generally applied to a bullet. "Like to he bullet's *grazing*." *Shak.* To eat graſs. "Lambs with wolves ſhall *graze* the verdant mead." *Pope.*

GRA'ZIER, S. one who feeds or breeds cattle for food.

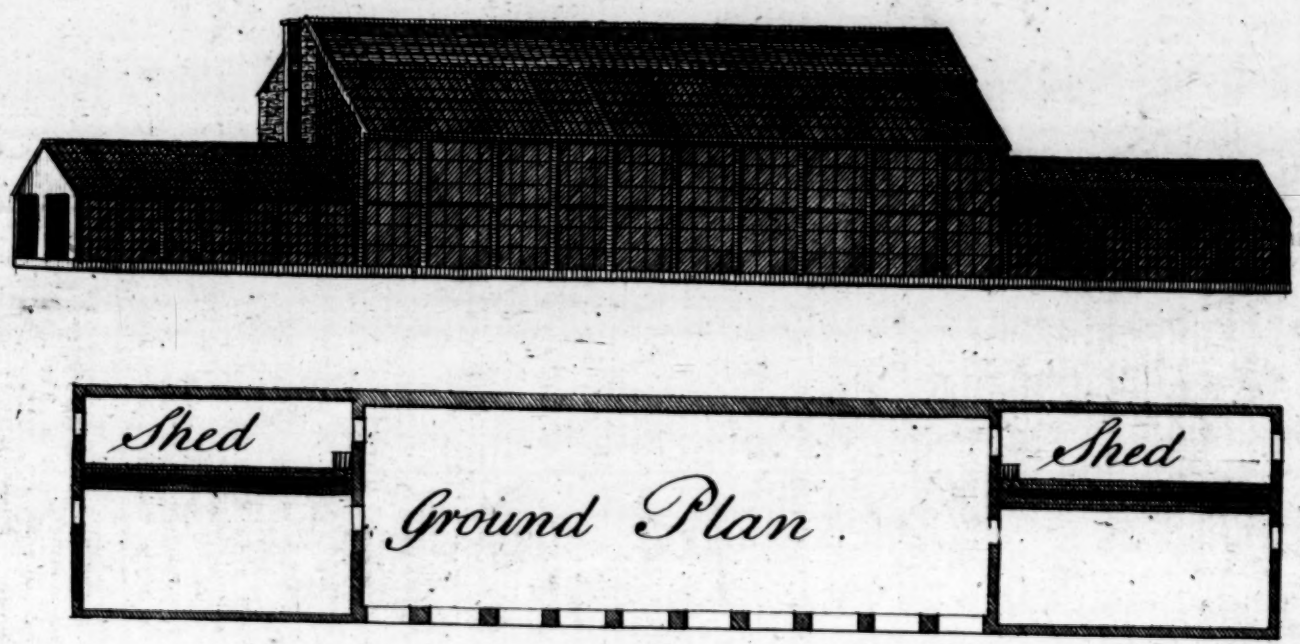
GREA'SE, S. [*graiſſe*, Fr.] the ſoft part of the fat of animals.

To GRE'ASE, V. A. to ſmear, or anoint with greaſe. Figuratively, to bribe or corrupt with preſents. "The *greas'd* advocate." *Dryd.*

GRE'ASINESS, S. fatneſs.

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GRE'ASY, Adj. oily; fat, ſpotted; corpulent.

GREA'T, Adj. [*great*, Sax. *groot*, Belg.] Having any quality in a high degree. Long, applied to time, or duration. Chief or principal. "The *great* Seal." *Shak.* High in rank. Illuſtrious, or eminent. "*Great* in might." *Jer.* x. 6. Majeſtic, or grand in aſpect o mein. "She walks ſerenely *great*," *Waller.* Haughty, ſwelling, or proud. *Great* with, familiar, intimately acquainted. "Thoſe that are *great with* them." *Bac.* Teeming, or with child. with *matter*; difficult; hard; grievous. "It is no *great matter* to live lovingly with good-natured, and meek perſons." *Taylor.* In pedigree, it is added in every ſtep of aſcending conſanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every ſtep of deſcending conſanguinity beyond a grandſon: Thus a *great* grandſon is the ſon of a perſon's grandſon. A *great* grandfather, the father of a perſon's grandfather.

GREAT-BELLIED, Adj. pregnant. "*Great-bellied* women." *Shak.*

To GRE'ATEN, V. N. to enlarge; to make great; powerful or rich. "After they ſought to *greaten* themſelves in Italy." *Raleigh.*

GRE'ATLY, Adv. in a great degree, very much. Nobly; in an illuſtrious manner. "Thou *greatly* didſt expire *Dryd.* Courageouſly, bravely. "*Greatly* turn their backs againſt the foe." *Addiſ.* An ironical expreſſion.

GRE'ATNESS, S. largeneſs, applied to quantity, ſize, or number. Exceſs, ariſing from a comparative view of things. An high degree of any quality. High place or dignity; large extent, or influence, applied to power or empire. A conſciouſneſs of ſuperior birth or rank. "'Tis not of pride or *greatneſs* he cometh not on board." *Bac.* Magnanimity, nobleneſs, or a ſtate wherein a perſon is above doing or thinking of low and mean things. "*Greatneſs* of mind and nobleneſs." *Par. Loſt.* Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence; largeneſs, applied to ſize. *Greatneſs* with Timon- -brings all Brobdignag before your thought." *Pope.*

GRE'CISM, S. [*græciſmus*, Lat.] a conſtruction, or idiom, peculiar to the Greek language.

GRE'EDILY, Adv. in an eager, haſty, or ravenous manner.

GRE'EDINESS, S. [*gredigneſſe*, Sax.] ravenouſneſs. Figuratively, eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

GRE'EDY, Adj. [*gredig*, Sax.] ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent deſire of food. Figuratively, eager; vehemently deſirous; generally taken in a bad ſenſe, for the effects of an inſatiably covetous diſpoſition of mind.

GRE'EN, Adj [*grene*, Sax.] having colour reſembling graſs. Figuratively, flouriſhing; freſh, undecayed New, or lately made. "A *green* wound." Having its juice, oppoſed to dry, and applied to wood. Not well roaſted; half raw, applied to meat. "We ſay the meat is *green*, when half roaſted." *Watts.* Unripe; immature; young; alluding to fruits being *green* when in their firſt ſtate, before they are ripe. "*Green* geeſe." *Mortim.*

GRE'EN, S. the colour of graſs. In Optics, it is one of the original or primary rays of light; but in dying is cauſed by compounding blue and yellow, &c. As this colour refreſhes the ſight, the goodneſs of providence is manifeſt in cauſing it to be reflected from the ſurface of vegetables, preferably to any other. Figuratively, a plain covered with graſs. In Cookery, uſed in the plural for thoſe plants which are eaten boiled, and are of this colour.

To GRE'EN, V. A. to make a green colour. "*Green'd* all the year." *Tomſ.*

GRE'ENCLOTH, S. a board held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court royal; and for correcting all the ſervants that offend.

GRE'ENFINCH, S. [*grunfinc*, Teut.] a bird ſo called from its colour.

GRE'ENGAGE, S. a ſpecies of plum, of a green colour.

GRE'ENHOUSE, S. a houſe or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furniſhed with ſuch a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GRE'ENISH, Adj. ſomewhat green.

GRE'ENLY, Adj. with a greeniſh colour. Figuratively, newly; freſhly; immaturely. Pale, or wan. "I cannot look *greenly*." *Shak.*

GRE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being green, applied to vegetables. Figuratively, a ſtate of immaturity, or unripeneſs. Freſhneſs; full of vigour; before it has ſuffered any decay. Newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, S. in Medicine, a diſorder incident to virgins, ſo called from the paleneſs of countenance with which it is attended.

GRE'ENSWARD, or GRE'ENSWORD, Adj. the turf on which graſs grows.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, five miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, its delightful park, and its aſtronomical obſervatory. The hoſpital is thought to be the fineſt ſtructure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace,

where

where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is ſo called now ſerves for apartments for the governor of the hoſpital, and the ranger of the park. The king's yatchs generally lye at this place.

GRE'ENWOOD, S. wood conſidered as it appears when its leaves are out; uſed ſometimes as a ſingle word. "To the *green-wood* ſhade he took his way." *Dryd.*

To GRE'ET, V. A. [*gretan, grettan*, Sax.] To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect. To congratulate. To wiſh health. To ſend or pay compliments at a diſtance. To meet, like thoſe that go to pay their compliments or congratulations. "Our eyes, unhappy, never *greeted* more." *Pope.* Neuterly, to meet and ſalute.

GRE'ETER, S. one that ſalutes or pays his compliments to another.

GRE'ETING, S. ſalutation, or compliment. A diſtant compliment paid to a perſon, wiſhing his welfare.

GREGA'RIOUS, Adj. [*gregarius*, Lat.] aſſembling in flocks or herds.

GRE'NADE, S. See GRANADO. This ſeems the moſt proper ſpelling.

GRE'NADIER, S. [*grenadier*, Fr.] a tall ſoldier, armed with a firelock ſlung, and a pouch full of granadoes, from whence the name is derived.

GRE'W, Preter, of *Grow*.

GRE'Y, Adj. See GRAY.

GRE'YHOUND, S. a tall fleet hound.

To GRI'DE, V. N. [*gridare*, Ital.] to cut; to make way by cutting. "The *griding* ſword." *Par. Loſt.* A word elegant, but not in uſe. *Johnſon.*

GRIDI'RON, S. [from *grind*, Iſl. a grate and *iron*] a frame or grate of iron bars placed parallel to each other, uſed to dreſs victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, S. [pronounced *greef*, from *griff*, Brit.] ſorrow; a grievance, oppreſſion or injury, of *grief*, Fr. "For redreſs of all theſe *griefs*." *Shak.* Pain.

GRIE'VANCE, S. that which makes a perſon uneaſy. A ſtate of uneaſineſs.

To GRIE'VE, V. A. [pronounced *greeve, grever*, Fr.] to afflict; to hurt. To make a perſon uneaſy by ſome unkind action. Neuterly, to be ſorrowful on account of the loſs of ſomething in which a perſon delighted.

GRIE'VINGLY, Adj ſorrowfully.

GRIE'VOUS, Adj. [*gravis*, Lat.] afflictive. Cauſing ſorrow. Expreſſing great uneaſineſs. "*Grievous* complaints." *Clar.* Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes. "It was a *grievous* fault." *Shak.* Uſed adverbially to expreſs a great degree. "He was *grievous* ſick." *Shak. i. e.* dangerouſly.

GRIE'VOUSLY, Adv. with great offence, diſcontent, or ill will, uſed with *take*. "How *grievouſly* the matter was *taken*." *Knolles.* Prodigiouſly, or ſo as to occaſion great uneaſineſs. "*Grievouſly* vexed." *Hooker.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS, S. ſorrow; pain; oppreſſion or wretchedneſs. "The *grievouſneſs* of war." *Iſai.* xxi. 15.

GRI'FFIN, S. [it ſhould rather be written *gryffon*, or *gryphon*, as it is derived from γρυψ,] a fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between a lion and an eagle.

GRIG', S. in its primary ſenſe, applied to any thing below the natural ſize. A very ſmall ſpecies of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active and jocoſe perſon.

To GRI'LL, V. N. [*grille*, Fr.] to broil meat on a gridiron.

GRI'M, Adj. [*grimma*, Sax. *grimmur*, Iſl.] having a fierce or ſullen countenance. Hideous; frightful; ugly. "*Grim*-viſag'd war has ſmooth'd his wrinkled front." *Shak.*

GRIMA'CE, S. [Fr. ſee GRIM] a diſtortion of the countenance. An air of affectation. "Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*—allows all freedom." *Gran.*

GRI'ME, S. [from *grim*] dirt that is ingrained and not eaſily to be waſhed off.

To GRI'ME, V A. to dirt ſo as it cannot be eaſily waſhed off.

GRI'MLY, Adv. in a terrible, hideous, horrible fierce, ſtern, or ſullen manner.

GRI'MNESS, S. a look which proceeds from the ſullenneſs or ſternneſs of a perſon's diſpoſition.

To GRI'N, V. N. [*grinnian*, Sax.] to place the teeth together and withdraw the lips, uſed both as a ſign of mirth and pain.

GRI'N, S. the act of ſhowing the teeth, uſed as an effect of mirth, or anguiſh.

GRI'N, S. [Sax.] a trap, or ſnare. "The *grin* ſhall take him by the heel." *Job* xviii. 9.

To GRI'ND, V. A. [preter and participle paſſ. *ground, grindan*, Sax.] to reduce to powder by attrition or rubbing. To ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing on ſomething hard. To rub one againſt another. Figuratively, to harraſs or oppreſs by extortion. "To *grind* the poor." To ſharpen an inſtrument on a round ſtone, which is turned about the while. Neuterly, to perform the act of grinding: To move a mill. To fix the teeth cloſe and move them ſo as to make a noiſe. To be moved as in the act of grinding, or eating. "Smeary foam acts o'er my *grinding* jaws." *Rowe.*

GRI'NDER, S. one who grinds. The inſtrument of grinding. The broad back teeth, made flat and broad at top, ſomewhat uneven and rugged, that by means of their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, grind and mix the aliment. In irony the teeth in general are called by this name.

GRI'NDLESTONE, or GRI'NDSTONE, S. the ſtone whereon edged tools are ſharpened.

GRI'NER, S. one who grins.

GRI'NNINGLY, Adv. in a grinning manner.

To GRI'PE, V. A. [*greipan*, Goth. *gripan*, Sax.] to ſqueeze in the hand with the fingers cloſed over it. To catch eagerly; to ſeize. To clutch, or cloſe. To pinch, preſs, or ſqueeze. Neuterly, to pinch the belly; to give the cholic, or looſeneſs.

GRI'PE, S. [ſee the verb] a graſp of the hand or paw. A ſqueeze, or preſſure. Figuratively, oppreſſion, or extortion. Affliction, or pinching diſtreſs. In the plural, the belly-ach; the cholic.

GRI'PER, S. an oppreſſor. An uſurer: An extortioner.

GRI'PINGLY, Adv. attended with a pain in the belly; uſuriouſly.

GRI'SKIN, S. [*griſgin*, Ir.] the back bone of a hog.

GRI'SLY, Adj. [*griſlic*, Sax.] dreadful; horrid; cauſing fear or an apprehenſion of danger.

GRI'ST, S. [Sax. from *grindan*, Sax.] corn to be ground. Figuratively, a ſupply of proviſion. *To bring griſt to the mill*, is a figurative and proverbial expreſſion for producing profit or advantage.

GRI'STLE, S. [Sax. *griſle*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a cartilage, very elaſtic, tough, and next in hardneſs to a bone.

GRI'STLY, Adj. cartilaginous; having the nature or properties of a griſtle.

GRI'T, S. [*greot*, Sax.] bran, or the coarſe part of meal. Oats huſked and coarſely ground. Sand; a particle of ſand.

GRI'TTINESS, S. ſandineſs. The quality of abounding in grit.

GRI'TTY, Adj. full of ſandy particles.

GRI'ZZLE, S. [*griſaille*, Fr.] a colour formed of a mixture of white and black; gray.

GRI'ZZLED, Adj. conſiſting of black and white hairs; gray.

To GRO'AN, V. N. [*granian*, Sax.] to breathe with a hoarſe or dull noiſe when a perſon is in pain or agony.

GRO'AN, S. [*grwn*, Brit.] a deep ſigh, attended with a hoarſe noiſe, made by perſons in pain. Figuratively, any hoarſe ſound.

GRO'AT, S. [pronounced *graut*, *groot*, Belg.] a ſilver coin, in value four-pence. *Groats* in the plural, ſignifies oats with the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER, S. [it ſhould be written *groſſer* from *groſs*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholeſale, or bought up large quantities, as appears from ſtat. 37. Edward II. cap. 5. or from *groſſus*, Lat. a fig. which their preſent ſtate ſeems to confirm] one who buys and ſells teas, ſugars, plumbs, &c.

GRO'CERY, S. the wares or goods ſold by a grocer.

GRO'GERAM, GRO'GRAM, GRO'GRAN, S. a ſort of ſtuff, all ſilk, woven with a large woof.

GROI'N, S. [generally pronounced *grine*. The etymology uncertain] that part of the body between the belly and the thigh.

GRO'OM, S. [*grom*, Belg.] one who looks after horſes. A man newly married. "By this the brides are waked, their *grooms* are dreſs'd." *Dryd.*

GRO'OVE, S. a hollow in a mine. "Work in a *groove*, or mine-pit." *Boyle.* A channel or hollow cut in wood.

To GRO'OVE, V. A. to cut hollow, or in grooves.

To GRO'PE, V. N. [*grapan*, *gropian*, Sax.] to feel ones way out in caſe of darkneſs. Figuratively, to be in the dark, or to have an imperfect idea of a thing. To feel after a thing where a perſon cannot ſee. "A boy was *groping* for eels." *L'Eſtrange.* Actively, to ſearch after in the dark by feeling. To feel without being able to ſee. Uſed with *for*.

GRO'PER, S. one who ſearches after a thing in the dark.

GRO'SS, Adj. [*groſs*, Fr. *groſſo*, Ital.] large, thick, or bulky, applied to ſize. Shameful, very erroneous, coarſe; applied to ſentiments. Clumſy, or inelegant, applied to ſhape. Thick, applied to the conſiſtence of any fluid. Stupid, or dull, applied to the underſtanding. Coarſe, or rough, oppoſed to delicate. Impure; foul, applied to the humours of the body.

GRO'SS, S. the bulk, the whole conſiſting of a collection of various parts. The major part or body. The chief part, or main maſs. A number conſiſting of twelve dozen.

GRO'SSLY, Adv. in large or coarſe particles. Without any ſubtlety, or delicacy. Flagrantly. "*Groſsly* miſrepreſented." *Swift.*

GRO'SSNESS, S. coarſeneſs, or largeneſs of parts. Rankneſs; over great corpulence, or fatneſs. Want of delicacy, or refinement, applied to ſentiments, or expreſſions.

GRO'T, S. [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cave, or cavern.

GROTE'SQUE, Adj. [Fr. *grotteſco*, Ital] diſtorted in figure; unnatural. Wildly formed.

GRO'TTO, S. [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital] a cavern or cave made or formed for coolneſs or pleaſure. Uſed ſometimes, as by the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern.

GRO'VE, S. [*græf*, Sax.] a walk formed by trees, whoſe branches meet.

To GRO'VEL, V. N. [*gruſle*, Iſl. flat on the face. Johnſon imagines it may have been gradually formed from a corruption of *ground feel*, perhaps he means *ground fell*] to lie proſtrate, or creep along with one's belly on

on the ground. Figuratively, to have low, or abject notions.

GROU'ND, S. [*grund*, Sax.] the earth, as oppoſed to air or water. Figuratively, land; a country; a farm, eſtate, or poſſeſſion. The floor of a place. The dregs or lees at the bottom of liquors. In Painting, the firſt layer of colours, on which the figures are painted and deſcribed; applied in this ſenſe to ſilks. The firſt hint, trace, or that which gave riſe to an invention. The firſt principles, applied to knowledge or ſcience. The fundamental cauſe; the true reaſon, or original principle of a perſon's conduct or opinions. The ſpace occupied by an army, as they fight, advance or retreat.

To GROU'ND, V. A. to fix upon the ground. To ſettle in the firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROU'ND, S. the preter of GRIND.

GROU'ND-ASH, S. a tree ſo called becauſe its ſhoots grow near the ground.

GROU'NDIVY, S. a plant likewiſe named alehoof, or tunhoof.

GROU'NDLESS, Adj. without any foundation or reaſon.

GROU'NDLESSLY, Adv. unjuſtly. Without reaſon, cauſe, or foundation.

GROU'NDLESSNESS, S. want of cauſe or foundation.

GROU'NDLING, S. [from *grund* Sax. and *ling*, Sax.] a fiſh, which keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a perſon of mean, groveling, or vulgar thoughts. With due deference to Sir Thomas Hanmer, this word ſeems by Shakeſpeare applied to thoſe of the audience, who ſit in the loweſt part or the pit of a theatre. "To ſplit the ears of the *groundlings*." *Hamlet*.

GROU'ND-PLAT, S. the ground on which any building is placed. The ichnography of a building.

GROU'ND-RENT, S. rent paid for the ground on which a houſe is built.

GROU'NDSELL, S. the footpoſt of a door; or the timber or raiſed pavement of a houſe next the door.

GROU'NDSEL, S. [*grundſwylig*, Sax.] in Botany, the *ſenecio*, Lat. and *ſenecon*, Fr.; it is placed in the ſecond ſect. of Linnæus's 19th claſs. The ſpecies are ſeventeen.

GROU'NDWORK, S. in Painting, that colour on which all the figures are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the firſt part of an undertaking. The rudiments of a ſcience. The true cauſe or reaſon.

GRO'UP, S. [pronounced *groop*, *groupe*, Fr.] in Painting, and Sculpture, an aſſemblage of two or more figures of men, &c. In Architecture, applied to any number of columns, exceeding two, ſtanding on the ſame pedeſtal. Figuratively, a croud; a cluſter; a huddle; a number thronged together.

To GRO'UP, V. A. in Painting, to introduce ſeveral figures into one piece.

GROU'SE, S. a kind of fowl named a heathcock.

GRO'UT, S. [*greot*, *grut*, Sax] coarſe meal or pollard.

To GRO'W, V. N. [preter *grew* part. paſſ. *grown*, *growan*, Sax.] to increaſe, applied to vegetation. To be produced by vegetation. To increaſe in ſtature. To arrive progreſſively from infancy to manhood. To ſhoot in any particular form. To improve or make a progreſs. To come, arrive, or advance to any ſtate by degrees. To proceed or ariſe, as from a cauſe. Uſed with *together*, to ſtick or adhere cloſely together. To accrue, or become due, applied to the intereſt due on money lent. Applied to the ſea, by mariners, to ſwell or roll. "When the ſea is never ſo little *grown*." *Raleigh*.

GROW'ER, S. that which vegetates, or increaſes.

To GRO'WL, V. N. [*grollen*, Teut.] to ſnarl, or murmur, applied to the noiſe made by an angry dog. Figuratively, to murmur, or grumble, with diſcontent or rage.

GRO'WN, part. paſſ. [of *grow*] increaſed by growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing. Arrived at full growth or ſtature.

GRO'WTH, S. vegetable life; increaſe by vegetation. The thing produced. Increaſe in number, bulk, ſtature or improvement.

To GRU'B, V. A. [*graban*, Pret.] to extirpate by digging up the ſoil: To pull up by the roots. To dirt one's cloaths or fleſh. Neuterly, to appear in a mean, naſty, or dirty manner. In Cocking, to cut off the feathers under the wings.

GRU'B, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall worm. In Medicine, a white unctuous pimple, ariſing on the face, chiefly on the alæ of the noſe.

GRU'BSTREET, S. the name of a ſtreet near Moor-fields in London, once remarkable for the reſidence of hireling authors. Uſed as an adjective to ſignify mean, low, and dull, applied to compoſitions. "*Grub-ſtreet* Eſſays."

To GRU'DGE, V. A. to view the advantages of another with diſcontent and uneaſineſs. To give or take unwillingly. Neuterly, to murmur or repine. To be unwilling, reluctant, or envious.

GRUD'GE, S. an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill-will; reſentment. Unwillingneſs to benefit; envy; odium; or envious reſentment. "Thoſe to whom you have with *grudge* preferred me." *Ben Johnſon*. Remorſe of conſcience.

GRU'DGING, S. the act of envying a perſon, or of giving with great reluctance.

GRU'EL, S. [*gruaw*, *gruelle*, Fr.] a kind of ſpoon meat made of oatmeal boiled in water. Any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water. "*Gruel* made

of

of grain, broth, malt drink not much hopped, &c." *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'FF, Adv. S. [*groff*, Belg.] ſour, ſurly, moroſe.

GRU'FFLY, Adv. ſourly, moroſely.

GRU'FFNESS, S. harſhneſs, or ſurlineſs, moroſeneſs.

GRU'M, Adj. [contracted from *grumble*] ſurly or moroſe.

To GRUM'BLE, V. N. [*grommelen, grommen*, Belg.] to murmur. To growl or ſnarl. *Grumbling* o'er his prey."

GRUM'BLER, S. one that murmurs. A diſcontented perſon.

GRUM'BLING, S. a murmuring, a ſnarling.

GRU'ME, S. [*greaumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Lat.] a thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid, like that of the white of an egg.

GRUM'LY, Adv. in a moroſe or ſurly manner.

GRU'MOUS, Adj. thick or clotted.

GRU'NSEL, [uſually ſpelt *groundſil*, from *grund*, Sax.] the lower part, floor, or threſhold of a building. "On the *grunſel* edge—where he fell flat." *Par. Loſt.*

To GRU'NT, or GRU'NTLE, V. A. [*grunn*, Brit.] to make a hoarſe noiſe, applied to a hog.

GRU'NT, S. [See the verb] the noiſe made by a hog.

GRU'NTER, S. one that grunts.

GUAI'CUM, S. [*guaiac*, Ind.] a medicinal wood, called alſo lignum vitæ, the bark and wood is uſed in phyſick as an attenuant; in the Indies it is uſed in the venereal diſeaſe, but is not efficacious in theſe climates. The reſin is improperly called *gum guaiacum*, and is of greater ſervice in either caſe, than the wood or bark.

GUARANTE'E, S. [*garant*, Fr.] a power who undertakes to ſee the conditions of any league performed.

To GUA'RANTY, V. A. to undertake to ſee the articles of any treaty performed.

To GUA'RD, V. A. [pronounced *gard*, as well as in its derivatives, *garder*, Fr.] to watch in order to ſecure from ſurprize, or ſudden danger. To protect or defend. To anticipate, or ſecure againſt objections. To adorn, or bind the extremities of a cloth with liſts, laces, or other ornamental borders. "In a long motley robe, *guarded* with yellow." *Shak.*

GUA'RD, S. [of *garde*, Fr.] one or more perſons employed to watch in order to defend from danger or prevent a ſurprize. The duty done by ſoldiers to prevent a ſurprize. A ſtate of caution or vigilance. A limitation. A border, ornamental hem or lace at the extremities of a garment. Part of the hilt of a ſword. In Fencing, an action or poſture proper to defend the body from the efforts of an antagoniſt. *Guards*, in the plural, is particularly applied to thoſe troops which are kept to guard the king.

GUA'RDER, S. one who protects, defends, guards, or watches.

GUA'RDIAN, S. [*gardien*, Fr.] a perſon who has the care of an orphan. One to whom the care of any thing is committed; ſometimes named warden. *Guardian of the ſpiritualities*, is one to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any dioceſe is committed during the vacancy of the ſee.

GUA'RDIAN, Adj. performing the office of a kind protector and defender. The doctrine of guardian angels, drawn from the famous text; "Their *angels* ſtand before the face of my father," has many advocates, and as it is no bad illuſtration of the divine benevolence and providence, and at the ſame time enforces the dignity of the human ſpecies, it may ſerve ſome nobler purpoſes.

GUA'RDLESS, Adj. without defence. Without any aid or ſupport.

GUA'RDSHIP, S. care, protection; or the ſtate of a perſon under guardians. A king's ſhip, that guards the coaſt.

GUBERNA'TION, S. government or ſuperintendency. "This extenſive *gubernation*." *Watts.*

GU'DGEON, S. [*goujon*, Fr.] a ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, and eaſily caught: Whence it is uſed figuratively for a perſon eaſily cheated or impoſed upon. "To draw you in like ſo many *gudgeons*, to ſwallow his falſe arguments." *Swift.* Something to be caught or received to a man's own diſadvantage; alluding to gudgeons being a common bait for pike.

GUERNSEY, or GARNSEY, an iſland on the coaſt of Normandy, in the Engliſh channel, and ſubject to Great Britain. It is naturally ſtrong, being ſurrounded with high rocks, and is well ſituated for trade in time of peace; likewiſe, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about ten miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains ten pariſhes. The natives ſpeak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is ſtill governed by Norman laws.

To GUE'SS, V. A. [*gbiſſen*, Belg.] to conjecture; to ſuppoſe, to imagine.

GUE'SS, S. a conjecture; a judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.

GUE'SSER, S. a conjecturer. One who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY, Adv. forming a true judgment; caſually; uncertainly.

GUE'ST, S. [*gweſtai*, Brit. *guſt, giſt*, Sax.] one entertained in the houſe of another. A ſtranger.

To GUG'GLE, V. N. [*gorgoliare*, Ital.] To ſound like water running out of a narrow mouthed bottle.

GUI'DAGE, S. the reward or money given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE, S. direction; government exerciſed in regulating a perſon's actions; regulation, according to rules, in order to prevent him from falling into danger.

To GUI'DE, V. A. [*guider*, Fr.] to govern, direct, inſtruct, regulate, or ſuperintend a perſon.

GUI'DE, S. [Fr.] one who directs another in his way. One who directs or regulates the conduct of another by his counſel. A director.

GUI'DELESS, Adj. without a guide, or a perſon to ſhow one the way.

GUI'DER, S. a director, guide, or regulator.

GUI'LD, S. [ſometimes pronounced like *gild*, and ſometimes like *gilde*, of *gild*, Sax. *gilde*, Belg.] a ſociety, corporation, or company united together. Hence *Guildhall*; a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the corporation in their united capacity are tranſacted.

GUI'LE, S. [pronounced *gile*, with the *g* hard, *gila*, Perſ.] low cunning or craft. Deceit.

GUI'LEFUL, Adj. full of deceit; wily; fraudulent. Treacherous; impoſing or overreaching.

GUI'LELESS, Adj. without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impoſe upon a perſon.

GUI'LT, S. [*gilt*, Sax.] a crime; a conſciouſneſs of having done amiſs or having done a crime one is accuſed of. Figuratively, a crime, or offence. "Cloſe pent up *guilts* —rive your concealing continents." *Shak.*

GUI'LTILY, Adv. criminally.

GUI'LTINESS, S. the ſtate of being guilty of a crime.

GUI'LTLESS, S. free from conſciouſneſs of having done a crime. Innocent. Free from ſin, or puniſhment. "The Lord will not hold him *guiltleſs* that taketh his name in vain." *Exod.* xx. 7.

GUI'LTLESSLY, Adv. innocently.

GUI'LTY, Adj. [*giltig*, Sax.] having committed a crime. Wicked, or corrupt. "All the tumult of a *guilty* world." *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA, S. [ſo called from Guinea in Africa, from whence the gold was brought, of which they were at firſt formed] a gold coin current in England. At firſt it was valued at twenty ſhillings; but gold growing ſcarce it was advanced to twenty-one ſhillings and ſix pence, but is now ſunk to twenty-one ſhillings.

GUINEA, S. a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coaſts, for which reaſon it is called, the coaſt of Guiney. It is divided into the lower and upper. This laſt comprehends the Malagueta-coaſt, the Tooth-coaſt, the Gold-coaſt, Whidaw, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the Negroes live a conſiderable time. The water is ſo bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the ſkin and the fleſh, of above an ell long, and of a white ſilver colour. Moſt imagine, that this diſorder is peculiar to the country; but bad waters do the ſame in other parts of the world, particularly to the E. of the Caſpian Sea, in Aſia. The inhabitants in general go almoſt naked, and there ſeems to be very little religion or honeſty among them. The men take as many wives as they pleaſe; and the women are as incontinent as in any part of the world. The commodities purchaſed there are, gum-ſeneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain-Coaſt; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth-Coaſt; the greateſt plenty of gold, upon the Gold-Coaſt; and all, in general, furniſh ſlaves, more or leſs: and indeed ſome of all theſe commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The Engliſh, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coaſt; and purchaſe ſlaves, and other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. The inhabitants of the coaſt generally buy, ſteal, or take captive, men and women from the inland parts, to ſell for ſlaves; yet in many places, they make no ſcruple of ſelling one another: and even the kings themſelves, if their wives diſpleaſe them, will ſell them to the Europeans. There are abundance of little ſtates, whoſe heads, or chiefs, the ſailors have dignified with the name of kings: however, there are very few that deſerve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people that are taken, on both ſides are ſold for ſlaves: and it is not uncommon for the neareſt of kin to ſell each other, when they have power ſo to do. Though they come on board the ſhips naked, they ſeldom fail of ſtealing ſomething or other, though never ſo well watched, they are ſuch dexterous thieves. Some make Guiney to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. latitude, to Angola in 10 degrees of S. while others include Guiney within the bounds of the coaſt above mentioned; but this is a diſtinction of very little conſequence. The French pretend, that ſome ſailors from Dieppe firſt diſcovered this country in 1364; but this ſeems to be a fable: however, it is certain that the Portugueſe found it out in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and began a ſettlement here.

GUI'NEA HEN, S. a ſmall Indian hen.

GUINEA-PEPPER, S. in Botany, the *poivre d' Inde ou de Guinée*, Fr. *capſium*, Lat. the empalement is of one leaf, divided into five parts, and erect. It is ranged in the firſt ſect. of Linnæus's 5th claſs, and in the 7th ſect. of Tournefourt's 2d. The ſpecies are 10.

GUI'SE,

GUI'SE, S. [Fr. *guiſa*, Ital. *gewuſe*, Teut.] manner; appearance; behaviour. "By their *guiſe* wiſe men they ſeem." *Par. Loſt.* Cuſtom, or practice. "It never was our *guiſe* ---to ſlight the poor." *Pope.* External appearance; dreſs or habit.

GUITA'R, S. [*ghitarra*, S. *guiterre*, Fr.] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument with a neck like a violin, an oval body, played on with the fingers.

GU'LES, S. [*gueules*, Fr. גלד, Heb.] in Heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen it is called ruby, in thoſe of ſovereign princes Mars, and in engraving is ſignified by ſtraight ſtrokes from the top of the eſcutcheon to the bottom.

GU'LF, S. [*golfe*, Fr. *golfo*, Ital.] an arm, or part of the occean running up into the land. Figuratively, an abyſs. "Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*." *Shak.* Any thing inſatiable.

GU'LFY, Adj. full of eddies, gulfs, or whirlpools.

To GU'LL, S. [*golufia*, Sclav.] to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

GU'LL, S. a ſea bird. A cheat, or trick. A ſtupid animal; a perſon eaſily impoſed upon.

GU'LLER, S. a cheat or impoſter. A defrauder.

GU'LLERY, S. artifice uſed to trick or impoſe on a perſon.

GU'LLET, S. [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.] the throat, paſſage, or pipe through which the food paſſes into the body.

To GU'LLY, V. N. to run with a ſmall noiſe, applied to water.

GU'LLY-HOLE, S. See GULLY, the hole where gutters empty themſelves into the common ſewer.

To GU'LP, V. N. [*golpen*, Belg.] to ſwallow eagerly; to drink down with one ſwallow.

GU'LP, S. as much liquor as can be drank at one ſwallow.

GU'M, S. [*gummi*, Lat.] a vegetable juice comming through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a ſticking maſs, more viſcid and leſs friable than reſins, and diſſolving in water. In Anatomy, the hard fleſhy ſubſtance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally uſed in the plural, from *goma*, Sax.

GU'M'MINESS, S. the ſtate of a thing abounding with gum.

GUMMO'SITY, S. the nature of gum; viſcidity; gumminess.

GUM'MY, Adj. conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum. Sticky.

GUN', S. [*gun*, Iſl.] a weapon which forcibly diſcharges a ball, ſhot, or other offenſive matter, through a cylindrical barrel by means of gunpowder. *Great guns* are generally called cannon, and ordnance. *Small guns* are ſuch as are portable, and include muſquets, muſquetoons, carbines, blunderbuſſes, fowling pieces, &c. *Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts.

GU'NNELL, S. See GUNWALE.

GU'NNER, S. a perſon who manages, and has the charge of the artillery of a ſhip, &c.

GU'NNERY, S. the ſcience or art of ſhooting with guns, and mortars, including the knowledge of the force and effects of gunpowder, the dimenſions of pieces; the method of elevating, raiſing a piece ſo as to hit any given object; of computing its range, &c.

GUNPO'WDER, S. a compoſition of ſalt-petre, ſulphur, and charcoal, which takes fire eaſily, and when fired, expands with great vehemence and noiſe, by means of its elaſtic force. Bartholdus Schwarts, is by ſome ſuppoſed to have invented it in 1380, but it appears that Roger Bacon, our countryman, knew of it 150 years before Schwartz was born, ſince he mentions it in expreſs terms in his treatiſe *De nullitate magiæ*, publiſhed at Oxford, in 1216. "You may raiſe thunder and lightning at pleaſure, ſays he, by only taking ſulphur, nitre, and charcoal, which ſingly, have no effect; but, mixed together and confined into a cloſe place, cauſe an exploſion greater than that of a clap of thunder."

GU'N-SHOT, S. the diſtance to which a ball can be ſhot out of a gun.

GU'N-SMITH, S. one who makes and ſells guns.

GU'N-STOCK, S. the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GU'NWALE, S. [of *gun* and *wealdan*, Sax.] a piece of timber reaching on either ſide of the ſhip, from the half deck to the forecaſtle, wherein they put the ſtanchions, which ſupport the waſte tree.

GU'RGE, S. [*gurges*, Lat.] a whirlpool; a gulf.

GU'RGION, S. the coarſer part of meal ſifted from the bran.

To GU'SH, V. N. [*goſſelen*, Belg.] to flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GU'SH, S. a ſudden and large flowing of water, or any other fluid. Any thing poured out with a ſudden eruption.

GU'SSET, S. [*gouſſet*, Fr.] any thing ſowed on cloath to ſtrengthen it; by ſemſtreſſes, peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a ſhirt, &c.

GU'ST, S. [*guſtus*, Lat. *goût*, Fr.] the ſenſe of taſting. The height of ſenſual enjoyment.

joyment. Love, or liking. Turn of fancy; peculiar taſte or genius. Pleaſure, caprice, or whim. "Deſtroy all creatures for thy ſport or *guſt*." *Pope.* A ſudden violent blaſt of wind, from *guſter*, Iſl. "As doth a ſail, fill'd with a fretting *guſt*." *Shak.* A ſudden burſt of paſſion. "A weak diſtemper'd ſoul that ſwells—with ſudden *guſts* of paſſion." *Addiſ.*

GU'STABLE, Adj. fit to be taſted; to be taſted; the object of taſte; pleaſant to the taſte.

GUSTA'TION, S. [*guſtatus*, Lat.] the act of taſting. "The nerves of *guſtation*." *Brown.*

GU'STFUL, Adj. pleaſing to the taſte. Figuratively, that which communicates pleaſure to the mind, or that which is moſt agreeable to the mind or ſenſes.

GU'STO, S. [Ital.] the reliſh, flavour, or taſte which a thing cauſes. The power by which any thing excites a ſenſation in the palate. Liking, or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GU'STY, Adj. windy, ſtormy. "The *guſty* wind." *Thomſon.*

GU'T, S. [*kuteln*, Belg.] in the plural, the entrails. Figuratively, the ſtomach or receptacle of food. Gluttony. The inſide of any thing, particularly a clock or watch.

To GU'T, V. A. to take out the entrails of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder or rob any thing of its contents.

GUTTA SE'RENA, S. [Lat. a clear drop] a diſeaſe of the eyes, being an entire loſs of ſight, without any apparent fault or diſorder of the part, excepting that the pupil looks ſomewhat larger and blacker than before.

GU'TTATED, Adj. [*gutta*, Lat.] beſprinkled with drops.

GU'TTER, S. [*gautur*, Run.] a narrow paſſage for water.

To GU'TTER, V. A. to cut or wear into ſmall channels, hollows, or furrows.

To GU'TTLE, V. N. to feed luxuriouſly, or intemperately. Actively, to ſwallow, or eat in a ravenous manner.

GU'TTLER, S. a greedy or intemperate eater.

GU'TTULOUS, Adj. [*guttula*, Lat.] in the form of a ſmall drop. "Figured in its *guttulous* decent." *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL, Adj. [*gutturalis*, Lat.] pronounced in the throat; belonging or appurtaining to the throat.

GU'TTY, or GUTTE, Adj. [*gutta*, Lat. a drop] in Heraldry, marked with drops. "*Gutty* of ſable," that is marked with black drops.

GUY', S. the rope by which any thing is lifted into a ſhip. *Skinner.*

To GU'ZZLE, V. N. [from *gut* or *guſt*, whence *guttle*, *guzzle*] to feed immoderately; to ſwallow any liquor greedily. Actively, to ſwallow with exceſſive pleaſure.

GU'ZZLER, S. an immoderate drinker, ſometimes applied to an eater.

GY'BE, S. To GY'BE, V. N. See GIBE, or To GIBE.

GYMNA'SIUM, S. [Lat. γυμνασιον, Gr.] a place fitted to perform public exerciſes. Figuratively, a ſchool.

GYMNA'STIC, Adj. [γυμναστικος, Gr.] ſomething relating or belonging to bodily exerciſe, ſuch as wreſtling, &c.

GYMNIC, Adj. [*gymnique*, Fr. γυμνικος, Gr.] practiſing or uſing ſuch exerciſes as relate to the body. "*Gymnic* artiſts." *Milt.*

GYRA'TION, S. [*gyratus*, Lat.] the act of turning any thing about in a circle. "Moved round in a circle with *gyrations*." *Newt. Opt.*

GY'RE, S. [*gyrus*, Lat.] a circle or orbit deſcribed by any thing in motion. "He ſpins in giddy *gyres*." *Dryd.* Not in uſe.

GY'VES, S. [*gevyn*, Brit.] fetters conſiſting of two links. "I thought *gyves* and the mill had tamed thee." *Milt. Sam.*

To GY'VE, V. A. to fetter or ſhakle; to confine; to enſnare. "I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtſhip." *Shak.*

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The END of VOLUME I.